

CLASS 6

MATHS

NCERT SOLUTIONS

Class 6 Maths Chapter 2 Lines and Angles NCERT Solutions

Chapter 2 of the new Class 6 Maths textbook Ganita Prakash is Lines and Angles. It introduces points, lines, rays, and how angles are formed, measured, and classified. These Class 6 Mathematics Chapter 2 solutions are also useful as quick revision notes before exams.

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Points, Lines and Rays

Q: What is the difference between a line, a line segment, and a ray?

A: A line extends infinitely in both directions and has no endpoints. A line segment is a fixed part of a line with two definite endpoints. A ray starts at one fixed point and extends infinitely in only one direction.

What Is an Angle?

Q: How is an angle formed, and what units is it measured in?

A: An angle is formed when two rays share a common starting point, called the vertex. Angles are measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$) using a protractor, with a full rotation equal to 360° .

Classifying Angles

Q: Classify 40° and 120° as acute, obtuse, or right angles.

A: 40° is an **acute angle** (less than 90°). 120° is an **obtuse angle** (more than 90° and less than 180°). A right angle is exactly 90° .

Straight and Reflex Angles

Q: What is the measure of an angle formed on a straight line, and what is a reflex angle?

A: A straight angle always measures exactly 180° . A reflex angle is one that measures more than 180° but less than 360° .

Measuring Angles with a Protractor

Q: Briefly describe how to measure an angle using a protractor.

A: Place the centre point of the protractor exactly on the vertex of the angle, align the baseline of the protractor with one arm (ray) of the angle, and read off the degree mark where the second arm crosses the protractor scale.

Class 6 Mathematics Chapter 2 – Notes and Extra Questions

Along with these NCERT Solutions, students can also use the [Class 6 Mathematics Chapter 2 Extra Questions](#) and [Class 6 Mathematics Chapter 2 Revision Notes](#) for quick revision and extra practice.