



Right Vision Intl Schools

DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR MID TERM – 2024/ 2025

Grade- 6

English

- What are gerunds? - copy book
- What is a homonym? - copy book
- What is alliteration? – copy book.
- Language book page 63
- Practice book page 69
- Practice book page 65 Q1,2
- Practice book page 63 Q1, Q2(*1,2*)
- Practice book page 61
- Practice book page 55 Q2
- Practice book page 53
- Practice book page 45
- Practice book page 46 Q2

اللغة العربية

غدامس

من قصة سيدنا موسى عليه السلام

رسالة أبن لوالديه

النائى الصغير

الشمس

الزهور

جمع التكسير

الفعل الصحيح الاخر والمعتل الاخر

اعراب الفعل المضارع صحيح الاخر

الهمزة المتوسطة والمتطرفة

التربية الاسلامية

سورة الطارق الجزء الاول والثاني

الاخوة في الاسلام

الايمان بالرسول

صلاة الجمعة

غدر اليهود

الحث علي التقوى

الايمان باليوم الاخر

Computer

Chapter 1

Q1. What are Early calculating devices.

Ans. Abacus, Counting Sticks, and Tally Marks. These devices are used for calculations

Q2. What are generations of computers.

Ans. 1. 1st Generation (1940s) - Vacuum Tubes

2. 2nd Generation (1950s) - Transistors

3. 3rd Generation (1960s) - Integrated Circuits

4. 4th Generation (1970s) - Microprocessors

5. 5th Generation (1980s) - Artificial Intelligence

Q3. What are the classifications of computers.

Ans.1. Microcomputer - Small

2. Minicomputer - Medium

3. Mainframe - Large

4. Supercomputer - Fast

Q4. What are categories of software.

Ans. 1. System Software (windows)

2. Application Software (MS office)

MCQs:

1. What are early calculating devices?

A) Abacus, Counting Sticks, and Tally Marks

B) Microcomputer, Minicomputer, and Mainframe

C) System Software and Application Software

D) 1st Generation to 5th Generation computers

Answer: A) Abacus, Counting Sticks, and Tally Marks

2. Which generation of computers used Vacuum Tubes?

A) 1st Generation

B) 2nd Generation

C) 3rd Generation

D) 4th Generation

Answer: A) 1st Generation

3. *What type of computer is small in size?*

- A) Minicomputer*
- B) Mainframe*
- C) Microcomputer*
- D) Supercomputer*

Answer: C) Microcomputer

4. *Which category of software includes MS Office?*

- A) System Software*
- B) Application Software*
- C) Hardware Software*
- D) Firmware Software*

Answer: B) Application Software

Fill-in-the-blanks:

1. *Early calculating devices include _____.*

Answer: Abacus, Counting Sticks, and Tally Marks

2. *The 1st Generation of computers used _____.*

Answer: Vacuum Tubes

3. *A _____ is a small-sized computer.*

Answer: Microcomputer

4. *MS Office is an example of _____ software.*

Answer: Application

CHAPTER 2

Q1. What is booting.

Ans. Booting is the process of starting a computer.

Q2. How many Types of Booting.

Ans2. There are two types of Booting.

1. Cold Boot

2. Warm Boot.

Q3. What is Difference between Cold Boot and Warm Boot.

Ans3. Cold Boot: A Cold Boot is complete shutdown and restart a computer.

Warm Boot: A Warm Boot is not complete shutdown and restart a computer.

Q4. What is the function of Operating System.

Ans4. The function of operating system os is to manage Hardware and Software.

Q5. What is Operating system.

Ans. Operating System is system software. Without operating System you cannot use computer.

Example Windows.

Q6. What are types of Operating System.

Ans6. There are two types of Operating System.

