

**SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL
SECTOR 41-B CHANDIGARH**

POWEPOINT PRESENTATION

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

GRADE : VI

CHAPTER NO : 4

**TITLE OF THE CHAPTER : BASIC
GEOMETRICAL IDEAS**

The background of the slide is a light purple color with a subtle grid pattern. It is decorated with various colorful geometric shapes, including triangles, squares, and circles, arranged in a border-like fashion. The shapes are in shades of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. Some shapes have small black dots or lines on them, possibly representing geometric points or lines.

CLASS VI
CHAPTER 4
BASIC
GEOMETRICAL
IDEAS

POINT

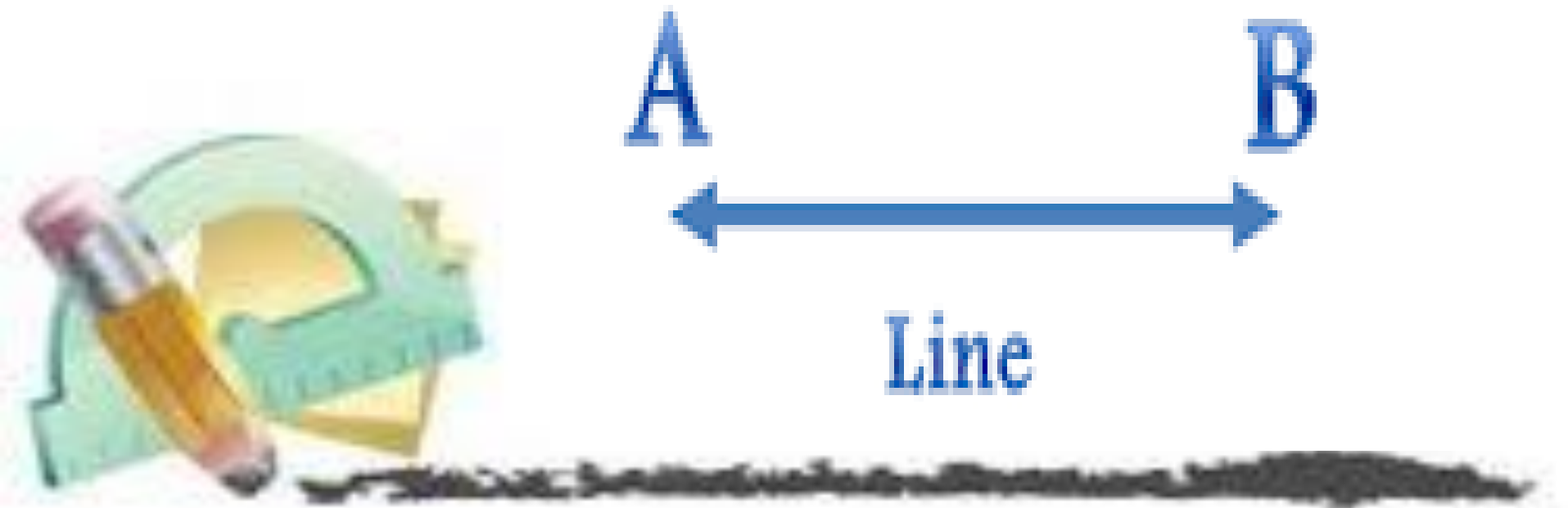
Point is a dot drawn with sharp pencil

A.

B.

