

## **MATHS**

# BOOKS - RS AGGARWAL MATHS (HINGLISH)

# **ANGLES AND THEIR MEASUREMENT**

Exercise A

1. Which is example of angles from your daily

life?

A. scissors

B. a pair of compasses,

C. tongs

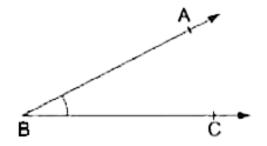
D. All of the above

#### **Answer: D**



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**2.** Name the vertex and the arms of  $\angle ABC$ , given in the figure below,



A. Vertex is AC and arms are  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ 

B. Vertex is C and arms are  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ 

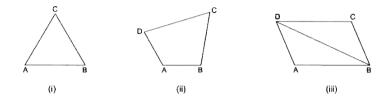
C. Vertex is B and arms are  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ 

D. Vertex is A and arms are  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ 

#### **Answer: C**



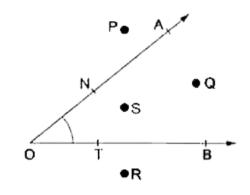
# **3.** How many angles are formed in each of the figures given below? Name them.





- 4. In the given figure. List the points which.
- (i) are in the interior of  $\angle AOB$
- (ii) are the exiterior of  $an \geq AOB$

(iii) lie on  $\angle AOB$ 



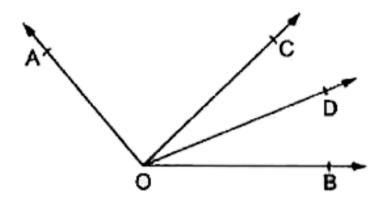


- **5.** See the adjacent figure and state which of the following statement are true and which are false.
  - (i) Point C is in the interior of  $\angle AOC$ .
  - (ii) Point C is in the interior of  $\angle AOD$ .

(iii) Point D is in the interior of  $\angle AOC$ .

(iv) Point B is in the exierior of  $\angle AOD$ .

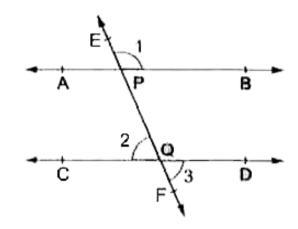
(v) Point C lies on  $\angle AOB$ .





**6.** In the adjoining figure, write another name for:

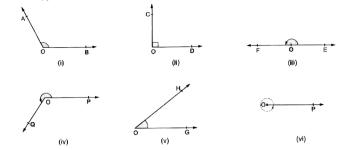
(i)  $\angle 1$  (ii)  $\angle 2$  (iii) angle 3`





# **Exercise B**

**1.** State the type of each of the following angles:





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**2.** Classify the angles whose magnitudes are given below: (i)  $30^{\circ}$  (ii)  $91^{\circ}$  (iii)  $179^{\circ}$  (iv)  $90^{\circ}$  (v)  $181^{\circ}$  (vi)  $360^{\circ}$  (vii)  $128^{\circ}$  (viii)  $(90.5)^{\circ}$  (ix)  $(38.3)^{\circ}$  (x)  $80^{\circ}$  (xi)  $0^{\circ}$  (xii)  $15^{\circ}$ 



- 3. How many degrees are there in.
- (i) one right angle? (ii) two right angles?
- (iii) three right angles ? (iv) four right angles ?
- (v)  $\frac{2}{3}$  right angle ? (vi)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  right angles ?



- **4.** How many degrees are there in the angle between the hour hand and minute hand of a clock. When it is.
- (i) 3 o'clock?
- (ii) 6 o'clock?

(iii) 12 o'clock? (iv) 9 o'clock? A. (i)  $90^{\circ}$ (ii)  $180^{\circ}$ (iii)  $0^{\circ}$ (iv)  $90^{\circ}$ B. (i)  $80^{\circ}$ (ii)  $200^{\circ}$ (iii)  $0^{\circ}$ (iv)  $90^{\circ}$ 

C. (i)  $90^{\circ}$ (ii)  $180^{\circ}$ (iii)  $60^{\circ}$ (iv)  $90^{\circ}$ D. (i)  $30^{\circ}$ (ii)  $180^{\circ}$ (iii)  $60^{\circ}$ (iv)  $90^{\circ}$ **Answer: A Watch Video Solution**  **5.** Using only a rular, draw an acute angle, an obtuse angle and a staight angle.