1. Single User Operating System.

2. Multi User Operating System.

MCQs:

1. What is the process of starting a computer called?

A) Booting

B) Shutting down

C) Restarting

D) Logging off

Answer: A) Booting

2. How many types of booting are there?

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

Answer: B) 2

3. What is the difference between Cold Boot and Warm Boot?

A) Cold Boot is faster, Warm Boot is slower

B) Cold Boot is complete shutdown, Warm Boot is not

C) Cold Boot is for laptops, Warm Boot is for desktops

D) Cold Boot is for Windows, Warm Boot is for Mac

Answer: B) Cold Boot is complete shutdown, Warm Boot is not

4. What is the main function of an Operating System?

A) To manage hardware only

B) To manage software only

C) To manage both hardware and software

D) To manage networks only

Answer: C) To manage both hardware and software

5. What type of software is an Operating System?

A) Application software

B) System software

C) Utility software

D) Malware

Answer: B) System software

6. How many types of Operating Systems are there?

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

Answer: B) 2

Fill-in-the-blanks:

1. The process of starting a computer is called _____.

Answer: booting

2. There are two types of booting: _____ and _____.

Answer: Cold Boot, Warm Boot

3. An Operating System is an example of _____ software.

Answer: system

4. The main function of an Operating System is to manage _____ and _____.

Answer: hardware, software

5. A _____ Boot is a complete shutdown and restart of a computer.

Answer: Cold

6. An Operating System can be classified as either a _____ User Operating System or a _____ User Operating System.

Answer: Single, Multi

Chapter 3

Q1. What is Header and Footer in MS Word 2010.

Ans. Header is the Text at the top of a page.

Footer is the Text at the bottom of a page.

Q2. What is Drop Cap in MS Word 2010.

Ans. A large, decorative first letter at the start of Paragraph.

Q3. What are Columns in MS Word 2010.

Ans. Columns divides text in Vertical sections in MS Word 2010.

Q4. What is Indentation in MS Word 2010.

Ana. Indentation is a Space between text and margin in your paragraph.

Q5. What is Borders and Shading in MS Word 2010

ANS. Borders and Shading is Lines and colors around text like box.

Q6. What is Page Setup in MS Word 2010.

Ans. Page Setup change the size and orientation of page in MS Word 2010.

Q7. What are margins in MS Word 2010.

Ans. Margins are Empty spaces around page edges in MS Word 2010.

Fill-in-the-blanks:

1. The text at the top of a page is called a _____.

Answer: Header

2. A large, decorative first letter is called a _____.

Answer: Drop Cap

3. Text can be divided into vertical sections using _____.

Answer: Columns

4. The space between text and margin is called _____.

Answer: Indentation

5. Lines and colors around text are called _____.

Answer: Borders and Shading

6. The size and orientation of a page can be changed using _____.

Answer: Page Setup

7. Empty spaces around page edges are called _____.

Answer: Margins

Practical questions:

- 1. Open MS Word 2010 and create a new document. Add a header with your name and a footer with the page number.*
- 2. Create a new paragraph in MS Word 2010 and apply a drop cap to the first letter.*
- 3. Divide a paragraph into two columns in MS Word 2010.*
- 4. Change the indentation of a paragraph in MS Word 2010 to 1 inch.*
- 5. Apply borders and shading to a paragraph in MS Word 2010.*

Chapter 5

Q1. What is Creating a Presentation using a Template.

Ans. Using pre-designed templates to create a presentation.

Q2. What is Creating a Presentation using Themes:

Ans. Using pre-designed theme to create a presentation.

Q3. What is Photo Album.

Ans. Photo Album display photos in a presentation.

Q4. What is Slide Master.

Ans. Slide Master change the layout, size, and design of slides in a presentation.

Q5. What is Applying Animations

Ans. Applying animations is to add movement picture in the slides.

Q6. What is Inserting Charts and Tables

Ans. Inserting charts and tables to present data in a effective way.

Q7. What is Creating Hyperlinks

Using hyperlinks to link to other pages, files, or websites.

Objective MCQS Questions.

1. What is creating a presentation using a template?

- A) Designing a presentation from scratch*
- B) Using pre-designed templates to create a presentation*
- C) Creating a presentation using themes*
- D) Inserting charts and tables*

Answer: B) Using pre-designed templates to create a presentation

2. What is the purpose of a photo album in a presentation?

- A) To display charts and tables*
- B) To display photos in a presentation*
- C) To create a hyperlink*
- D) To apply animations*

Answer: B) To display photos in a presentation

3. What does the Slide Master do?

- A) Changes the layout, size, and design of slides*
- B) Inserts charts and tables*
- C) Applies animations*

