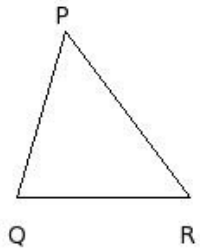
EduSahara™ Assignment

Name : Polygons

Chapter : Understanding 3D and 2D Shapes

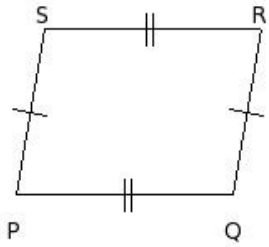
Grade : SSC Grade VI

1. Identify the figure below



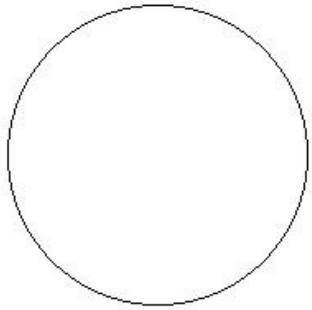
(i) hexagon (ii) triangle (iii) heptagon (iv) circle (v) nonagon

2. Identify the figure below



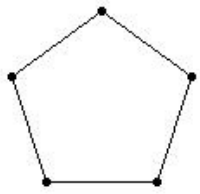
(i) decagon (ii) quadrilateral (iii) triangle (iv) angle (v) octagon

3. Identify the figure below



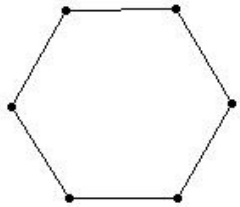
(i) pentagon (ii) octagon (iii) circle (iv) hexagon (v) triangle

4. Identify the figure below



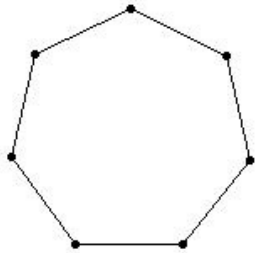
(i) decagon (ii) hexagon (iii) octagon (iv) heptagon (v) pentagon

5. Identify the figure below



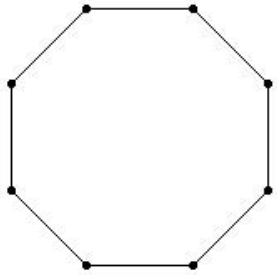
(i) hexagon (ii) nonagon (iii) octagon (iv) pentagon (v) quadrilateral

6. Identify the figure below



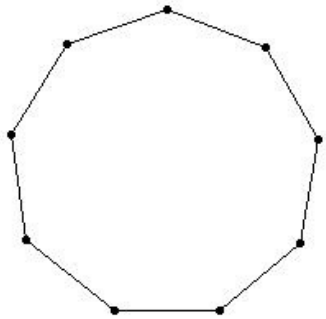
(i) hexagon (ii) heptagon (iii) pentagon (iv) circle (v) triangle

7. Identify the figure below



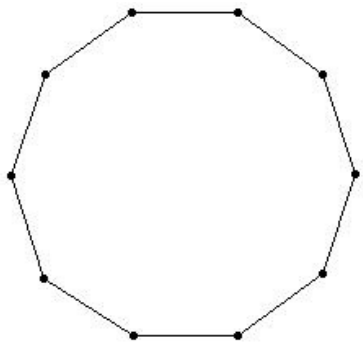
(i) triangle (ii) angle (iii) octagon (iv) heptagon (v) hexagon

