| Ques No.	Question
1	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 1** What is the disadvantage in comparing line segments by mere observation? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
2	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 2** Why is it better to use a divider than a ruler, while measuring the length of a line segment? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
3	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 3** Draw any line segment, say AB . Take any point C lying in between A and B . Measure the lengths of AB, BC and AC . $Is ABAB = AC + CB$ [Note : If A, B, C are any three points on a line such that $AC + CB = AB$, then we can be sure that C lies between A and $B.$ ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
4	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 4** If A,B,C are three points on a line such that $AB = 5cm$, $BC = 3cm$ and $AC = 8cm$, which one of them lies between the other two? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
5	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 5** Verify, whether D is the mid point of AG. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
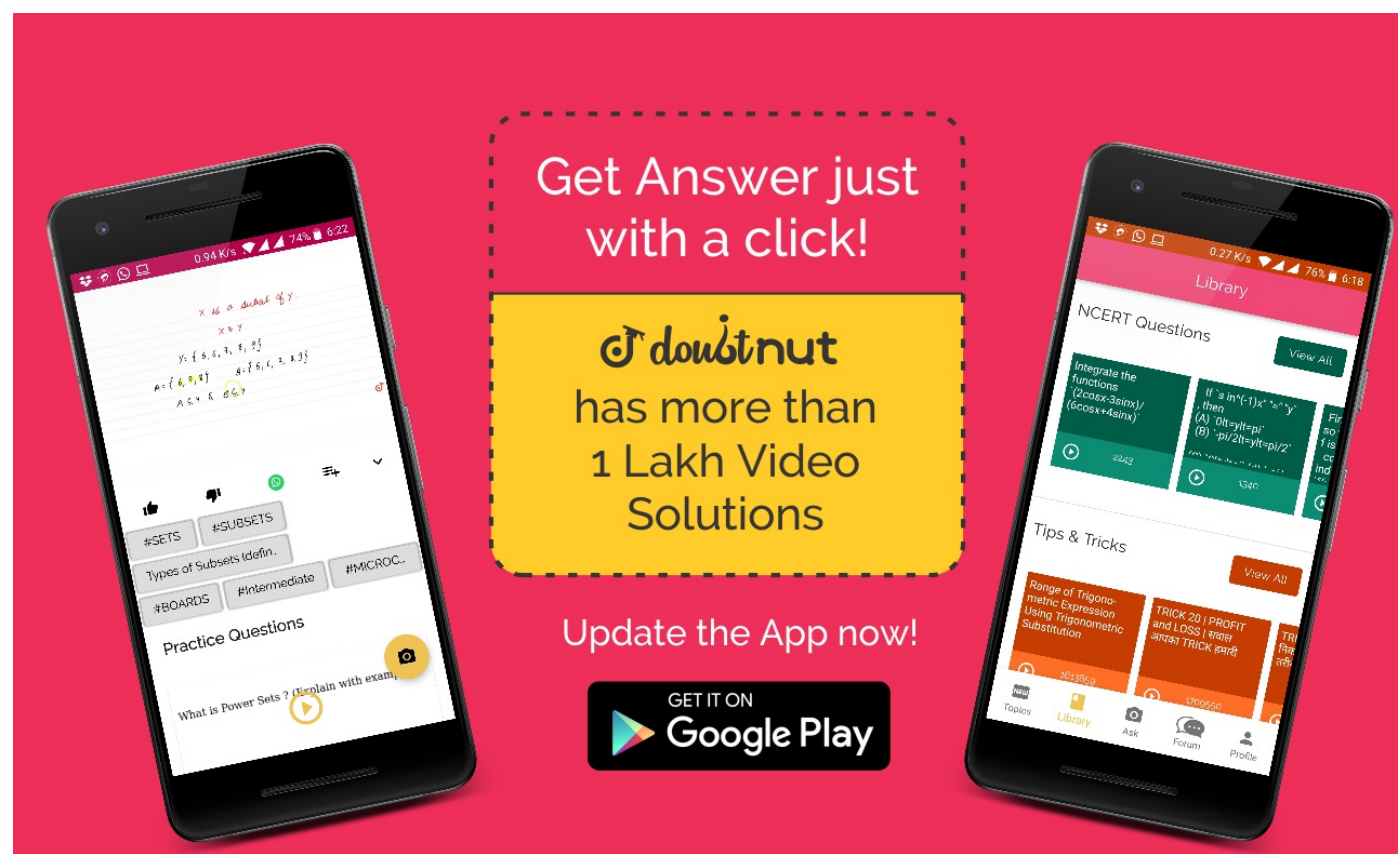
NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 6