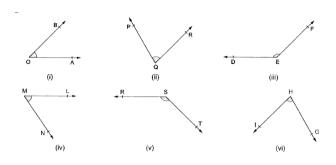


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## **Exercise C**

1. Measure each of the following angle with the help of a protractor and write the measure

## in degrees:



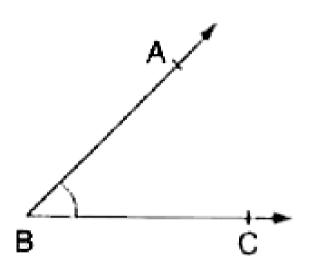


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- **2.** Construct each of the following angle with the help of a protractor: .
- (i)  $25^{\circ}$  (ii)  $72^{\circ}$  (iii)  $90^{\circ}$  (iv)  $117^{\circ}$
- (v)  $165^{\circ}$  (vi)  $23^{\circ}$  (vii)  $180^{\circ}$  (vii)  $48^{\circ}$



**3.** Measure  $\angle ABC$  given in the adjoining figure and construct an angle DEF equal to  $\angle ABC$ .





4. Draw a line segment AB = 6 cm. Take a pointC on AB such tht AC = 4 CM. From C, draw CDAB.



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# **Exercise D**

1. Where does the vertex of an angle lie?

A. In its interior

- B. In its exterior
- C. On the angle
- D. None of these

#### **Answer: C**



- **2.** The figure formed by two rays with the same initial point is called.
  - A. a ray

- B. a line
- C. an angle
- D. none of these

#### **Answer: C**



- **3.** An angle measuring  $180^{\circ}$  is called
  - A. a complete angle
  - B. a reflex angle

- C. a straight angle
- D. none of these

#### **Answer: C**



- **4.** An angle measuring  $90^{\circ}$  is called
  - A. a straight angle
  - B. a right angle
  - C. a complete angle

D. a reflex angle

#### **Answer: B**



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**5.** An angle measuring  $91^{\circ}$  is

A. an acute angle

B. an obtuse angle

C. a reflex angle

D. none of these

#### **Answer: B**



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- **6.** An angle measuring  $270^{\circ}$  is
  - A. an obtuse angle
  - B. an acute angle
  - C. a straight angle
  - D. a reflex angle

#### **Answer: D**

# 7. The measure of a straight angle is

A.  $90^{\circ}$ 

B.  $150^{\circ}$ 

C.  $180^{\circ}$ 

D.  $360^{\circ}$ 

#### **Answer: C**



**8.** An angle measuring  $200^{\circ}$  is

A. an obtuse angle

B. an acute angle

C. a reflex angle

D. None of these

#### **Answer: C**



**9.** An angle measuring  $360^{\circ}$  is

A. a reflex angle

B. an obtuse angle

C. a straight angle

D. a complete angle

**Answer: D** 



### 10. A reflex angle measures

A. more than  $180^{\circ}$  but less than  $270^{\circ}$ 

B. more than  $180^\circ$  but less than  $360^\circ$ 

C. more than  $90^{\circ}$  but less than  $180^{\circ}$ 

D. none of these

#### **Answer: B**



**11.** 2 right angle = ?

A.  $90^{\circ}$ 

B.  $180^{\circ}$ 

C.  $270^{\circ}$ 

D.  $360^{\circ}$ 

#### **Answer: B**



**12.**  $\frac{3}{2}$  right angle = ?

A.  $115^{\circ}$ 

B.  $135\,^\circ$ 

C.  $270^{\circ}$ 

D.  $230^{\circ}$ 

#### **Answer: B**



**13.** If a bicycle wheel has 36 spokes, then the angle between a pair of adjacent spokes is

- A.  $15^{\circ}$
- B.  $12^{\circ}$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,10^\circ$
- D.  $18^{\circ}$

#### **Answer: C**