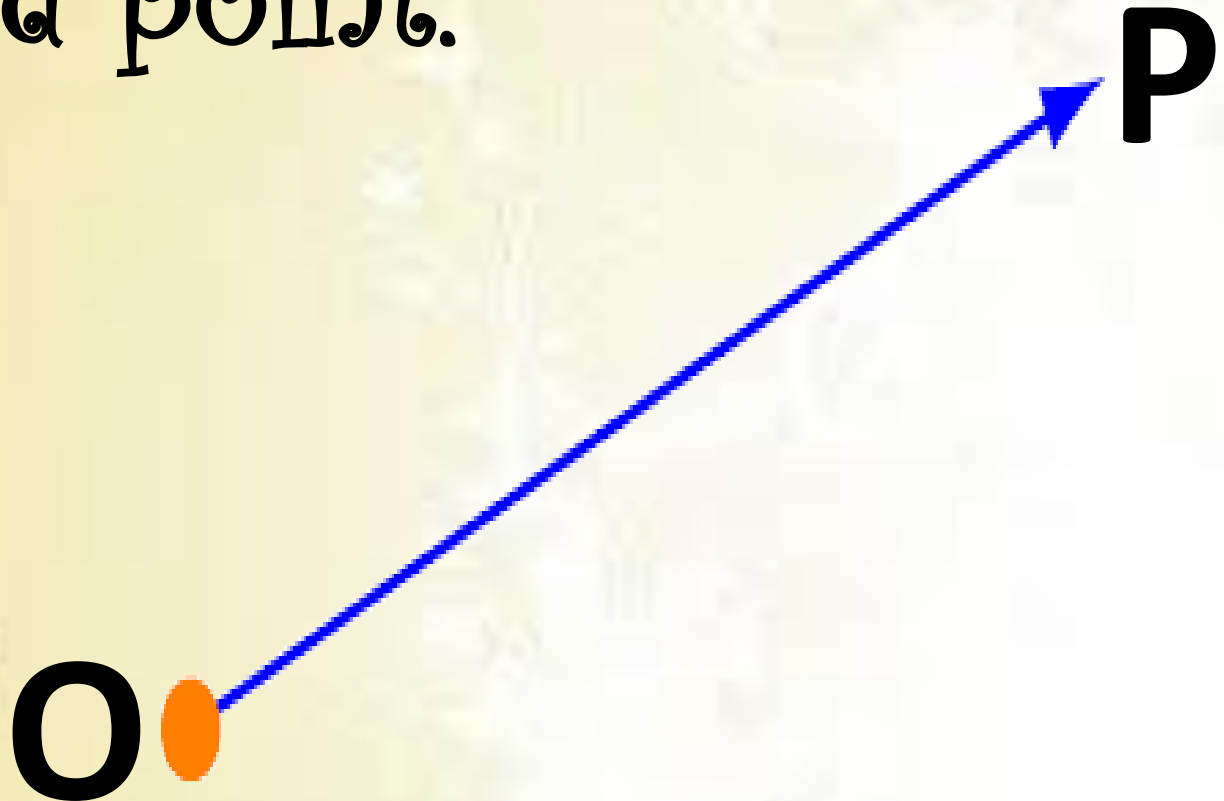
LINE

A straight endless path.



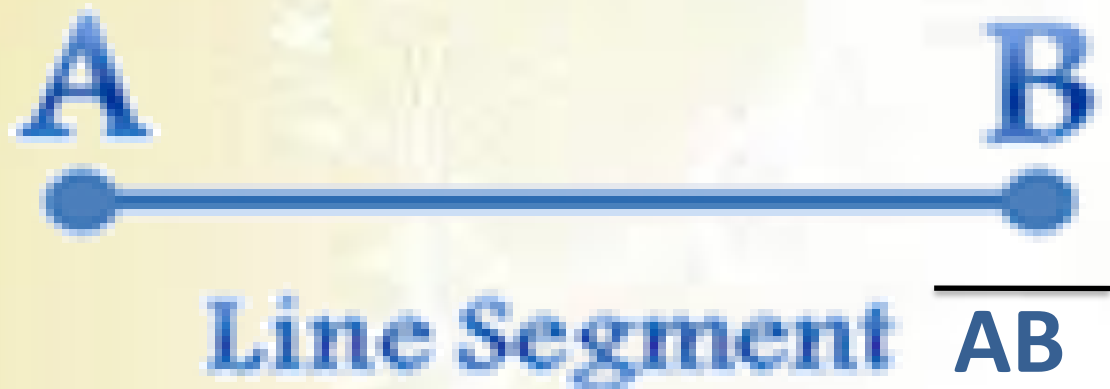
RAY

It is a part of line having one end point.



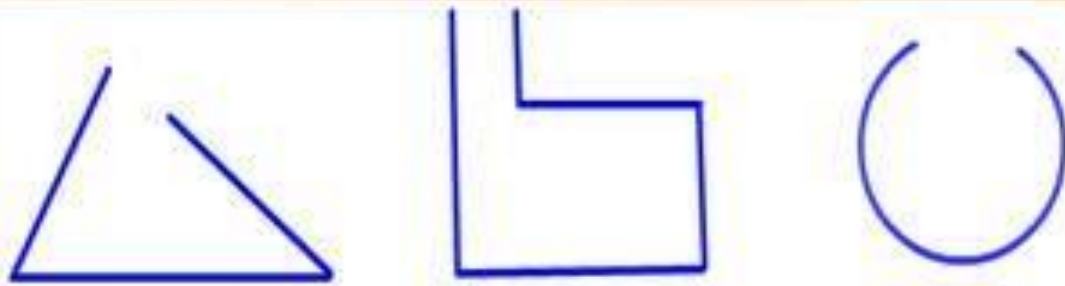
LINE SEGMENT

A line segment is a part of line having two end points .



