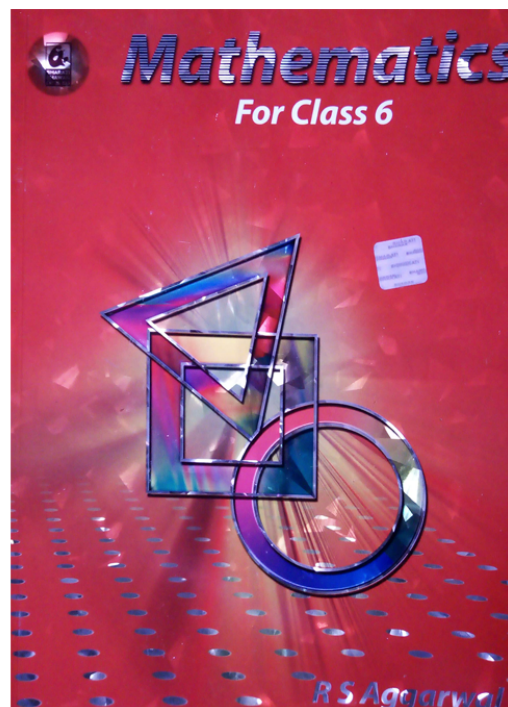


RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths

Chapter 13–Angles and Their Measurement

Class 6 - Chapter 13 Angles and Their Measurement



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RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 13–Angles and Their Measurement

Class 6: Maths Chapter 13 solutions. Complete Class 6 Maths Chapter 13 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 13–Angles and Their Measurement

RS Aggarwal 6th Maths Chapter 13, Class 6 Maths Chapter 13 solutions

Ex 13A Solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

Three examples are : Tongs, Scissors and Compasses.

Question 2.

Solution:

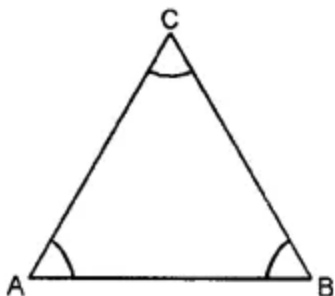
In the given angle ABC, the vertex is B and arms are $AB \rightarrow$ and $BC \rightarrow$.

Question 3.

Solution:

(i) In the given figure, three angles are formed.

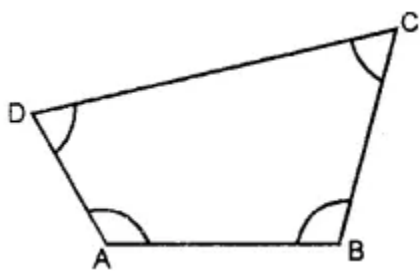
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Names of the angles are :

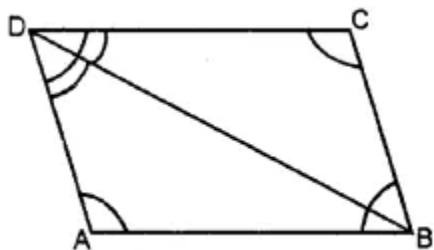
$\angle ABC$, $\angle BAC$ and $\angle ACB$

(ii) In the given figure, four angles are formed.



$\angle ABC$, $\angle BCD$, $\angle CDA$ and $\angle BAD$

(iii) In the given figure, eight angles are formed.



Names of the angles are :

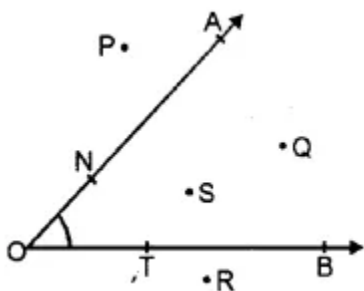
$\angle ABC$, $\angle BCD$, $\angle CDA$, $\angle BAD$, $\angle ABD$, $\angle DCB$, $\angle ADB$ and $\angle BDC$

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Question 4.**Solution:**

In given figure

- (i) Points S and Q are in the interior of $\angle AOB$
- (ii) Points P and R are in the exterior of $\angle AOB$.
- (iii) Points A, O, B, N, T lie on $\angle AOB$.