D) Creates hyperlinks

Answer: A) Changes the layout, size, and design of slides

4. What is the purpose of applying animations?

A) To add movement to pictures in slides

B) To insert charts and tables

C) To create a hyperlink

D) To change the layout of slides

Answer: A) To add movement to pictures in slides

5. Why do you insert charts and tables in a presentation?

A) To add movement to pictures

B) To present data in an effective way

C) To create a hyperlink

D) To change the layout of slides

Answer: B) To present data in an effective way

6. What is the purpose of creating hyperlinks?

A) To add movement to pictures

B) To insert charts and tables

C) To link to other pages, files, or websites

D) To change the layout of slides

Answer: C) To link to other pages, files, or websites

7. What is creating a presentation using themes?

A) Designing a presentation from scratch

B) Using pre-designed templates to create a presentation

C) Using pre-designed themes to create a presentation

D) Inserting charts and tables

Answer: C) Using pre-designed themes to create a presentation

1. Creating a presentation using a _____ allows you to use pre-designed layouts.

Answer: template

2. A _____ is a pre-designed theme used to create a presentation.

Answer: theme

3. A _____ in a presentation is used to display multiple photos.

Answer: photo album

4. The _____ feature in PowerPoint allows you to change the layout, size, and design of slides.

Answer: Slide Master

5. _____ can be used to add movement to pictures in slides.

Answer: animations

6. _____ are used to present data in a clear and organized way.

Answer: charts and tables

7. A _____ is a link to another page, file, or website.

Answer: hyperlink

Practical Questions.

1. *Open PowerPoint and create a new presentation using a template.*

Choose a template that suits your topic.

2. *Create a photo album in PowerPoint and add at least 5 photos.*

3. *Use the Slide Master in PowerPoint to change the layout, size, and design of your slides.*

4. *Apply animations to at least 3 slides in your PowerPoint presentation.*

5. *Create a chart or table in PowerPoint to present data on a topic of your choice.*

6. *Create a hyperlink in PowerPoint that links to a website or another slide in your presentation.*

7. *Create a new presentation in PowerPoint using a theme. Choose a theme that suits your topic.*

Science

Q1 . Learn the following definitions.

Joint: the point where different bones come together in the skeleton.

Tendons: strong cords that attach muscles to bones.

Locomotion: movement of the body.

Reflex: An automatic reaction to a stimulus.

Voluntary: An action that we can control.

Autonomic: An action that we cannot control.

Pandemic: an epidemic that spreads widely.

Anaemia: deficiency diseases caused by a lack of iron in the diet.

Kwashiorkor: deficiency diseases caused by lack of protein in the diet.

Malnutrition: the condition of not having enough food to supply the body with energy and other needs.

Marasmus: deficiency disease caused by general starvation.

Rickets: deficiency disease caused by a lack of vitamin D in the body.

Scurvy: deficiency diseases caused by a lack of vitamin C in the diet.

Atom: the smallest particle that makes up an element.

Element: a substance made from only one kind of atom.

Molecule: group of two or more atoms held together by forces.

Compound: a substance in which the atoms of two or more elements are bonded together.

Q2. Learn the answers of the following questions.

- Where do the blood cells made?

Your blood cells are made in the bone marrow.

- *Which is the largest muscle in your body?*

The gluteus Maximus is the largest muscle in the body.

- *What are the two parts of central nervous system?*

Brain and spinal cord are the two parts of nervous system.

- *Which nerve cell carry signal from the central nervous system to muscles?*

Motor nerves carry signal from the central nervous system to muscles.

- *Is a reflex voluntary or autonomic?*

Autonomic

- *What is the circulated system made up of?*

The circulatory system is made up of heart, blood arteries, veins and capillaries.

- *What are the tubes that carry the blood around the body?*

Arteries and veins are the tubes that carry the blood around the body.

- *Describe five different types of medicines and their uses.*

Antibiotics: to kill bacteria

Analgesics: pain relievers

Steroid: to stop swelling_ to treat asthma and some skin problems.

Antihistamine: to treat allergies and hay fever.

Anesthetics: to make nerves numb.

- *Who discovered the first penicillin in 1928?*

Alexander Fleming.

- How is a molecule of methane (CH_4), made? Write a sentence to describe it.

A molecule of Methane (CH_4), is formed when one atom of carbon combines with four atoms of hydrogen.

Q3. Learn following pages from workbook.

