Doon Public School ,Bhuj

Class V Maths
Chapter: 6 Basic Geometry
Q1 Choose the correct option:

1.How many end point a line segment has

a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 1

2. How many end point a ray has

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

3. Which have a fixed length?

a) line b) line segment c) ray d) angle

4 Which have no fixed length?

a) line segment b) angle c) ray d) point

5. Which can be extended on both sides?

a) Ray b) line c) line segment d) point

6. A straight angle has the measure of

a) 90˚ b) 180˚ c) 360˚ d) 120˚

7. An Right angle has the measure of

a)50˚ b) 90˚ c) 120˚ d) 180˚

8. A complete angle has the measure of

a) 360˚ b) 180˚ c) 150˚ d) 270˚

9. Which angle is equal to two right angle

a) Acute angle b) straight angle c) obtuse angle d) complete angle

10.Right angle is _____of a complete angle

a)one fourth b) half c) double d) two fourth

Q2 Fill in the blanks

1. The common end point where two rays meet is called_____.
2. An angle whose measure is between 0˚ and 90˚ is called _____ angle
3. An angle whose measure is _____ called straight angle.
4. Angles can be measured using a _____.
5. Angles are measured in _____.

6. Right angle measure_____ degrees.
7. _____angle measure more than 90˚
8. An angle whose measure is between 180˚ and 360˚ is called an _____.
9. An acute angle is always _____ than right angle
10. An obtuse angle is always _____ than a right angle
11. A curve which starts and ends at same point is called_____ curve.
12. A curve that does not end at the starting point is called _____curve .
13. _____is a closed plane shape made up of three or more line segment.
14. The distance between the centre and any point on the circle is called_____.
15. The line joining any two points on a circle is called a _____.

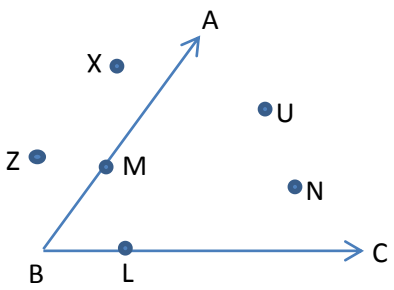
Q3 State True or False

1. A line has no end points and it has no thickness.
2. Arrows on both ends show that a line can be extended to any length.
3. A line segment has one end points and it has definite length.
4. A ray has only one end point.
5. The distance between two parallel lines remains constant.
6. The parallel lines meet in a point.
7. If two lines are at right angle to each other, they are called perpendicular lines.
8. If two lines are at right angles to the same line, they are called parallel lines.
9. A straight angle is double of complete angle.
10. The chord passing through the centre is called the diameter.
11. A line is the collections of points.
12. Sum of two right Angle is 360˚.

Q4 Write name of the angles (Acute , Obtuse, Straight, Right or Complete angle)

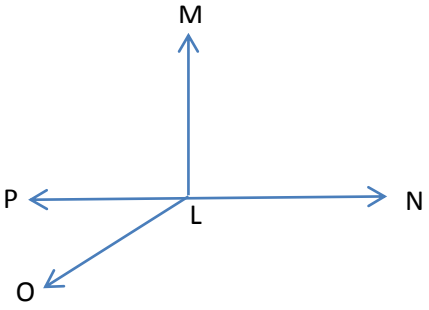
1. 90˚ =_____
2. 60˚ =_____
3. 10˚ =_____
4. 180˚ =_____
5. 100˚ =_____
6. 45˚ =_____
7. 360˚ =_____
8. 169˚ =_____

Q5 look at this angle and name all.



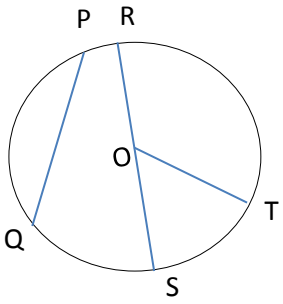
1. Exterior points =_____
2. Interior points =_____
3. Points on the arms =_____

Q6 Study the figure given and answer the questions that follows.



1. Name the vertex =_____
2. Name a right angle =_____
3. Name an obtuse angle =_____
4. Name an acute angle =_____
5. Name a straight angle =_____
6. Name the arms of angle MLP =_____
7. How many angles are there =_____

Q7 In the given figure, identify and write the name of



a) A chord =_____

b) A diameter =_____

c) A radius =_____

Answer key

Q1 Choose the correct option

1. 2
2. 1
3. Line segment
4. Ray
5. Line
6. 180˚
7. 90˚
8. 360˚
9. Straight angle
10. One fourth

Q2Fill in the blanks

1. Angle
2. Acute
3. 180˚
4. Protractor
5. Degree
6. 90˚
7. Obtuse
8. Reflexive angle

9. Less
10. Greater
11. Closed Curve
12. Open Curve
13. Polygon
14. Radius
15. Chord

Q3 State True or False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. False

Q4 Write name of the angles

1. Right angle
2. Acute angle
3. Acute angle
4. Straight angle
5. Obtuse angle
6. Acute angle
7. Complete angle
8. Obtuse angle

Q5 look at this angle and name all

1. Exterior points: X,Z
2. Interior points: U,N
3. Points on the arms: ML

Q6 Study the figure given and answer the questions

1. L
2. ∠ MLP or ∠MLN
3. ∠NLO
4. ∠PLO
5. ∠PLN or ∠NLP
6. PL,ML

7. Four

Q7 In the given figure, identify and write the name of

a) A chord: PQ
b) A diameter: RS
c) A radius: OT