**Question 5.****Solution:**

- (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) False
- (iv) True
- (v) False

Question 6.**Solution:**

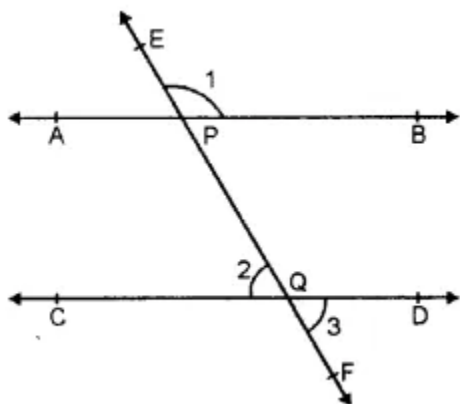
In the given figure, another name for :

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(i) $\angle 1$ is $\angle EPB$

(ii) $\angle 2$ is $\angle PQC$

(iii) $\angle 3$ is $\angle FQD$



Ex 13B Solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

(i) Obtuse angle

(ii) Right angle

(iii) straight angle

(iv) Reflex angle

(v) Acute angle

(vi) Complete angle

Question 2.

Solution:

We know that an acute angle is less than 90°

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- (ii) a right angle is equal to 90°
- (iii) an obtuse angle is greater than 90° but less than 180°
- (iv) an angle equal to 180° is a straight angle
- (v) angle greater than 180° but less than 360° is called a reflex angle
- (vi) angle equal to 360° is called a complete angle and angle equal to 0° is called a zero angle. Now the angles are :

- (i) acute
- (ii) obtuse
- (iii) obtuse
- (iv) right
- (v) reflex
- (vi) complete
- (vii) obtuse
- (viii) obtuse
- (ix) acute
- (x) acute
- (xi) zero
- (xii) acute Ans.

Question 3.

Solution:

- (i) One right angle = 90°

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(ii) Two right angles = $(2 \times 90)^\circ = 180^\circ$

(iii) Three right angles = $(3 \times 90)^\circ = 270^\circ$

(iv) Four right angles = $(4 \times 90)^\circ = 360^\circ$

(v) 23 right angle = $(23 \times 90)^\circ = 2070^\circ$

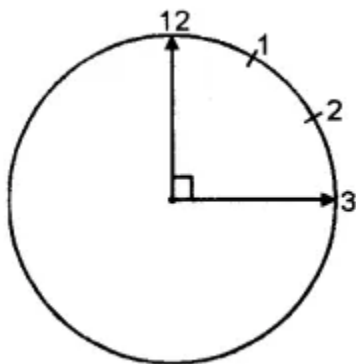
(vi) $1\frac{1}{2}$ right angle = $(1\frac{1}{2} \times 90)^\circ = 135^\circ$

$(32 \times 90)^\circ = 2880^\circ$

Question 4.

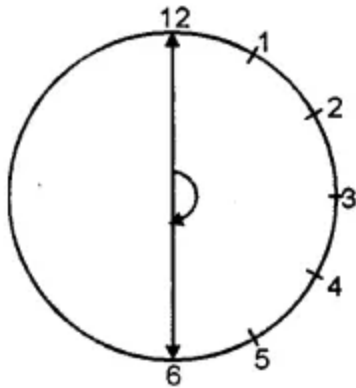
Solution:

(i) When it is 3 o' clock, the minute hand is at 12, and hour hand is at 3 as shown in the figure, clearly, the angle between the two hands 90° .

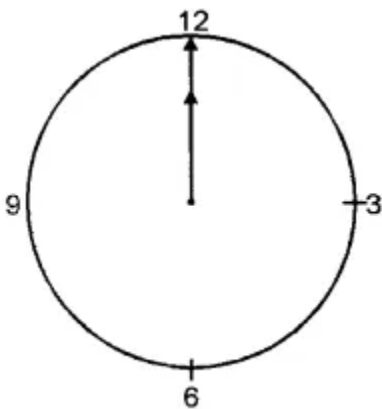


(ii) When it is 6 o' clock, the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 6 as shown in the figure. Clearly, the angle between the two hands of the clock is a straight angle is i.e. 180° .

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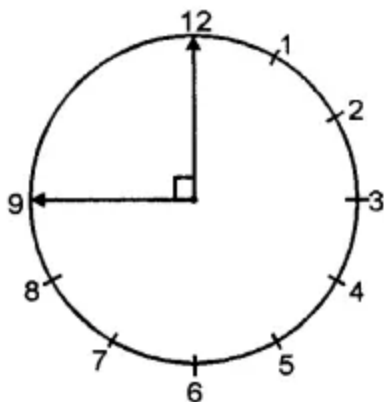


(iii) When it is 12 o' clock, both the hands of the clock lie at 12 as shown in the figure. Clearly, the angle between the two hands = 0° .

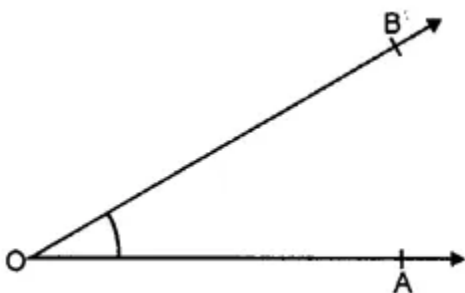


(iv) When it is 9 o' clock, the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 9 as shown in the figure. Clearly, the angle between the two hands = 90° .