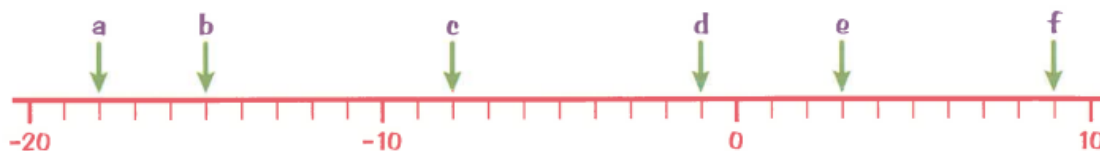
Page no. 10,11,12,13,14,23,28 and 29.

Math

Unit 1

Q1.

To which number does each arrow point?



Q2.

Which integers could go in the boxes?

- a)** $-4 < \square < 0$ **b)** $-11 < \square < -8$ **c)** $-3 < \square < 2$ **d)** $-21 < \square < -17$
e) $-9 > \square > -12$ **f)** $-1 > \square > -6$ **g)** $-5 > \square > -9$ **h)** $-19 > \square > -23$

Q3.

Which integers could go in the boxes?

- a)** $-7 \leq \square \leq -2$ **b)** $-1 \leq \square \leq 4$ **c)** $-14 \leq \square \leq -8$ **d)** $-6 \leq \square \leq -1$
e) $0 \geq \square \geq -5$ **f)** $-2 \geq \square \geq -4$ **g)** $3 \geq \square \geq -1$ **h)** $-15 \geq \square \geq -19$

Q4.

Copy and complete this table.

	a) Round to the nearest 10 000	b) Round to the nearest 100 000	c) Round to the nearest 1 000 000
7 892 388 →			
68 372 105 →			
38 893 465 →			
149 035 476 →			
7 498 024 573 →			

Q5.

Write these numbers in full.

- a) 67×10^2 b) 5×10^4 c) 85×10^3
d) 23×10^4 e) 38×10^5 f) 162×10^3

















Q6.

Write these in index form.

- a) 26 000 b) 30 000 c) 294 000
d) 1 800 000 e) 61 000 000 f) 70 000 000

Q7.

Write each set in order, starting with the smallest.

- a)  b)  c)  d) 
   
   
   

Q8.

Calculate the exact answer.

a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5.658 \\ + 2.752 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 13.27 \\ + 51.82 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5.903 \\ + 2.319 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 412.79 \\ + 178.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 61.58 \\ - 39.52 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 496.91 \\ - 208.96 \\ \hline \end{array}$$













g)
$$\begin{array}{r} 9.417 \\ - 7.298 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h)
$$\begin{array}{r} 30.42 \\ - 19.78 \\ \hline \end{array}$$













Q9

Write each set of numbers in order. Use the signs < or >

Start with the smallest number. < <

- a)  17.451  17.47  17.5 b)  28.93  28.927  20.845
- c)  0.933  0.098  0.903 d)  7.444  7.058  7.94

Start with the largest number. > >

- e)  27.52  27.091  27.089 f)  14.67  14.649  14.269
- g)  29.23  29.241  29.238 h)  4.009  4.109  40.1

Unit 2

Q1.

Find all the common multiples up to 120 for each pair of numbers.

- a) 5 and 4 b) 3 and 10 c) 7 and 9 d) 8 and 3

Q11.

Find the lowest common multiple for each set of numbers.

- a) 3, 4 and 8 b) 5, 6 and 9 c) 6, 7 and 4 d) 3, 5 and 4

Q3.

Find all the numbers in each box that are multiples of the centre number.

a)

31	130	40	1860	1570
	20	202		60
195		20	1300	230
	8080			10
1180		320	22 000	260
	100			

b)

125	45	250	765
815		5	1230
1975		25	2000
35	245	275	
			8140
10 000	1055	25	225

c)

1600	450	550	
	10 000		
30 300	10	7500	25
	300	100	1800
5	45 000	4321	
2660	50	1440	20

d)

3400	650	410	10	
120 000		2500	250	
	850	50	1275	
1200		18 000		
	525		5	3500
520	2400	25		2

Q4. Find HCF AND LCM.