If B is the mid point of AC and C is the mid point of $BD, where A, B, C, D$
lie on a straight line, say why $AB = CD$?

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NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.1 - Q 7

Draw five triangles and measure their sides. Check in each case, if the sum of the lengths of any two sides is always less than the third side.

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NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 1

What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from (a) 3 to 9   (b) 4 to 7   (c) 7 to 10 (d) 12 to 9   (e) 1 to 10   (f) 6 to 3

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NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 2

Where will the hand of a clock stop if it (a) starts at 12 and makes $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution, clockwise? (b) starte at 2 and makes $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution, clockwise? (c) starts at 5 and makes $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution, clockwise? (d) starts at 5 and makes $\frac{3}{4}$ of a revolution, clockwise?

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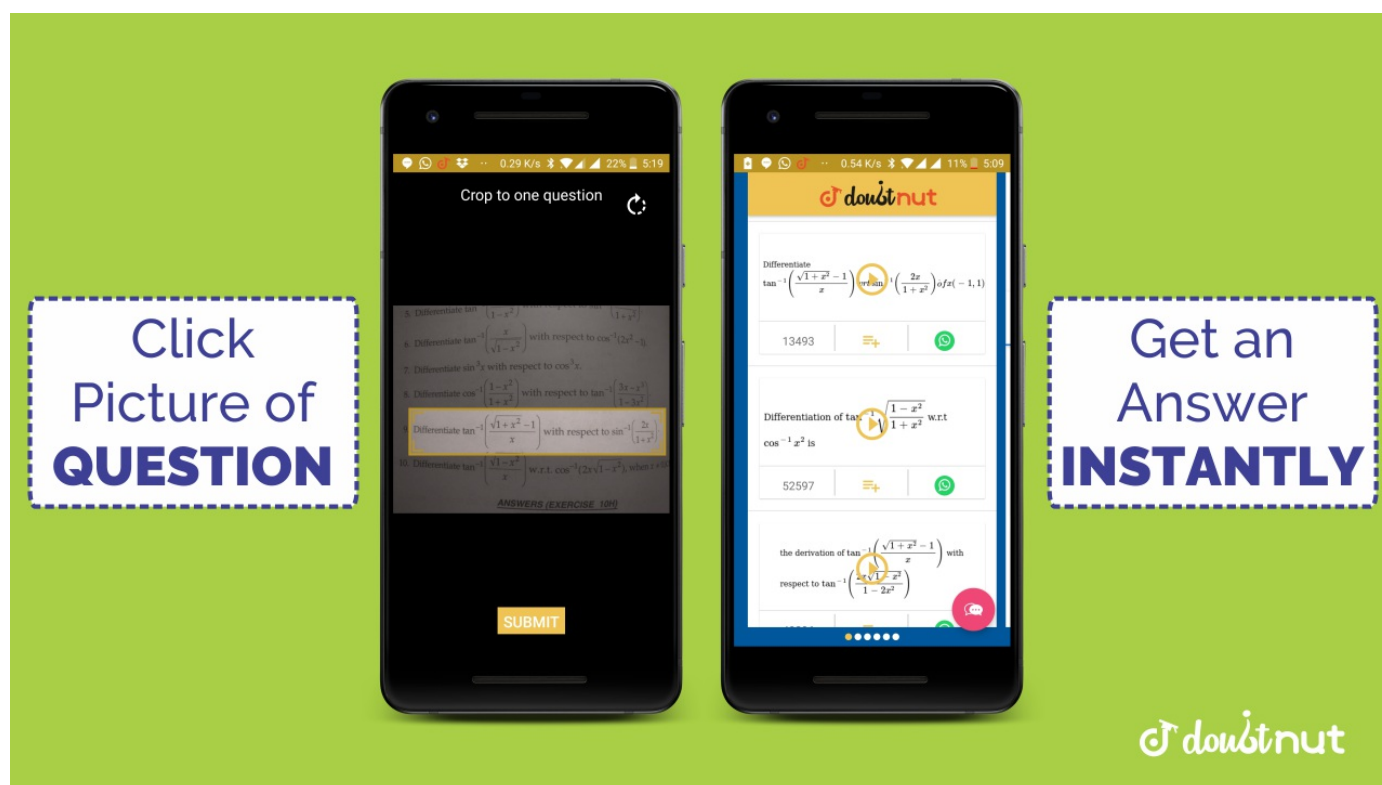|	
10	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 3** Which direction will you face if you start facing (a) east and make $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise? (b) east and make $(1)\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise? (c) west and make $\frac{3}{4}$ of a revolution anti-clockwise? (d) south and make one full revolution? (Should we specify clockwise or anti-clockwise for this last question? Why not?) ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
11	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 4** What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing (a) east and turn clockwise to face north? (b) south and turn clockwise to face east? (c) west and turn clockwise to face east? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