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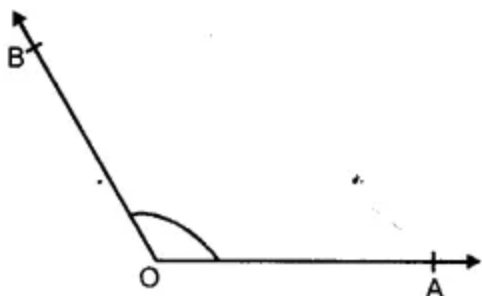
**Question 5.****Solution:**

(i) Take the ruler and draw any ray OA. Again using the ruler, starting from O, draw a ray OB in such a way that the angle formed is less than 90° . Then, $\angle AOB$ is the required acute angle.



(ii) Take the ruler and draw any ray OA. Now, starting from O, draw another ray OB, with the help of the ruler, such that the angle formed is greater than a right angle.

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Then, $\angle AOB$ is the required obtuse angle.

(iii) Take a ruler and draw any ray OA. Now, starting from O, draw ray OB in the opposite direction of the ray OA. Then $\angle AOB$ is the required straight angle.

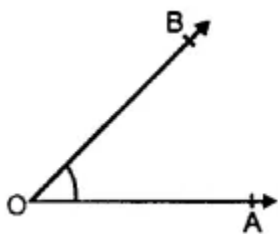


Ex 13C Solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

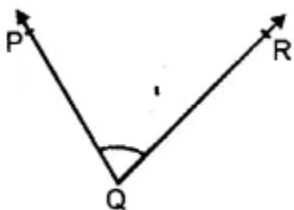
(i) Place the protractor in such a way that its centre is exactly at the vertex O of the given angle AOB and the base line lies along the arm OA. Read off the mark through which the arm OB passes, starting from 0° on the side A.



We find that $\angle AOB = 45^\circ$.

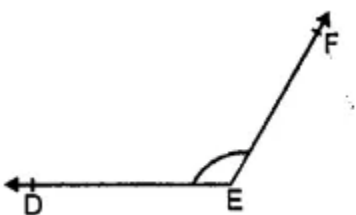
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(ii) The given angle is $\angle PQR$. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre is exactly on the vertex Q of the given angle and the base line lies along the arm QR. Read off the mark through which the arm QP passes, starting from 0° on the side of R.



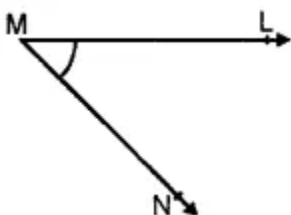
We find that $\angle PQR = 67^\circ$

(in) The given angle is $\angle DEF$. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre is exactly on the vertex E of the given angle and the base line lies along the arm ED. Read off the mark through which the arm EF passes, starting from 0° on the side of D.



We find that $\angle DEF = 130^\circ$

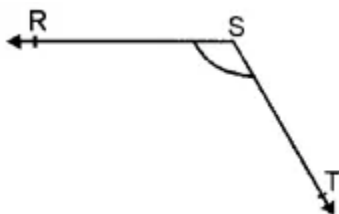
(iv) The given angle is $\angle LMN$. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre is exactly on the vertex M of the given angle and the base line lies along the arm ML. Read off the mark through which the arm MN passes, starting from 0° on the side of L.



We find that $\angle LMN = 50^\circ$

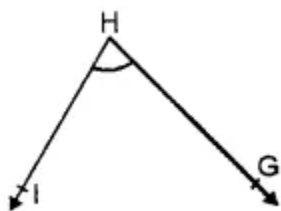
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(v) The given angle is $\angle RST$. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre is exactly on the vertex S of the given angle and the base line lies along the arm SR. Read off the mark through which the arm ST passes, starting from 0° on the side of R.



We find that the $\angle RST = 130^\circ$.

(vi) The given angle is $\angle GHI$. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre is exactly on the vertex H of the given angle and the base line lies along the arm HI. Read off the mark through which the arm HG passes, starting from 0° on the side of I.



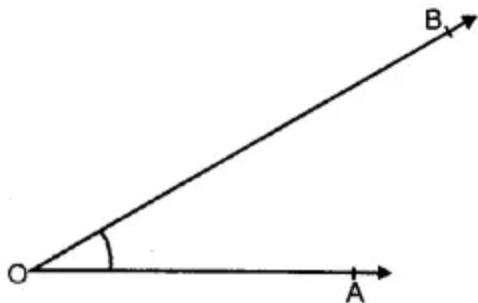
We find that $\angle GHI = 70^\circ$

Question 2.