Find the **common factors** for each of these.

a) 40 and 56

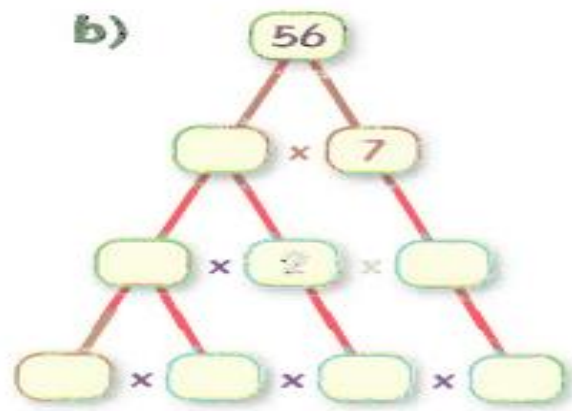
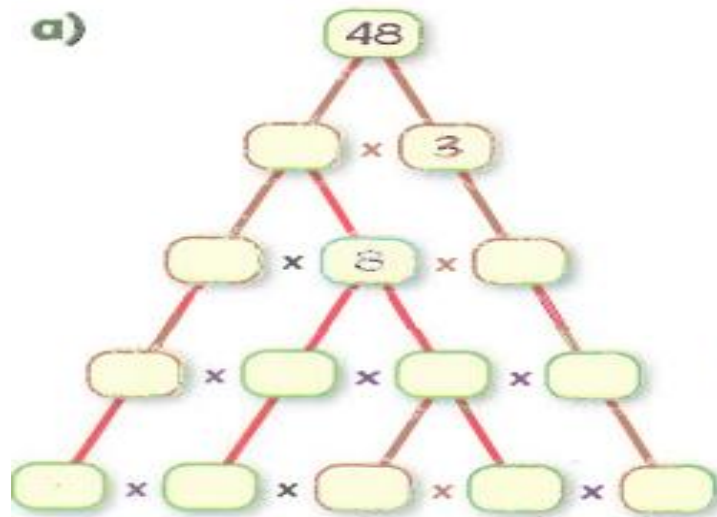
b) 35 and 80

c) 24 and 64

d) 90 and 115

Q5.

Complete these factor trees.



Unit 3

Q1.

Cancel or divide each fraction to make it as simple as possible.

a) $\frac{60}{100}$

b) $\frac{16}{20}$

c) $\frac{30}{50}$

d) $\frac{12}{16}$

Q2.

Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ between each pair of fractions.
Remember to change them to equivalent fractions.

a) $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{3}{7}$

b) $\frac{5}{6} \square \frac{7}{10}$

c) $\frac{5}{6} \square \frac{7}{8}$

d) $\frac{2}{11} \square \frac{1}{4}$

Q3.

Find the common denominators for these fractions and write them in order, starting with the smallest. Then write the original fractions in order.

a) $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{5}{12}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

b) $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{20}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{3}{10}$

Q4.

Add these.

Reduce answers to their simplest form if necessary.

a) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{12} =$

b) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} =$

c) $\frac{6}{25} + \frac{3}{5} =$

d) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} =$

e) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{11} =$

f) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} =$

Q5.

Subtract these.

Reduce answers to their simplest form if necessary.

a) $\frac{23}{24} - \frac{5}{8} =$

b) $\frac{19}{30} - \frac{3}{10} =$

c) $\frac{16}{25} - \frac{2}{5} =$

d) $\frac{7}{20} - \frac{33}{100} =$

e) $\frac{15}{32} - \frac{3}{8} =$

f) $\frac{5}{12} - \frac{11}{60} =$

Q6.

Change these to mixed numbers.

a) $\frac{13}{4}$

b) $\frac{28}{3}$

c) $\frac{45}{7}$

d) $\frac{35}{6}$

Q7.

Change these to improper fractions.

a) $7\frac{2}{5}$

b) $19\frac{3}{4}$

c) $8\frac{2}{9}$

d) $12\frac{1}{2}$

Q8.

Write each of these fractions as a percentage.

a) $\frac{4}{5}$

b) $\frac{9}{10}$

c) $\frac{16}{20}$

d) $\frac{11}{25}$

Q9.

Write each of these percentages as a fraction reduced to its simplest form.

a) 34%

b) 76%

c) 51%

d) 48%

UNIT 5

Q1.

For each of the following, find the totals.

$$\text{a)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 612853 \\ + 215633 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 368106 \\ + 258642 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 753159 \\ + 645113 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 874551 \\ + 329962 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q2.

