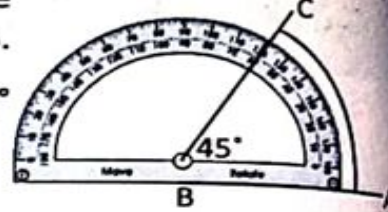


Class: Six

Subject- Mathematics

Source: Photo of exercise is given below:

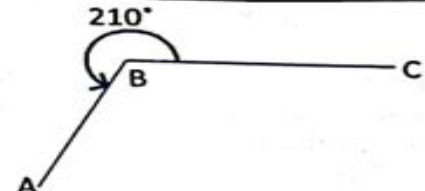
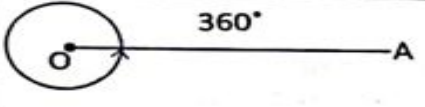
- Place the protractor along the line AB in such a way that the base of A
- Protractor falls along AB and centre 'O' of the protractor coincides with point B of the line AB.
- Read 45° along the protractor starting from 0° on the side of A and mark point C.
- Remove the protractor and join BC.
- We get $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$




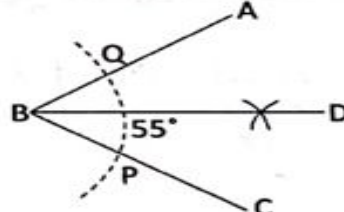
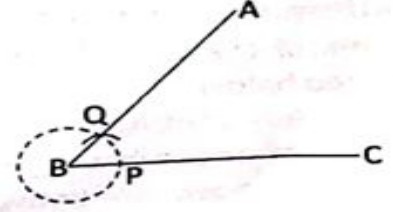
Types of angle (कोणको प्रकार) :

According to the size of angles, angles are classified into the following six types:

<p>1. Acute Angle (न्यून कोण): An angle between 0° and 90° is called an acute angle. e.g., 20°, 25°, 60°, 87° etc. In the figure, $\angle ABC = 55^\circ$</p>	
<p>2. Right Angle (समकोण): An angle which is exactly 90° is called a right angle. In the figure, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$</p>	
<p>3. Obtuse Angle (अधिक कोण) An angle between 90° and 180° is called an obtuse angle. e.g. 95°, 105°, 120°, 175°. In the figure, $\angle ABC = 130^\circ$</p>	
<p>4. Straight Angle (सीधा कोण) An angle of exactly 180° is called a straight angle. In the figure, $\angle ABC = 180^\circ$</p>	

<p>5. Reflex Angle (वृहत् कोण) An angle between 180° and 360° is called a reflex angle. e.g. 195°, 230°, 280°, 300°, 356° etc. In the figure, $\angle ABC = 210^\circ$</p>	
<p>6. Complete Angle (पूर्ण कोण) An angle of exactly 360° is called a 360° complete rotation of a point. It forms a circle. So, we can not give the name by three letters.</p>	

Construction of an angle using a compass (कम्पासको प्रयोगले कोणको रचना)

<p>The instrument which is used for measuring and constructing angle is the protractor. But certain angles can be constructed with the help of compass. We also use compasses for the bisection of the given angle and a line segment and drawing the perpendicular to the given line segment.</p>	 <p>Compass</p>
<p>Steps for bisecting an angle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw an angle ABC of the given size. • Putting needle of compass at B draw an arc PQ. • Taking P and Q as centres, cut two arcs at a point D • Join B and D. • BD is the bisector of $\angle ABC$. 	
<p>Construction of 60° angle: Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a line segment BC. • With B as centre and with suitable radius draw a circle cutting BC at P. • With P as centre and with same radius, draw an arc to cut the previous circle at Q. • Join B and Q producing upto A. <p>$\therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ$</p>	

Homework:

- Read & write the types of angles.
- Construct 60° , 30° & 90° .

Subject- English

Homophones are two or more words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings. They may or not have same spellings.

Examples; right, write ate, eight week, weak etc.

1. Now find any eight pairs of homophones and use them separately in sentences.

Subject: Social Studies

Lesson – Education

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is education?
2. Give an example of a religious institution.
3. When was Durbar High School established?
4. Who took the initial step towards the formal English education?
5. What types of people get benefit from the special education?

The End.