CURVES

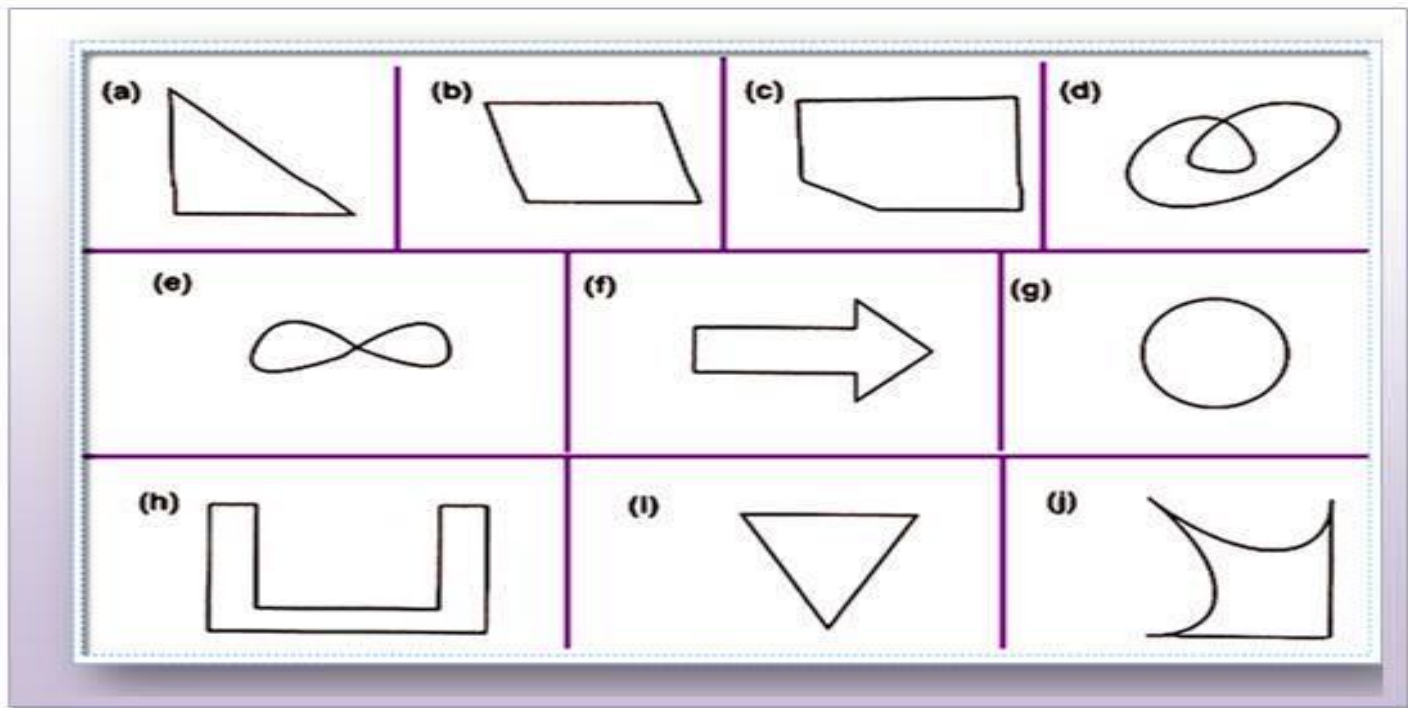
1. OPEN CURVE: The ends of the curve are not joined.



Open Curves

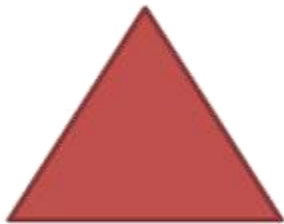
2. CLOSED CURVE:

The ends of the curve are joined.



POLYGON

A plane closed curve made up of only line segments.



Triangles



Pentagon



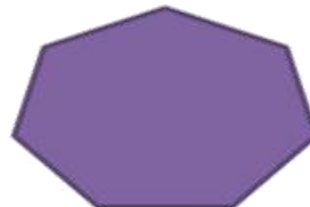
Quadrilateral



Polygon Song



Hexagon



Heptagon



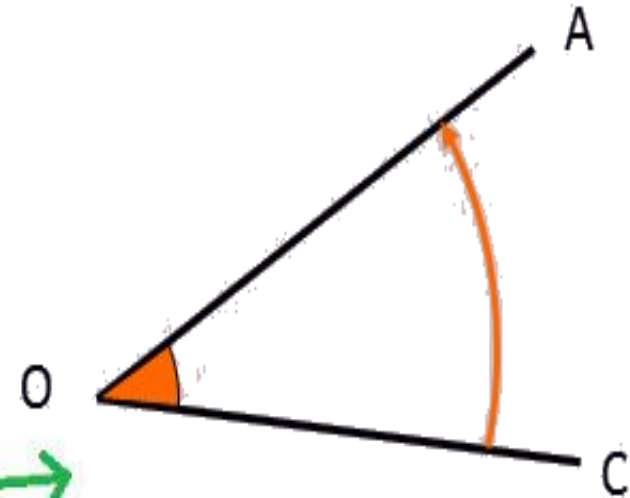
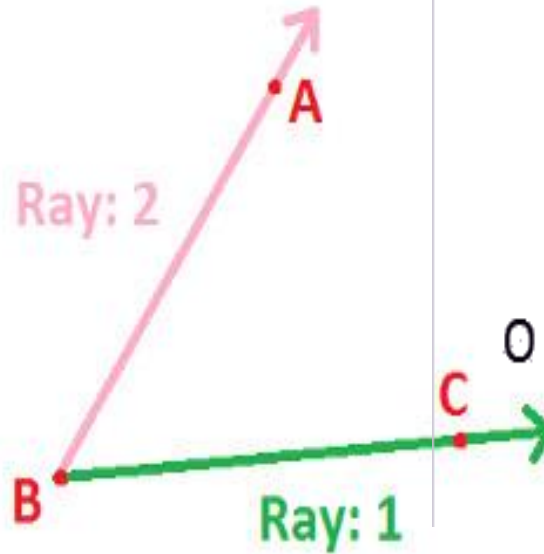
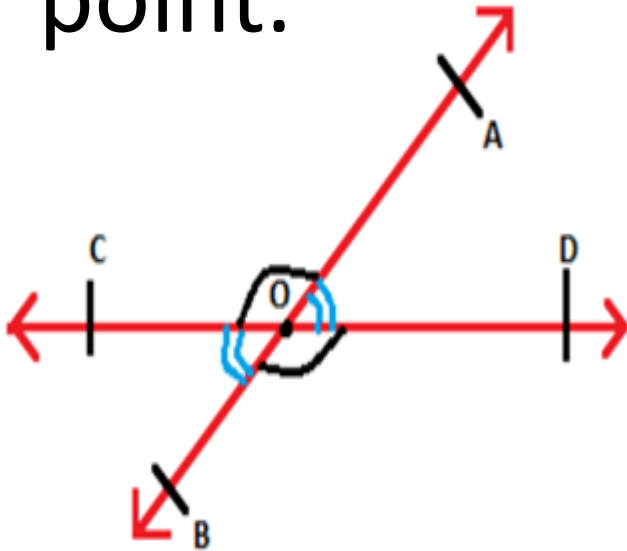
Octagon