Solve each of the following.

$$\text{a)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 565341 \\ - 125641 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 84517 \\ - 54084 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 948685 \\ - 480487 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 875645 \\ - 584505 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q3.

Complete these addition and subtraction calculations. Show all your working.

$$\text{a)} \quad 36 - 47 - 92 + 124 =$$

$$\text{b)} \quad 75 - 46 + 31 - 28 =$$

$$\text{c)} \quad 89 - 23 - 17 - 36 =$$

$$\text{d)} \quad 75 - 149 + 23 + 84 =$$

Q4.

Complete.

a) $15 + 9 \times 3 =$

b) $43 - 27 \div 3 =$

c) $9 \times 8 + 15 =$

d) $54 \div 6 - 5 =$

Q5.

Answer these.

a) $(7 \times 4) - 25$

b) $35 + (8 \times 6)$

c) $(49 \div 7) + 66$

Q6.

Answer these.

a) $(87 - 73) \times (97 - 87)$

b) $(8 \times 7) \div (43 - 15)$

c) $(43 + 38) \div (27 \div 3)$

Q7.

Answer these.

a) $110 - 7^2 + 22 \div 2$

b) $9 \times (8^2 - 15)$

CHAPTER 6

Q1.

Answer these.

a) $0.413 \times 10 =$

b) $9.281 \times 10 =$

c) $5.116 \times 10 =$

Q2.

Answer these.

a) $14.6 \div 10 =$

b) $81.7 \div 10 =$

c) $4.35 \div 10 =$

Q3.

Solve each of the following.

a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \times 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q4.

Solve each of the following.

a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5567 \\ \times \quad 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8561 \\ \times \quad 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6542 \\ \times \quad 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8564 \\ \times \quad 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q5.

a) 3.85×8

b) 4.09×7

Q16.

a) 5.37×63

b) 2.77×25

Q17.

a) 67.57×8

b) 32.94×9

Q8.

a) 64.56×55

b) 13.97×43

Q9.

a) 7.8×5.3

b) 4.9×5.1

Q10.

Solve each of the following.

a) 4.4×6.7

b) 6.7×7.5

Q11.

Write the answers to these multiplications. Cancel down if needed. Simplify each answer if possible.

a) $\frac{1 \times 1}{3 \times 4} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square}$

b) $\frac{3 \times 1}{4 \times 2} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square}$

c) $\frac{4 \times 2}{5 \times 3} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square}$

d) $\frac{3 \times 3}{5 \times 5} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square}$

e) $\frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 3} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square}$

f) $\frac{1 \times 6}{3 \times 7} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square}$

Chapter 7

Q1.

Solve each of the following.

a) $6 \overline{)3195}$

b) $9 \overline{)8461}$

c) $4 \overline{)9945}$

Q20.

Solve each of the following.

a) $18\,474 \div 7$

b) $19\,933 \div 2$

c) $10\,938 \div 8$

Q21.

a) $168 \div 14$

b) $567 \div 56$

Q22.

a) $5328 \div 25$

b) $1426 \div 74$

Q23.

a) $17556 \div 83$

b) $25367 \div 52$

Q24.

a) $64.2 \div 6$

b) $58.8 \div 7$

c) $84.1 \div 5$

Q25.

a) $1266.6 \div 6$

b) $1224.5 \div 5$

c) $2844.9 \div 9$

Q2. Solve the following questions.

a) $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{4} =$

b) $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{7} =$

c) $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{8} =$

d) $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{10} =$

e) $\frac{7}{12} \div \frac{1}{2} =$

f) $\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} =$

g) $\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{7}{10} =$

h) $\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{1}{3} =$

Unit 8

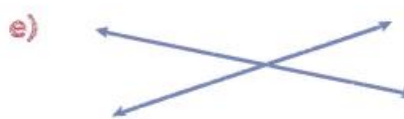
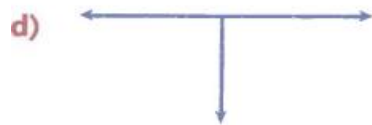
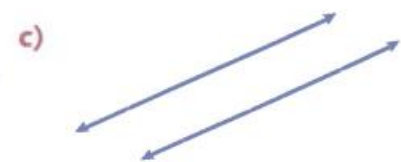
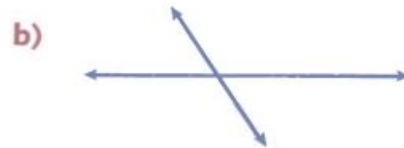
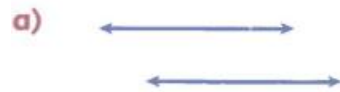
Q1.