12	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 5** Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from (a) 3 to 6 (b) 2 to 8 (c) 5 to 11 (d) 10 to 1 (e) 12 to 9 (f) 12 to 6 ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
13	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 6** How many right angles do you make if you start facing (a) south and turn clockwise to west? (b) north and turn anti-clockwise to east? (c) west and turn to west? (d) south and turn to north? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

14	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.2 - Q 7** Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts (a) from 6 and turns through 1 right angle? (b) from 8 and turns through 2 right angles? (c) from 10 and turns through 3 right angles? (d) from 7 and turns through 2 straight angles? ⊙ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
15	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.3 - Q 1** Match the following : (i) straight angle (a) Less than one-fourth of a revolution (ii) Right angle (b) More than half a revolution (iii) Acute angle (c) Half of a revolution (iv) Obtuse angle $(d) O \neq$ $- four tho farevolution$ $(v) Ref \leq x$ $\angle (e) Between$ 1/4 and 1/2` of a revolution (f) One complete revolution ⊙ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
16	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.3 - Q 2** Classify each one of the following angles as right, straight, acute, obtuse or reflex ⊙ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
17	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 1** What is the measure of (i) a right angle? (ii) a straight angle? ⊙ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

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18	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 2** Say True or False : (a) The measure of an acute angle $< 90°$. (b) The measure of an obtuse angle $< 90°$ (c) The measure of a reflex angle $< 1806 \circ$ (d) The measure of one complete revolution $= 360°$. (e) If m? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
19	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 3** Write down the measures of (a) some acute angles. (b) (b) some obtuse angles (give at least two examples of each) ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
20	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 4** 3.write down the measures: (a) some acute angles (b) some obtuse angles. 4. Measure the angles given below using the Protractor and write down the measure ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