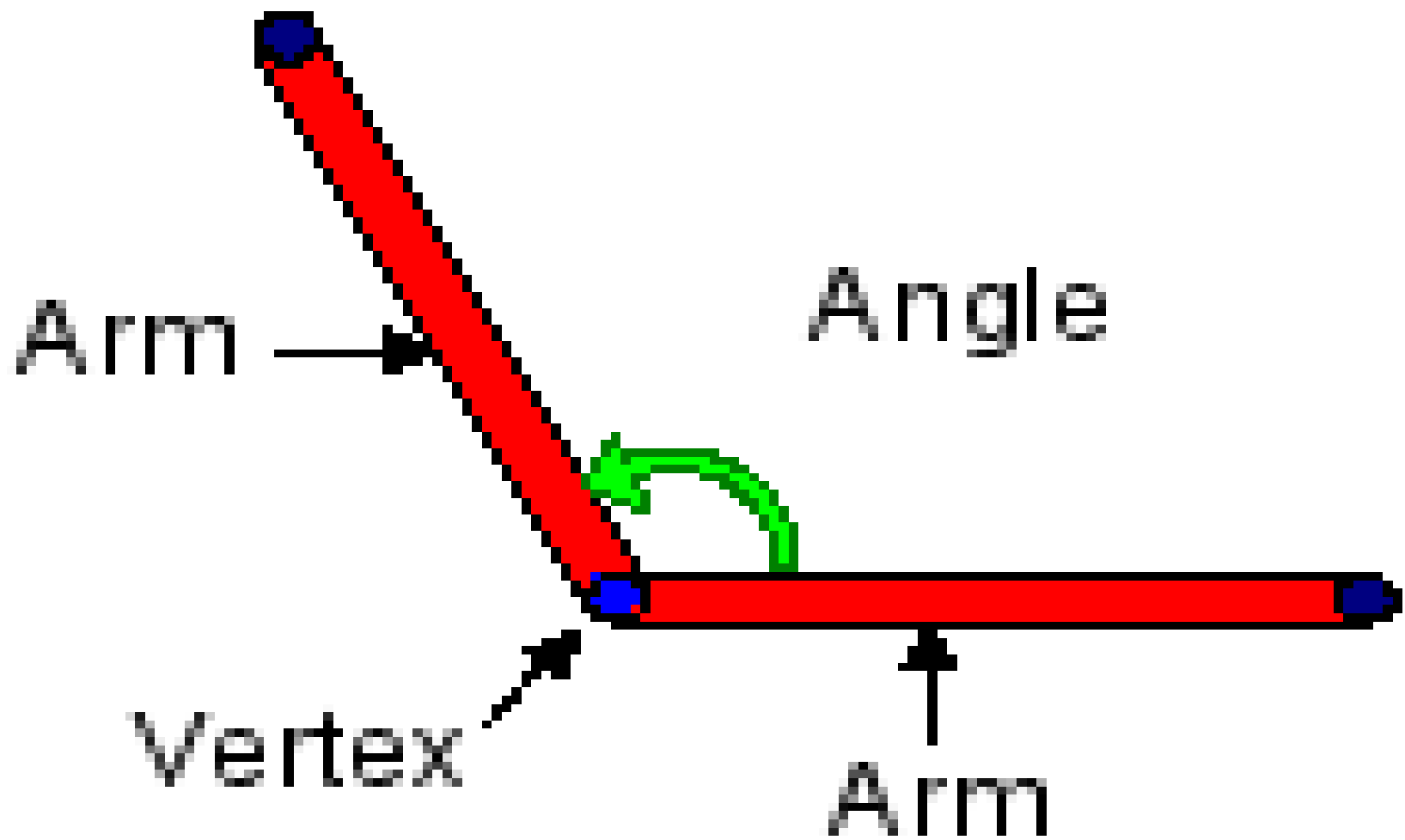


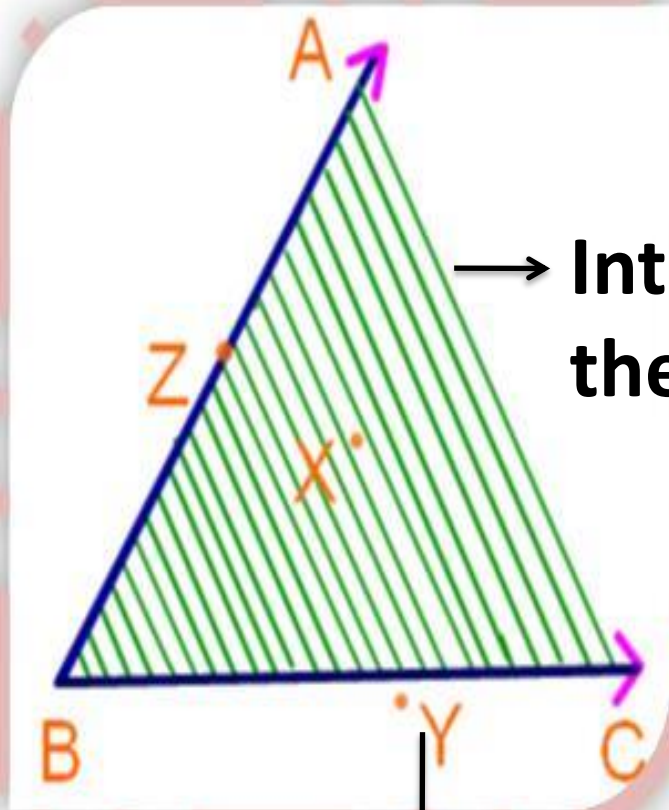
Decagon

ANGLES

An angle is formed when two rays, two lines, two line segment meet at a point.