Solution:

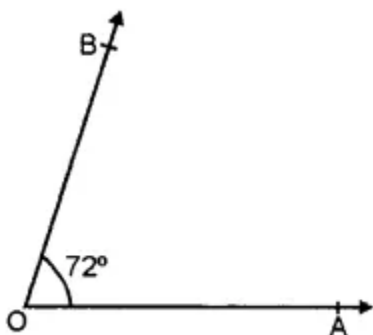
(i) Draw a ray OA. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at O and the base line lies along OA. Starting from 0° on the side of A, look for the 25° mark on the protractor. Mark a point B at this 25° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OB. Then $\angle AOB$ is the required angle.

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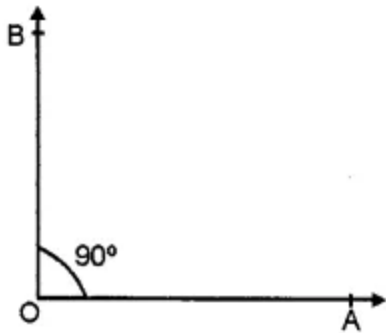


(ii) Draw a ray OA. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at O and the base line lies along OA. Starting from 0° on the side of A, look for the 72° mark on the protractor. Mark a point B at this 72° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OB. Then,

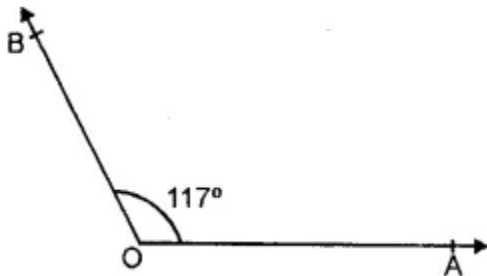
$\angle AOB$ is the required angle of measure 72° .



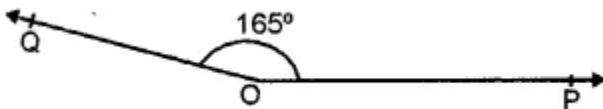
(iii) Draw a ray OA. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at O and the base line lies along OA. Starting from 0° on the side of A, look for the 90° mark on the protractor. Mark a point B at this 90° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OB. Then $\angle AOB$ is the required angle whose measure is 90° .



(iv) Draw a ray OA. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre exactly lies at O and the base line lies along OA. Starting from 0° on the side of A, look for the 117° mark on the protractor. Mark a point B at this 117° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OB. Then $\angle AOB$ is the required angle whose measure is 117° .

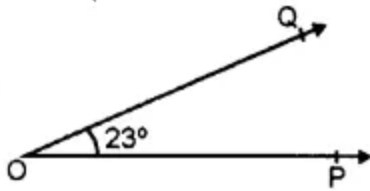


(v) Draw a ray OP. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at O and the base line lies along OP. Starting from 0° on the side of P, look for the 165° mark on the protractor. Mark a point Q at this 165° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OQ. Then, $\angle POQ$ is the required angle whose measure is 165° .

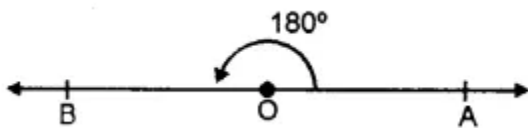


(vi) Draw a ray OP. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at O and the base line lies along OP. Starting from 0° on the side of P, look for the 23° mark on the protractor. Mark a point Q at this 23° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OQ. Then $\angle POQ$ is the required angle whose measure is 23° .

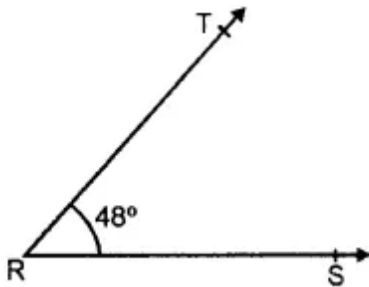
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(vii) Draw a ray OA. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at O and the base line lies along OA. Starting from 0° on the side of A, look for the 180° mark on the protractor. Mark a point B on this 180° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray OB. Then $\angle AOB$ is the required angle whose measure is 180°.



(viii) Draw a ray RS. Place the protractor in such a way that its centre lies exactly at R and the base line lies along RS. Starting from 0° on the side of S, look for the 48° mark on the protractor. Mark a point T at this 48° mark. Remove the protractor and draw the ray RT. Then, $\angle SRT$ is the required angle whose measure is 48°.