21	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 5** Which angle has a large measure? First estimate and then measure. Measure of $\angle A =$ Measure of $\angle B =$ ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
22	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 6** From these two angles which has larger measure? Estimate and then confirm by measuring them. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
23	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 7** Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight : (a) An angle whose measure is less than that of a right angle is_____. (b) An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is _____. (c) An angle whose measure is the sum of the measures of two right angles is _____. (d) When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, then each one of them is _____. (e) When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a straight angle and if one of them is acute then the other should be _____. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
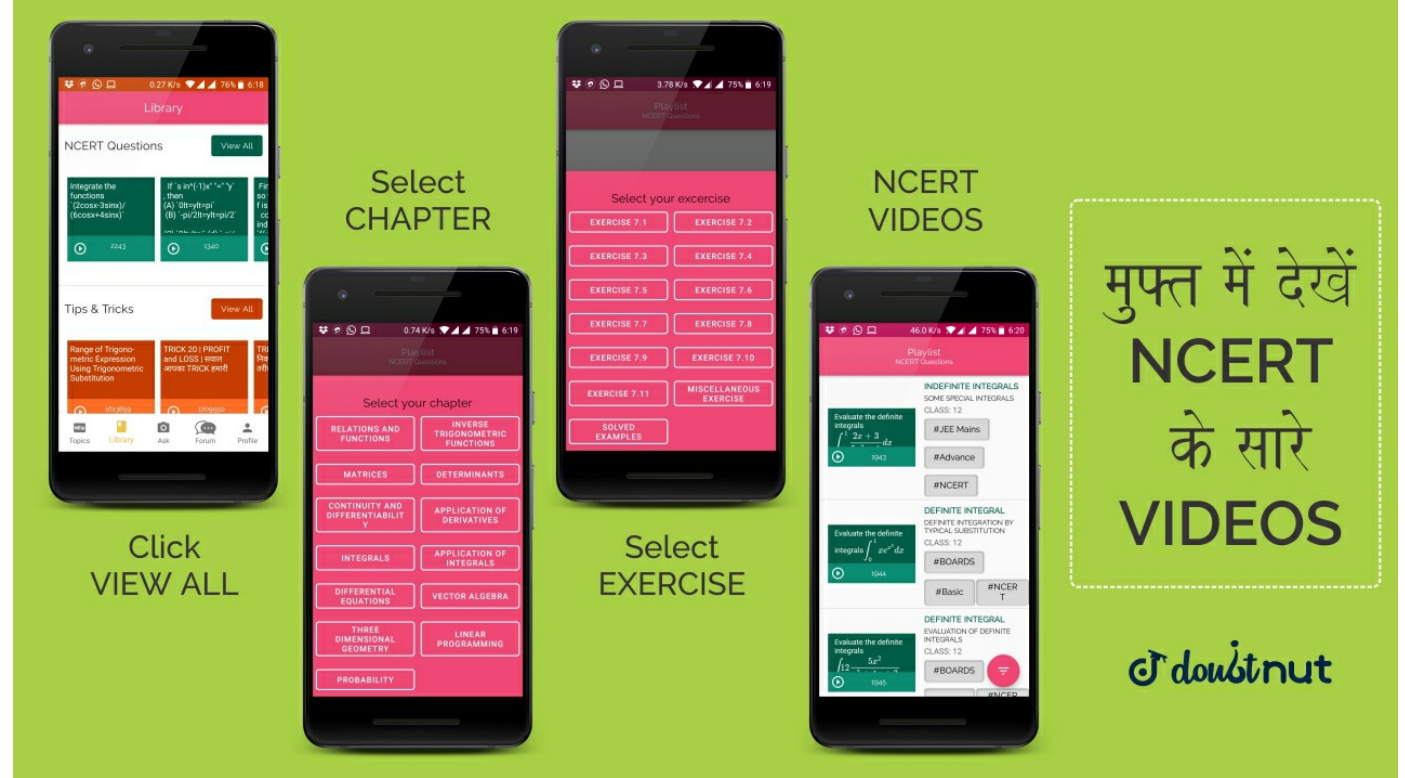
24	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 8** Find the measure of the angle shown in each figure. (First estimate with your eyes and then find the actual measure with a protractor). ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
25	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.4 - Q 9** Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure : ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
26	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.5 - Q 1** Which of the following are models for perpendicular lines : (a) The adjacent edges of a table top. (b) The lines of a railway track. (c) The line segments forming the letter 'L'. (d) The letter V. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
27	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.5 - Q 2** Let PQ be the perpendicular to the line segment XY. Let PQ and XY intersect in the point A. What is the measure of ?PAY? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
28	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.5 - Q 3** There are two set-squares in your box. What are the measures of the angles that Are formed at their corners? Do they have any angle measure that is common? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

29	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.5 - Q 4** Study the diagram. The line l is perpendicular to line m (a) Is $CE = EG$ (b) Does PE bisect CG = (c) Identify any two line segments for which PE is the perpendicular bisector. (d) Are these true? (i) $AC > EG$ (ii) $CD = GH$ (iii) $BC < EH$ ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