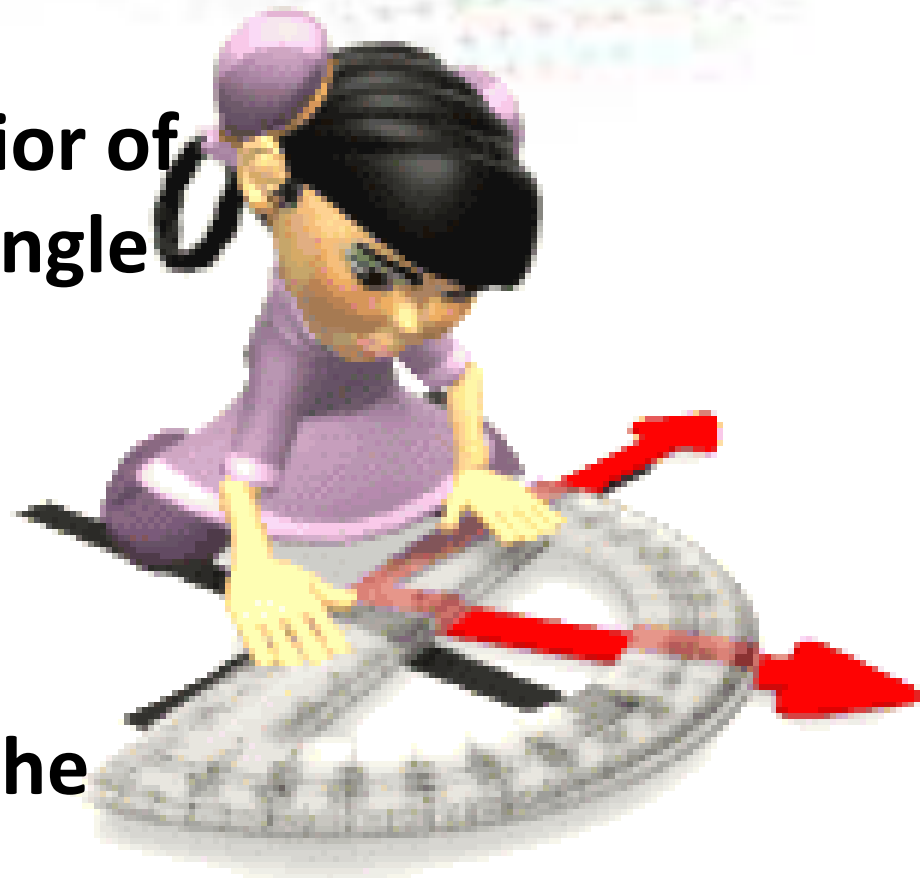






→ Interior of
the angle

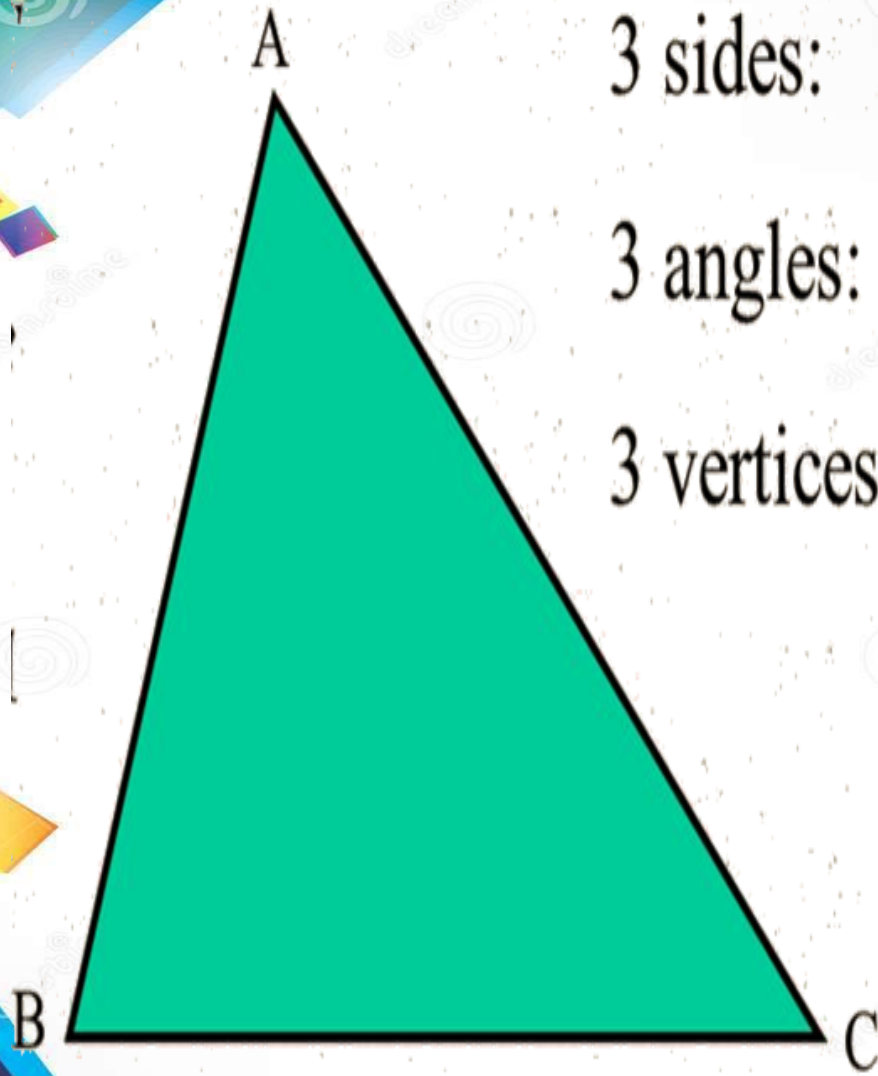
↓
Exterior of the
angle





TRIANGLE

A polygon obtained by joining the three line segments.



