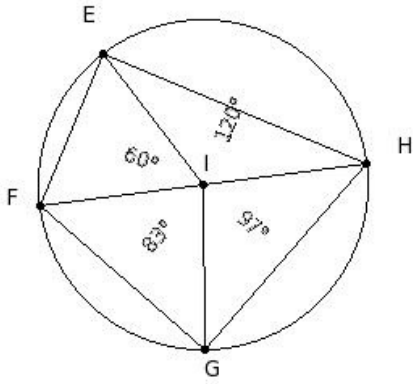
EduSahara™ Worksheet

Name : Chapter Based Worksheet

Chapter : Basic Geometrical Ideas

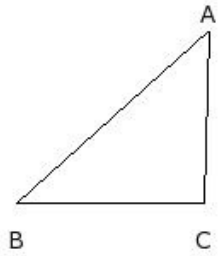
Grade : CBSE Grade VI

1. The radii of the circle are



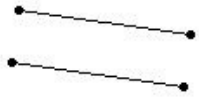
(i) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HE}$ (ii) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HE}, \overline{FH}$ (iii) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HE}, \overline{IE}$ (iv) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HE}$ (v) $\overline{IE}, \overline{IF}, \overline{IG}, \overline{IH}$

2. The side opposite to the vertex B



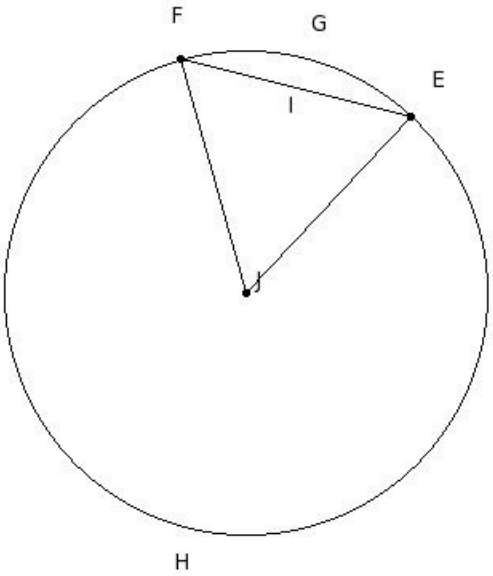
(i) $\overline{DB}$ (ii) $\overline{AE}$ (iii) $\overline{AB}$ (iv) $\overline{CA}$ (v) $\overline{BC}$

3. The following lines represent



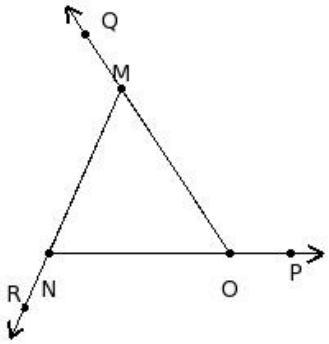
(i) coplanar lines (ii) perpendicular lines (iii) parallel lines (iv) concurrent lines (v) intersecting lines

4. The minor sector of the circle is



(i) JEGFJ (ii) EGFIE (iii) EHFIE (iv) EGF (v) EHF

5. The exterior angles of the triangle are



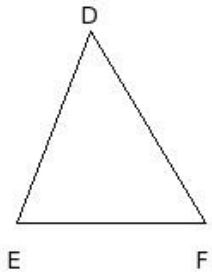
(i) ∠OPM , ∠PMN , ∠QNP (ii) ∠QPN , ∠RNO , ∠SOP (iii) ∠POM , ∠QMN , ∠RNO (iv) ∠PQN , ∠QNO , ∠ROQ

(v) ∠RQO , ∠SOP , ∠TPQ

6. A line that intersects two lines at two different points is called

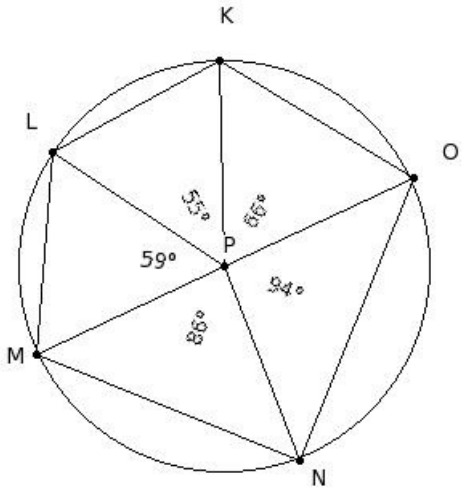
(i) transversal (ii) perpendicular lines (iii) concurrent lines (iv) parallel lines (v) coplanar lines

7. The side opposite to the vertex D



(i) $\overline{EF}$ (ii) $\overline{FD}$ (iii) $\overline{DH}$ (iv) $\overline{GE}$ (v) $\overline{DE}$

