

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 26) - Part 1: Chapter 6- Angles



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 26) - Part 1: Chapter 6- Angles

Class 5: Maths Chapter 6 solutions. Complete Class 5 Maths Chapter 6 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 26) - Part 1: Chapter 6- Angles

Maharashtra Board 5th Maths Chapter 6, Class 5 Maths Chapter 6 solutions

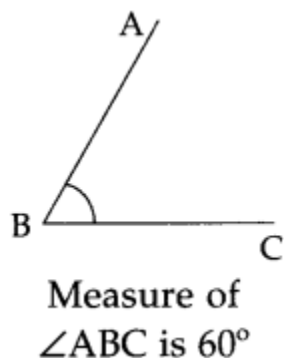
Important Questions and Answers.

Question 1.

Draw and name the following angles with the help of a protractor.

(1) 60°

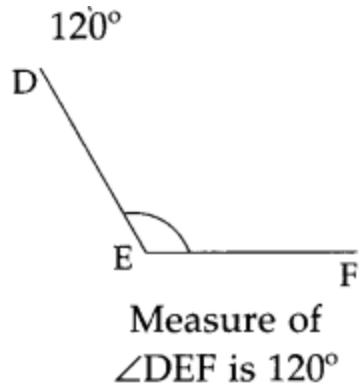
Answer:



(2) 120°

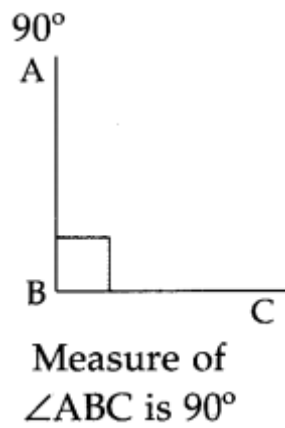
Answer:

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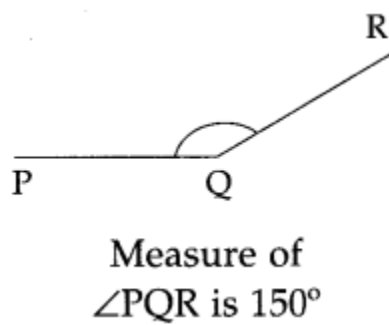
(3) 90°

Answer:



(4) 150°

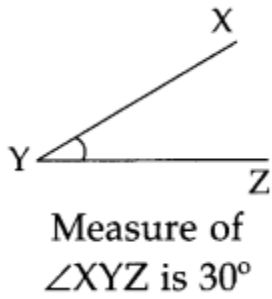
Answer:



(5) 30°

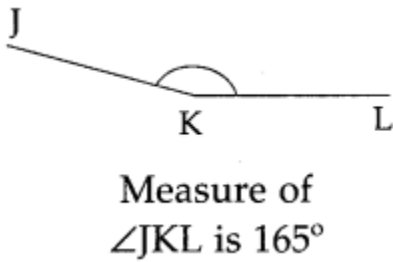
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Answer:



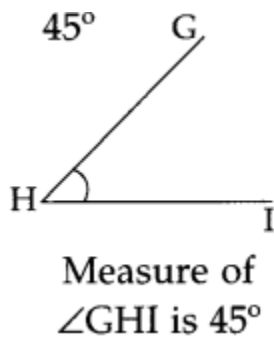
(6) 165°

Answer:



(7) 45°

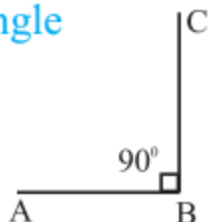
Answer:



Types of angles

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Right angle

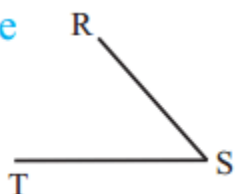


$\angle ABC$ is a right angle.

$\angle ABC$ is a right angle.

Angles of measure 90° are called right angles.

Acute angle

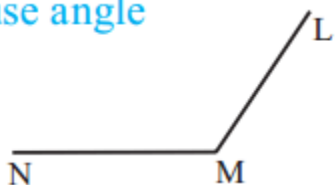


$\angle RST$ measures less than 90° , that is, less than a right angle.

An angle which measures less than a right angle is called an acute angle.

$\angle RST$ is an acute angle.

Obtuse angle



$\angle LMN$ measures more than 90° , that is, more than a right angle.

An angle which measures more than a right angle is called an obtuse angle.

$\angle LMN$ is an obtuse angle.

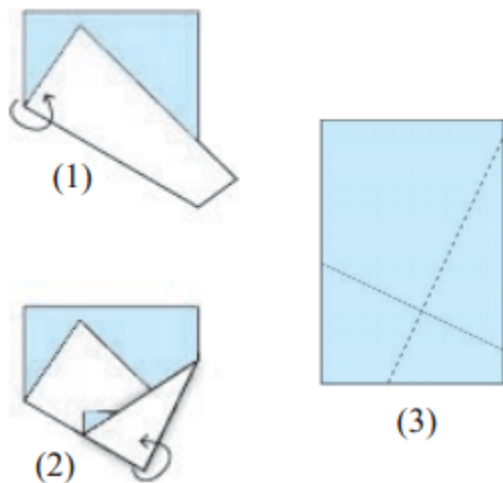
Activity :

Making a right angle by folding

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- (1) Fold a sheet of paper roughly in half.
- (2) Make another fold in the paper at any point on the first fold, as shown in the picture.
- (3) Now unfold the paper. You will find two lines. The angle between those two lines will be a right angle.