3 sides: $\overline{AB}, \overline{BC}, \overline{CA}$

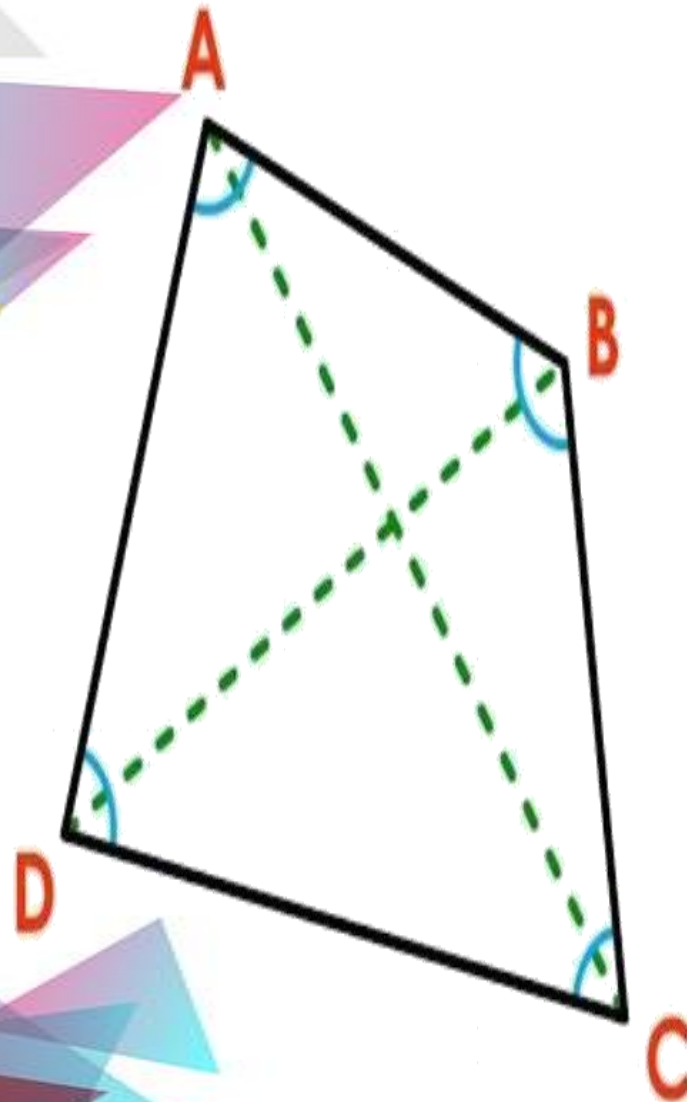
3 angles: $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$