8. The chords of the circle are



(i) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}$ (ii) $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}$ (iii) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}, \overline{MO}$ (iv) $\overline{PK}, \overline{PL}, \overline{PM}, \overline{PN}, \overline{PO}$

(v) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}, \overline{PO}$

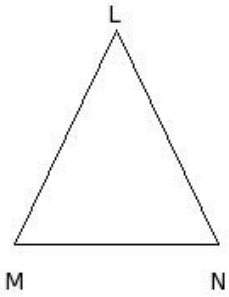
9. The representation $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$ indicates

(i) arc (ii) line segment (iii) ray (iv) line (v) angle

10. The distance around the circle is called

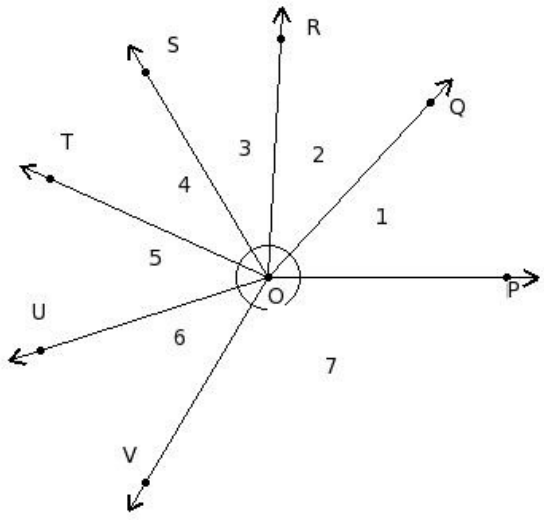
(i) diameter (ii) circumference (iii) arc (iv) chord (v) radius

11. The vertex opposite to the side $\overline{NL}$



(i) L (ii) $\overline{NO}$ (iii) M (iv) P

12. The name of angle 3 in the given figure is



(i) ∠ROS (ii) ∠VOP (iii) ∠QOR (iv) ∠SOT (v) ∠UOV

13. Which of the following are true?

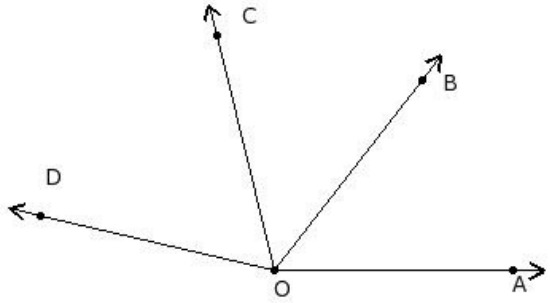
a) Only one straight line can be drawn between any two points
b) If two lines have no common point, then the lines are parallel
c) If a line cuts another line at more than one point, then one of the line is curved
d) A straight line meets another straight line at atmost one point
e) If two lines have infinite common points, then the two lines are concurrent

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

14. Every simple closed curve divides a plane into how many sets of points?

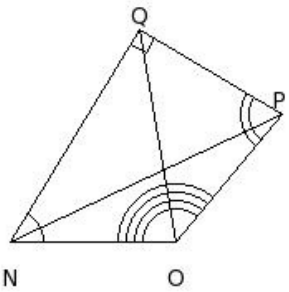
(i) 6 (ii) 3 (iii) 0 (iv) 2 (v) 4

15. Which of the following is the largest angle in the given figure?



(i) ∠BOD (ii) ∠BOC (iii) ∠AOD (iv) ∠AOB (v) ∠AOC

16. The adjacent sides of the quadrilateral are

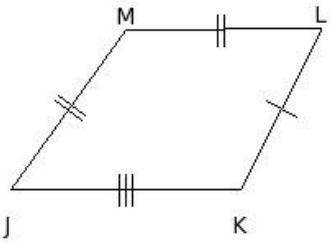


(i) $\overline{NP}$ & $\overline{PO}$, $\overline{PO}$ & $\overline{OQ}$, $\overline{OQ}$ & $\overline{QN}$, $\overline{QN}$ & $\overline{NP}$ (ii) $\overline{NO}$ & $\overline{OP}$, $\overline{OP}$ & $\overline{PR}$, $\overline{PR}$ & $\overline{RN}$, $\overline{RN}$ & $\overline{NO}$

(iii) $\overline{NP}$ & $\overline{PQ}$, $\overline{PQ}$ & $\overline{QO}$, $\overline{QO}$ & $\overline{ON}$, $\overline{ON}$ & $\overline{NP}$ (iv) $\overline{NO}$ & $\overline{OQ}$, $\overline{OQ}$ & $\overline{QR}$, $\overline{QR}$ & $\overline{RN}$, $\overline{RN}$ & $\overline{NO}$