With the help of a protractor, verify that the measure of this angle is 90° .



Parallel and perpendicular lines

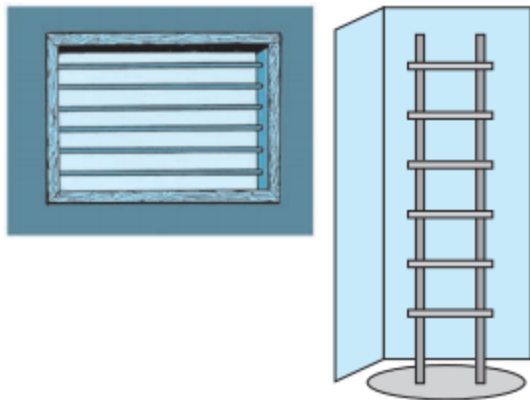
Parallel lines

The bars on the window in the picture are parallel to each other.

The steps on the ladder in the picture are parallel to each other.

The vertical legs of the ladder are parallel to each other.

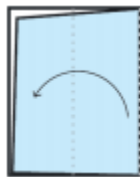
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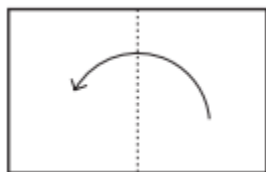
1. Take a rectangular piece of paper.



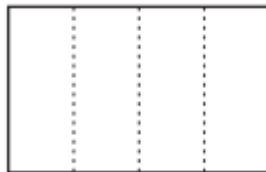
2. Fold it in such a way that one edge falls exactly on the opposite edge.



3. Make another fold in the same way.



4. Unfold the paper and trace the lines made by the folds, with a pencil.



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_____ The lines traced with the pencil are parallel to each other.

_____ The lines shown alongside are not of equal length, yet they are parallel to each other.

Parallel lines do not intersect, that is, they do not cut each other, no matter how far they are extended on either side.

Take a ruler as shown in the picture.



Using a pencil, draw lines along both sides of the ruler. Put the ruler aside. The two lines are parallel to each other.

In this way, we can use several rectangular objects to draw parallel lines.

Perpendicular lines

We have seen many objects standing straight on the ground. These objects form a right angle with their shadows.

For example, the angle formed by a pole and its shadow on the ground is 90° or a right angle. Similarly, adjacent sides of wooden planks or books also form angles of 90° .



When two lines form an angle of 90° with each other, they are said to be perpendicular to each other. To show that two lines are perpendicular, a symbol as shown the figure is drawn between them.



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Measure the angle between any two adjacent sides of your notebook. Since it is a right angle, the two sides are perpendicular to each other.



Look at this picture of a page of a notebook.

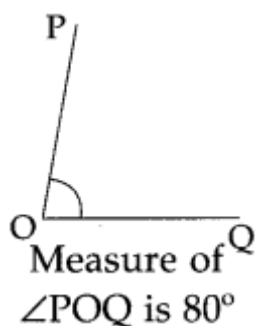


The horizontal lines on the paper are parallel to each other. However, the vertical margin line on the side forms a right angle with the horizontal lines, therefore, it is perpendicular to the horizontal lines.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

(1) 80°

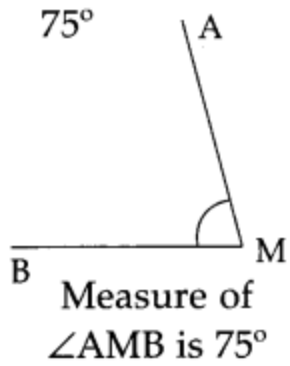
Answer:



(2) 55°

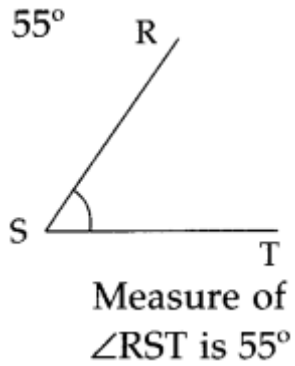
Answer:

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(3) 55°

Answer:



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- Chapter 1- Roman Numerals (Problem Set 1)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 2)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 3)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 4)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 5)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 6)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 7)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 8)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 9)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 10)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 11)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 12)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 13)
- Chapter 4- Multiplication and Division (Problem Set 14)
- Chapter 4- Multiplication and Division (Problem Set 15)
- Chapter 4- Multiplication and Division (Problem Set 16)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 17)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 18)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 19)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 20)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 21)

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- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 22)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 23)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 24)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 25)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 26)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 27)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 28)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 29)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 30)
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- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 35)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 36)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 37)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 38)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 39)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 40)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 41)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 42)
- Chapter 10- Measuring Time (Problem Set 43)

Part 2.

- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 32)
- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 33)
- Chapter 10- Measuring Time (Problem Set 44)
- Chapter 10- Measuring Time (Problem Set 45)
- Chapter 11- Problems on Measurement (Problem Set 46)

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- Chapter 11- Problems on Measurement (Problem Set 47)
- Chapter 12- Perimeter and Area (Problem Set 48)
- Chapter 12- Perimeter and Area (Problem Set 49)
- Chapter 12- Perimeter and Area (Problem Set 50)
- Chapter 13- Three Dimensional Objects and Nets (Problem Set 51)
- Chapter 14- Pictographs (Problem Set 52)
- Chapter 15- Patterns (Problem Set 53)
- Chapter 16- Preparation for Algebra (Problem Set 54)
- Chapter 16- Preparation for Algebra (Problem Set 55)
- Chapter 16- Preparation for Algebra (Problem Set 56)

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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