3 vertices: A, B, C

QUADRILATERAL

A polygon obtained by
joining four line segments





4 SIDES

$\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CD}$, $\overline{DA}$

4 ANGLES

$\angle A$, $\angle B$, $\angle C$, $\angle D$

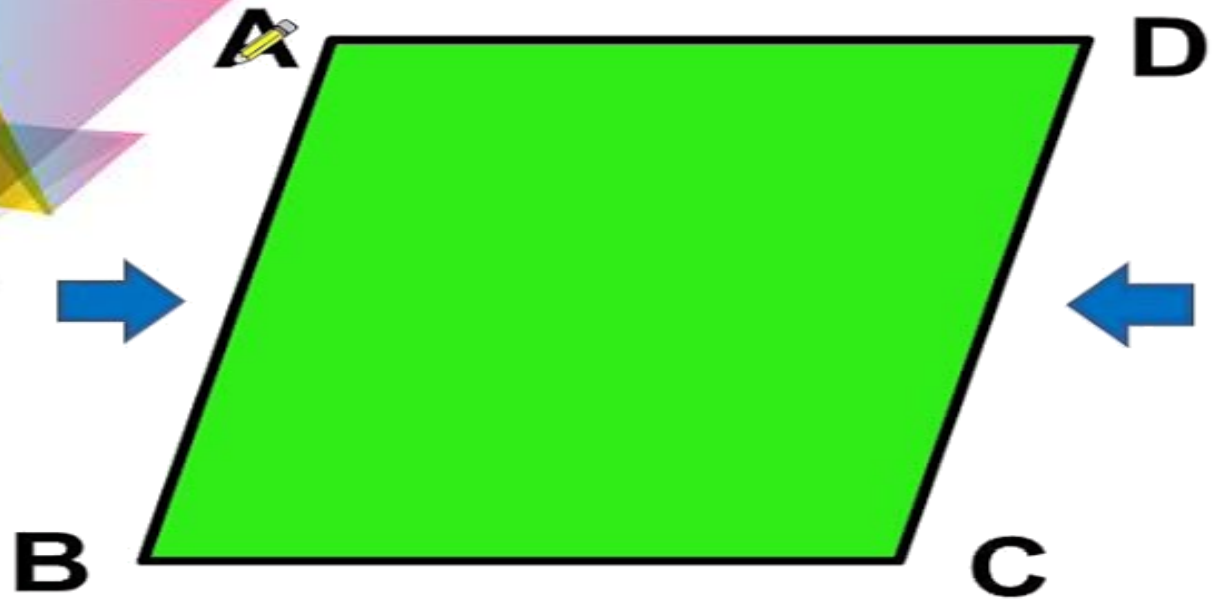
2 DIAGONALS

AC and BD

4 VERTICES

A, B, C, D

Quadrilateral ABCD

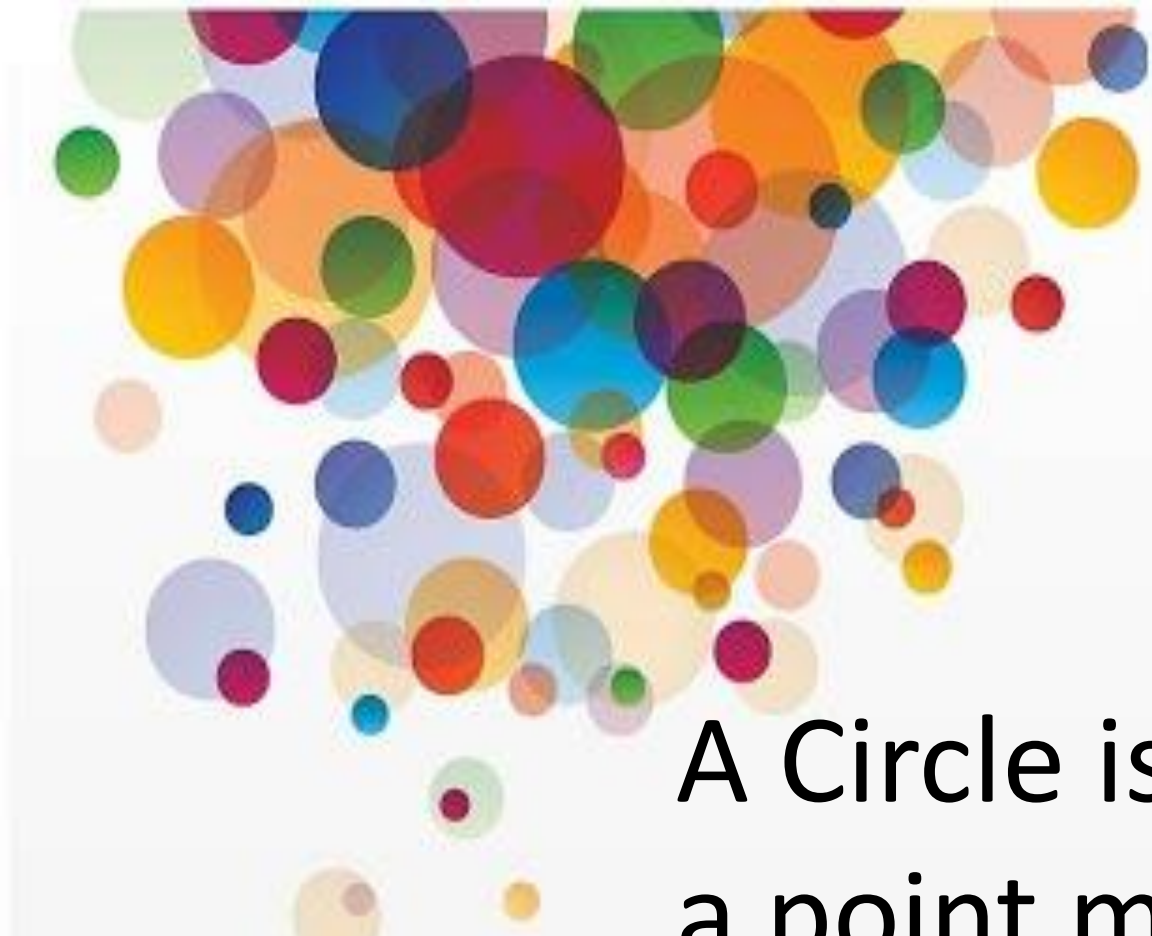


OPPOSITE SIDES : AB and DC, AD and BC

OPPOSITE ANGLES : $\angle A$ and $\angle C$, $\angle B$ and $\angle D$

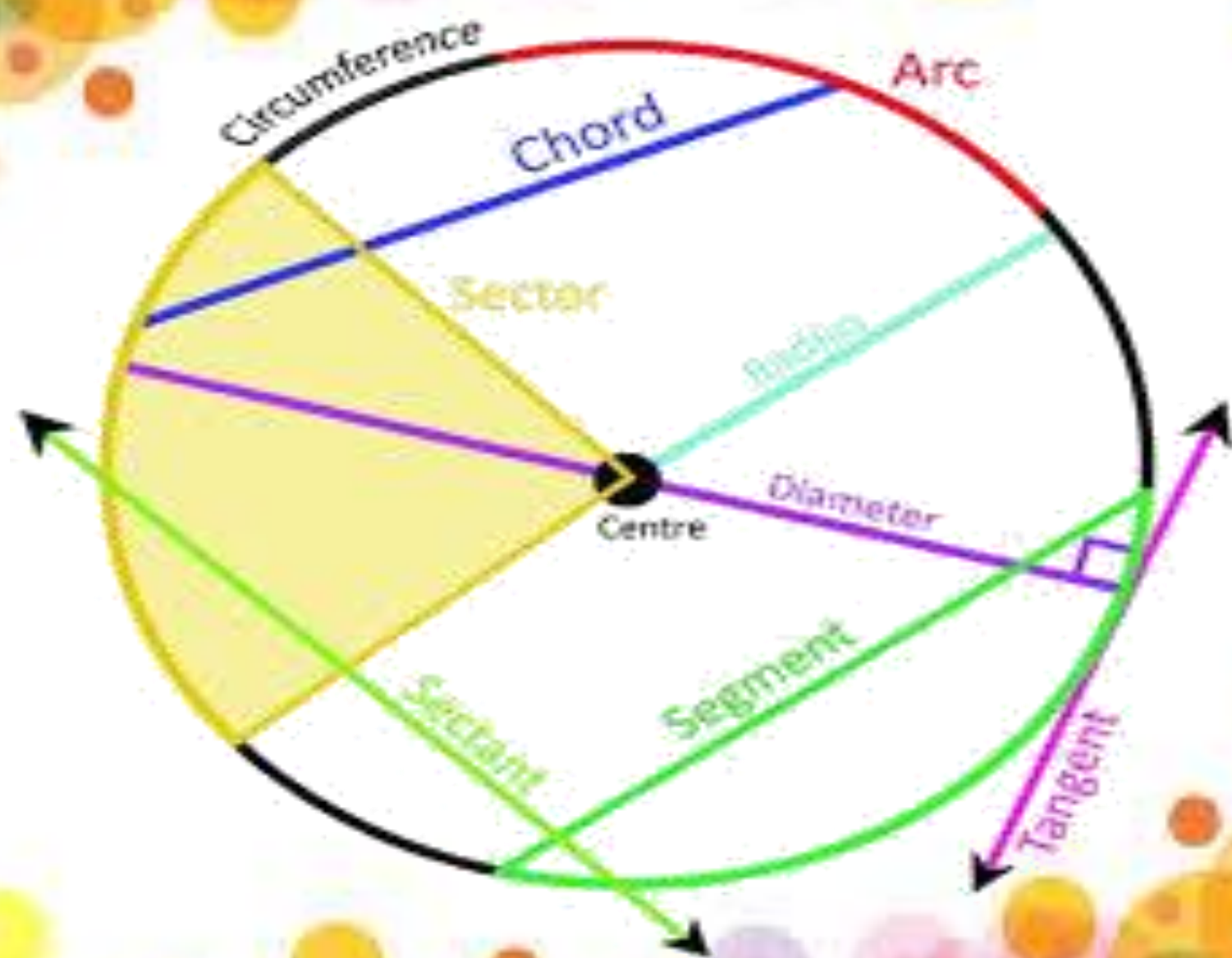