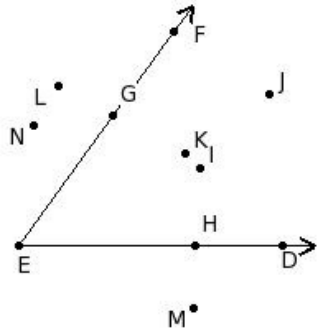
(v) $\overline{NO}$ & $\overline{OP}$, $\overline{OP}$ & $\overline{PQ}$, $\overline{PQ}$ & $\overline{QN}$, $\overline{QN}$ & $\overline{NO}$

17. Identify the figure below



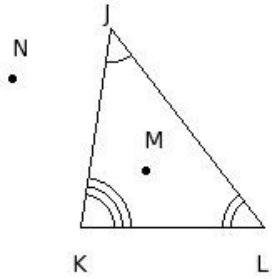
(i) heptagon (ii) octagon (iii) quadrilateral (iv) nonagon (v) circle

18. In the given figure, write the points belonging to the angle



(i) {I,J,K} (ii) {D,G,F,H,E,I,L} (iii) {D,G,F,H,E} (iv) {G,F,H,E} (v) {L,N,M}

19. The angles of the triangle are

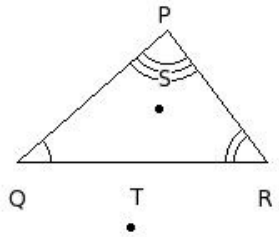


(i) ∠L , ∠M , ∠N (ii) ∠K , ∠L , ∠M (iii) ∠J , ∠K , ∠M (iv) ∠J , ∠K , ∠L (v) ∠K , ∠L , ∠N

20. Two lines meeting at a point and making an angle of 90° at the meeting point are called

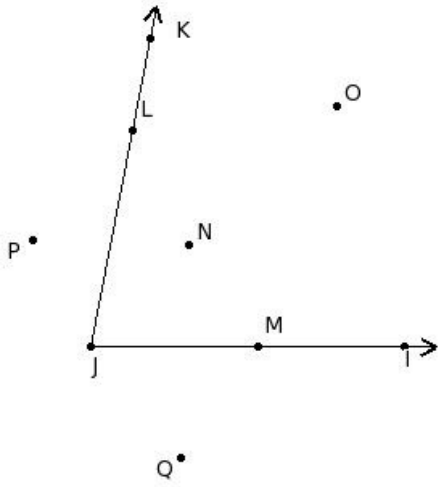
(i) perpendicular lines (ii) intersecting lines (iii) coplanar lines (iv) parallel lines (v) concurrent lines

21. The vertices of the triangle are



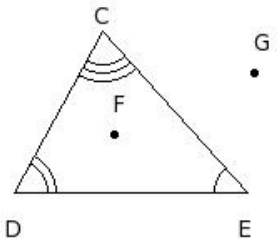
(i) Q , R , S (ii) R , S , T (iii) P , Q , R (iv) Q , R , T (v) P , Q , S

22. In the given figure, write the points belonging to the interior of the angle



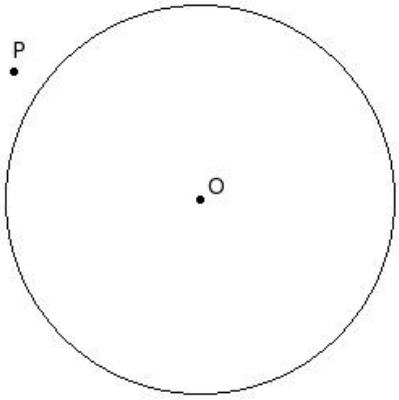
(i) {N,O} (ii) {P,Q} (iii) {N} (iv) {J,I,K,M,L} (v) {N,O,L,Q}

23. The sides of the triangle are



(i) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FD}, \overline{DE}$ (ii) $\overline{DF}, \overline{FC}, \overline{CD}$ (iii) $\overline{EG}, \overline{GD}, \overline{DE}$ (iv) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GE}, \overline{EF}$ (v) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EC}, \overline{CD}$

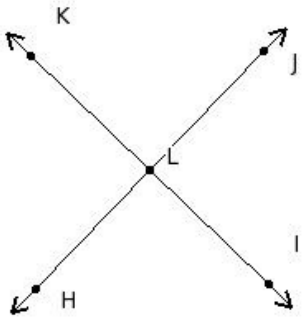
24. 'O' is the centre of a circle of radius 'r' and 'P' is any point in its plane. If $\overline{OP} > r$,then P is



(i) on the circle (ii) inside the circle (iii) outside the circle

25. Which of the following points are collinear?

a) J, L, K
b) H, L, J
c) L, K, J
d) I, L, J
e) K, L, I



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

Assignment Key

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