Name each of the following.
Choose from one of these.

parallel lines

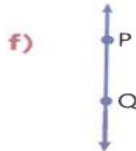
perpendicular lines

intersecting lines



Q2.

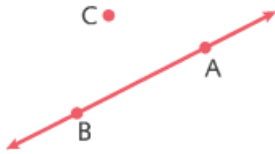
Classify each of the following as a line, segment or ray.
Use the letters to name them.



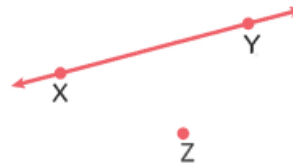
Q3.

Follow the instructions and complete these drawings using a ruler and set-square.

- a) Draw a perpendicular line to AB from point C.



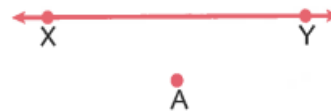
- b) Draw a perpendicular line to XY from point Z.



- c) Draw a parallel line to AB going through point C.

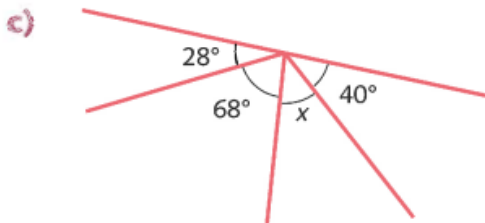
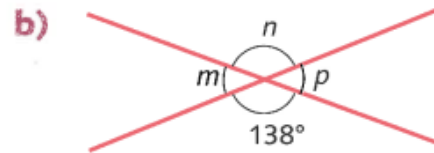
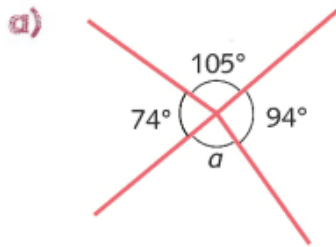


- d) Draw a parallel line to XY going through point A.



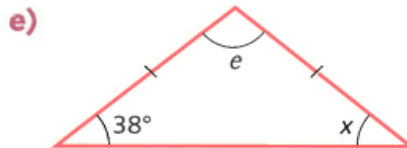
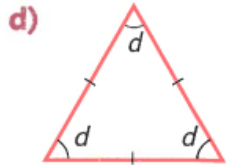
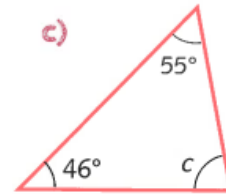
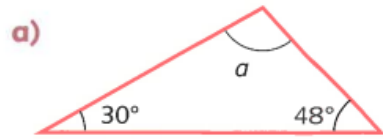
Q4.

Calculate the missing angles. Do not use a protractor.



Q5.

Calculate the size of the missing angles on these triangles. (Remember that all the angles of a triangle should add up to 180° .) Do not use a protractor.



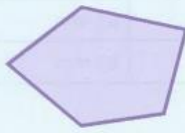
Q6.

Polygons

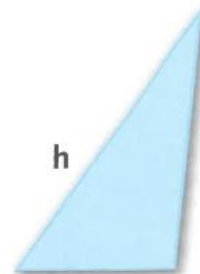
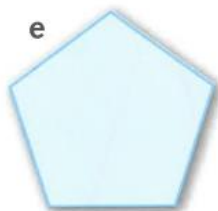
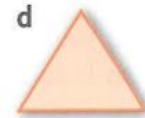
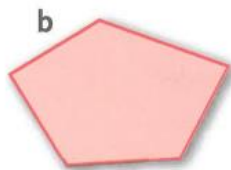
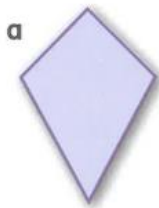
A polygon is any 2-D shape with straight sides.
The sides and angles of a regular polygon are all equal.



regular pentagon



irregular pentagon



Q8.

Look at the shapes opposite. Complete the table.

Shape	Number of sides	Number of angles	Number of lines of symmetry	Number of pairs of parallel sides	Regular or irregular	Name of shape
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						