ADJACENT SIDES : AB and BC, AD and DC

ADJACENT ANGLES : $\angle A$ and $\angle B$, $\angle C$ and $\angle D$



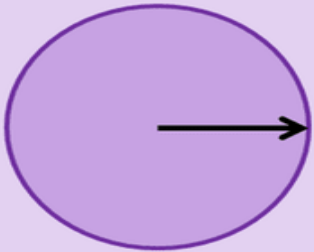
CIRCLE

A Circle is the path of a point moving at the same distance from a fixed point.

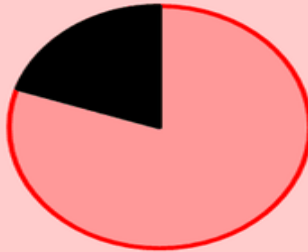


Parts of a circle

Radius



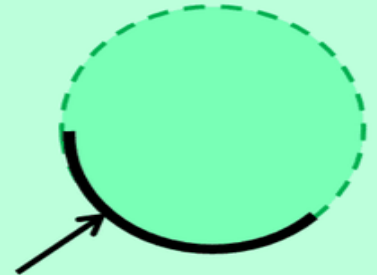
Sector



Segment



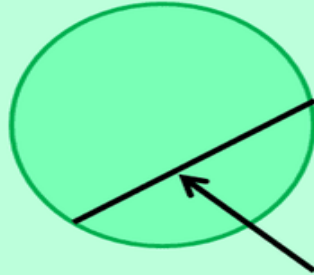
Arc



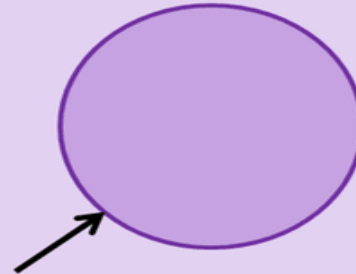
Tangent



Chord



Circumference



Diameter