8. Identify the figure below



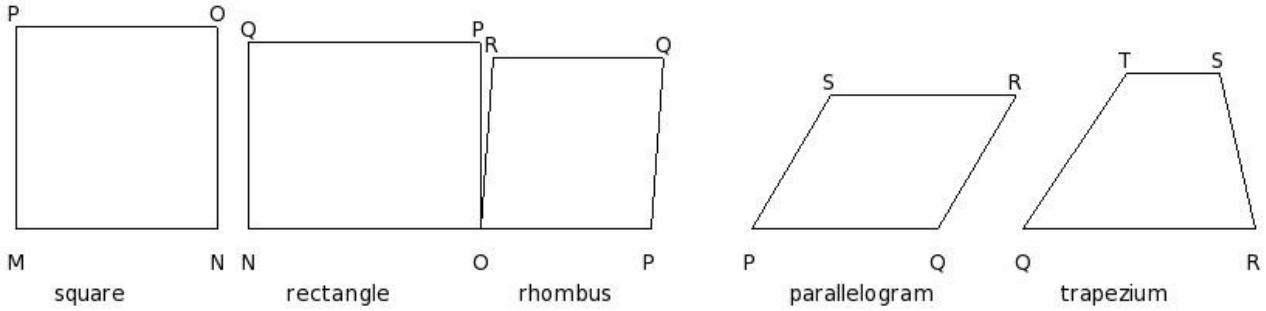
(i) heptagon (ii) quadrilateral (iii) angle (iv) octagon (v) nonagon