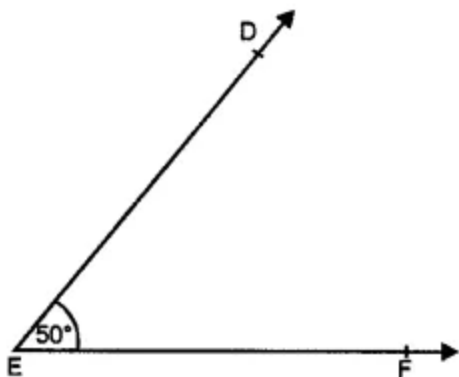


Question 3.

Solution:

On measuring the given angle ABC with the help of a protractor, it is 50°

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Now, place the protractor on EF in such a way that its centre lies on E exactly and base with the line EF.

Now read off the mark through which the arm ED passes at 50° .

Join DE,

Then $\angle DEF$ is equal to 50° i.e. equal to $\angle ABC$.

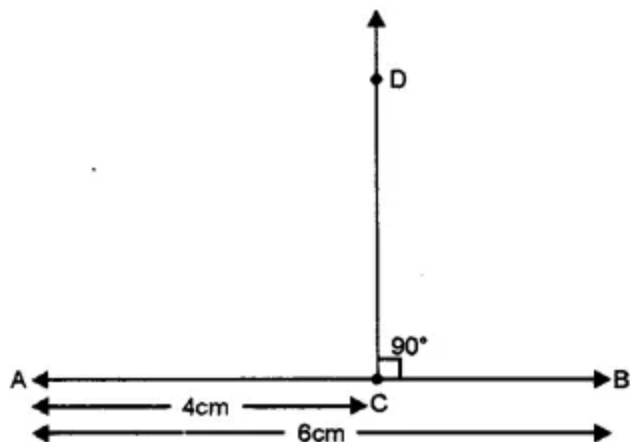
Question 4.

Solution:

Steps of construction :

- (i) Draw a line segment $AB = 6$ cm.
- (ii) Take a point C on AB such that $AC = 4$ cm.

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- (iii) Place protractor with its centre at C and base along CB.
- (iv) Mark a point D against 90° .
- (v) Remove the protractor and join DC. Then $DC \perp AB$. Ans.

Ex 13D Solutions

Objective questions

Mark against the correct answer in each of following.

Question 1.

Solution:

- (c) vertex of an angle lie on it.

Question 2.

Solution:

- (c) an angle.

Question 3.

Solution:

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(c) A straight angle has 180°

Question 4.

Solution:

An angle measuring 90° is called a right angle. (b)

Question 5.

Solution:

An angle measuring 91° is an obtuse angle as it is more than 90° and less than 180° . (b)

Question 6.

Solution:

An angle measuring 270° is a reflex angles as it is greater than 180° and less than 360° . (d)

Question 7.

Solution:

(c) A straight angle is equal to 180°

Question 8.

Solution:

(c) A reflex angles is greater than 180° but less than 360°

Question 9.

Solution:

(d) A complete angle is equal to 360° .

Question 10.

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Solution:

(b) A reflex angle is greater than 180° but less than 360° .

Question 11.

Solution:

Two right angles = $(2 \times 90)^\circ$

= 180° (b)

Question 12.

Solution:

32 of a right angle = $32 \times 90^\circ = 2880^\circ$ as 1 right angle = 90° (b)

Question 13.

Solution:

36 spokes has 360°

Angle between two adjacent spokes

= $\frac{360}{36} = 10^\circ$ (c)



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- Chapter 1–Number System
- Chapter 2–Factors and Multiples
- Chapter 3–Whole Numbers
- Chapter 4–Integers
- Chapter 5–Fractions
- Chapter 6–Simplification
- Chapter 7–Decimals
- Chapter 8–Algebraic Expressions
- Chapter 9–Linear Equations in One Variable
- Chapter 10–Ratio, Proportion and Unitary Method
- Chapter 11–Line Segment, Ray and Line
- Chapter 12–Parallel Lines
- Chapter 13–Angles and Their Measurement
- Chapter 14–Constructions (Using Ruler and a Pairs of Compasses)
- Chapter 15–Polygons
- Chapter 16–Triangles
- Chapter 17–Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 18–Circles
- Chapter 19–Three-Dimensional Shapes
- Chapter 20–Two-Dimensional Reflection Symmetry (Linear Symmetry)
- Chapter 21–Concept of Perimeter and Area
- Chapter 22–Data Handling
- Chapter 23–Pictograph
- Chapter 24–Bar Graph

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He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

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