## INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL

SA2 WORKSHEET
Class 5
Mathematics

## Unit 10 Geometry

## Fill in the blanks

1. The two sides that meet at a corner form an $\qquad$ .
2. A $\qquad$ is the basic unit of geometry.
3. A $\qquad$ shows an exact location.
4. A ray extends endlessly in $\qquad$ direction.
5. A $\qquad$ is part of a line.
6. A $\qquad$ has no endpoint.
7. A $\qquad$ has one endpoint.
8. A $\qquad$ has two endpoints.
9. When two rays have a common endpoint, they form an $\qquad$ .
10. In $\angle R S T$, the middle letter is always the $\qquad$ of the angle.
11. In $\angle$ RST $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ are called arms of the angle.
12. Angles that are less than a right angle are called $\qquad$ .
13. Angles that are more than a right angle are called $\qquad$ .
14. If you have two right angles next to each other they form a $\qquad$ .
15. A $\qquad$ is a unit of measurement used for measuring angles.
16. We can use a $\qquad$ to measure angles.
17. A $90^{\circ}$ angle is a $\qquad$ angle.
18. A $\qquad$ angle measures more than $90^{\circ}$ but less than $180^{\circ}$.
19. A straight angle measures exactly $\qquad$ .
20. We cannot measure a ray and a $\qquad$ .
21. A part of a line that has two endpoints is a $\qquad$ .
22. An angle that looks like the corner of a cupboard is a $\qquad$ .
23. An angle is formed by two $\qquad$ having a common endpoint.
24. An angle that measures $1^{\circ}$ is $\qquad$ .
Q.1. Measure and write what type of angle each



Q.2. Construct the following angles.
a. $45^{\circ}$
b. $122^{\circ}$
c. $70^{\circ}$
d. $90^{\circ}$