9. Identify the figure below



(i) quadrilateral (ii) decagon (iii) pentagon (iv) angle (v) circle

10. Which of the following figures is a regular quadrilateral?



(i) rhombus (ii) parallelogram (iii) trapezium (iv) rectangle (v) square

11. Which of the following is a regular polygon with four sides?

(i) rectangle (ii) rhombus (iii) parallelogram (iv) square (v) trapezium

12. A polygon with 3 sides is called a

(i) triangle (ii) pentagon (iii) hexagon (iv) heptagon (v) octagon

13. A polygon with 4 sides is called a

(i) octagon (ii) nonagon (iii) heptagon (iv) hexagon (v) quadrilateral

14. A polygon with 5 sides is called a

(i) quadrilateral (ii) pentagon (iii) triangle (iv) octagon (v) decagon

15. A polygon with 6 sides is called a

(i) hexagon (ii) decagon (iii) octagon (iv) triangle (v) pentagon

16. A polygon with 7 sides is called a

(i) triangle (ii) heptagon (iii) hexagon (iv) nonagon (v) pentagon

17. A polygon with 8 sides is called an

(i) octagon (ii) decagon (iii) pentagon (iv) nonagon (v) hexagon

18. A polygon with 9 sides is called a

(i) nonagon (ii) octagon (iii) hexagon (iv) heptagon (v) triangle

19. A polygon with 10 sides is called a

(i) triangle (ii) octagon (iii) quadrilateral (iv) decagon (v) pentagon

20. How many sides does a triangle have?

(i) 2 (ii) 6 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 1

21. How many sides does a quadrilateral have?

(i) 1 (ii) 5 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 7

22. How many sides does a pentagon have?

(i) 7 (ii) 6 (iii) 5 (iv) 4 (v) 2

23. How many sides does a hexagon have?

(i) 5 (ii) 7 (iii) 6 (iv) 8 (v) 4

24. How many sides does a heptagon have?

(i) 8 (ii) 5 (iii) 9 (iv) 7 (v) 6

25. How many sides does an octagon have?

(i) 7 (ii) 11 (iii) 5 (iv) 9 (v) 8

26. How many sides does a nonagon have?

(i) 7 (ii) 8 (iii) 10 (iv) 9 (v) 12

27. How many sides does a decagon have?

(i) 8 (ii) 9 (iii) 11 (iv) 10 (v) 12

28. Consider the following figure. State which of the following statements are true

a) $\overline{JK} \neq \overline{KL}$

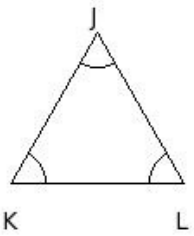
b) $\overline{KL} \neq \overline{LJ}$

c) $\overline{JK} = \overline{KL}$

d) $\overline{KL} = \overline{LJ}$

e) $\overline{LJ} = \overline{JK}$

f) $\overline{LJ} \neq \overline{JK}$



(i) {b,d} (ii) {c,d,e} (iii) {a,c} (iv) {f,a,e} (v) {b,c,d}

29. Consider the following figure. State which of the following statements are true

a) $\overline{BC} = \overline{CA}$

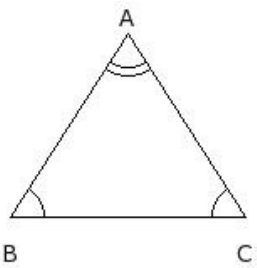
b) $\overline{AB} \neq \overline{BC}$

c) $\overline{BC} \neq \overline{CA}$

d) $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC}$

e) $\overline{CA} \neq \overline{AB}$

f) $\overline{CA} = \overline{AB}$



(i) {d,c} (ii) {d,b,c} (iii) {e,a,f} (iv) {b,c,f} (v) {a,b}

30. Consider the following figure. State which of the following statements are true

a) $\overline{NL} \neq \overline{LM}$

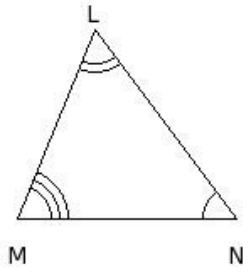
b) $\overline{MN} = \overline{NL}$

c) $\overline{LM} \neq \overline{MN}$

d) $\overline{NL} = \overline{LM}$

e) $\overline{LM} = \overline{MN}$

f) $\overline{MN} \neq \overline{NL}$



(i) {d,a,c} (ii) {a,c,f} (iii) {d,c} (iv) {b,a} (v) {e,b,f}

31. Consider the following figure. State which of the following statements are true

a) $\angle M = \angle N$

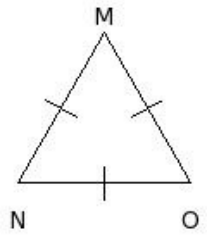
b) $\angle O \neq \angle M$

c) $\angle N \neq \angle O$

d) $\angle O = \angle M$

e) $\angle M \neq \angle N$

f) $\angle N = \angle O$



(i) {c,a,d} (ii) {c,d} (iii) {e,b,f} (iv) {b,a} (v) {a,d,f}

32. Consider the following figure. State which of the following statements are true

a) $\angle J \neq \angle K$

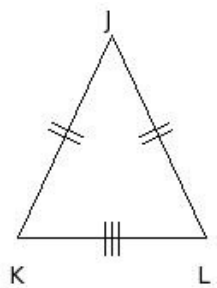
b) $\angle J = \angle K$

c) $\angle L \neq \angle J$

d) $\angle K = \angle L$

e) $\angle L = \angle J$

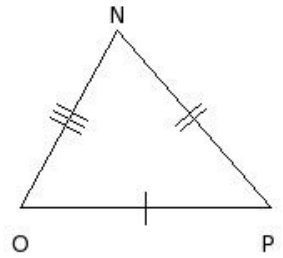
f) $\angle K \neq \angle L$



(i) {e,a,c} (ii) {a,c,d} (iii) {e,c} (iv) {b,a} (v) {f,b,d}

33. Consider the following figure. State which of the following statements are true

a) $\angle O \neq \angle P$
b) $\angle N = \angle O$
c) $\angle N \neq \angle O$
d) $\angle P = \angle N$
e) $\angle P \neq \angle N$
f) $\angle O = \angle P$



(i) {f,b,e} (ii) {d,c} (iii) {a,c,e} (iv) {b,a} (v) {d,a,c}

Assignment Key

1) (ii)	2) (ii)	3) (iii)	4) (v)	5) (i)	6) (ii)
7) (iii)	8) (v)	9) (ii)	10) (v)	11) (iv)	12) (i)
13) (v)	14) (ii)	15) (i)	16) (ii)	17) (i)	18) (i)
19) (iv)	20) (iii)	21) (iv)	22) (iii)	23) (iii)	24) (iv)
25) (v)	26) (iv)	27) (iv)	28) (ii)	29) (iv)	30) (ii)
31) (v)	32) (ii)	33) (iii)			