30	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.6 - Q 1** Name the types of following triangles : (a) Triangle with lengths of sides $7cm, 8cm$ and $9cm.$ (b) $\Delta ABC with AB$ $= 8.7cm, AC$ $= 7cm$ and BC $= 6cm$. (c) ΔPQR such that $PQ = QR = PR$ $= 5cm$. (d) `Delta m ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
31	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.6 - Q 2** Match the following : Measures of Triangle Type of Triangle (i) 3 sides of equal length (a) Scalene (ii) 2 sides of equal length (b) Isosceles right angled (iii) All sides are of different length (c) Obtuse angled (iv) 3 acute angles (d) Right angled (v) 1 right angle (e) Equilateral (vi) 1 obtuse angle (f) Acute angled (vii) 1 right angle with two sides of equal length (g) Isosceles ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

32	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.6 - Q 3** Name each of the following triangles in two different ways: (you may judge the nature of the angle by observation) ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
33	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.6 - Q 4** Try to construct triangles using match sticks. Some are shown here. Can you make a triangle with (a) 3 matchsticks? (b) 4 matchsticks? (c) 5 matchsticks? (d) 6 matchsticks? (Remember you have to use all the available matchsticks in each case) Name the type of triangle in each case. If you cannot make a triangle, think of reasons for it ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
34	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.7 - Q 1** Say True or False : (a) Each angle of a rectangle is a right angle. (b) The opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length. (c) The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to one another. (d) All the sides of a rhombus are of equal length. (e) All the sides of a parallelogram are of equal length. (f) The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
35	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.7 - Q 2** Give reasons for the following : (a) A square can be thought of as a special rectangle. (b) A rectangle can be thought of as a special parallelogram. (c) A square can be thought of as a special rhombus. (d) Squares, rectangles, parallelograms are all quadrilaterals. (e) Square is also a parallelogram. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

36	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.7 - Q 3** A figure is said to be regular if its sides are equal in length and angles are equal in measure. Can you identify the regular quadrilateral? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
37	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.8 - Q 1** Examine whether the following are polygons. If any one among them is not, say why? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
38	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.8 - Q 2** Name each polygon. Make two more examples of each of these. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
39	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.8 - Q 3** Draw a rough sketch of a regular hexagon. Connecting any three of its vertices, draw a triangle. Identify the type of the triangle you have drawn. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
40	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.8 - Q 4** Draw a rough sketch of a regular octagon. (Use squared paper if you wish). Draw a rectangle by joining exactly four of the vertices of the octagon. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
41	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.8 - Q 5** A diagonal is a line segment that joins any two vertices of the polygon and is not a side of the polygon. Draw a rough sketch of a pentagon and draw its diagonals. ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut

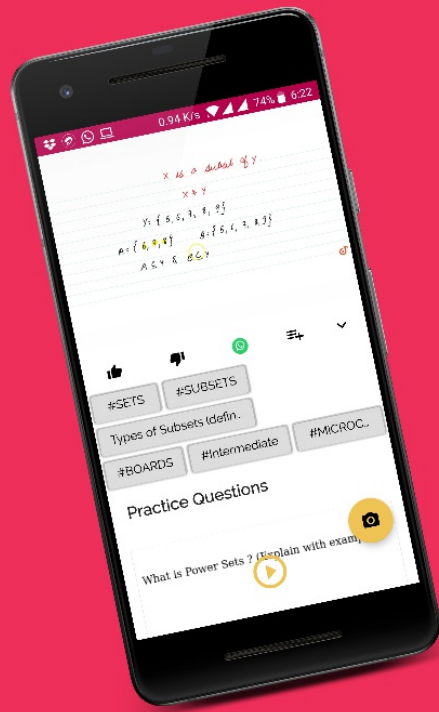|	
42	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.9 - Q 1** Match the following : (a) Cone (i) (b) Sphere (ii) (c) Cylinder (iii) (d) Cuboid (iv) (e) Pyramid (v) Give two new examples of each shape ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
43	**NCERT - CLASS 6 - CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES - EXERCISE 5.9 - Q 2** What shape is (a) Your instrument box? (b) A brick? (c) A match box? (d) A road-roller? (e) A sweet laddu? ▶ Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut
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