

CLASS 6

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

Class 6 Maths Chapter 2 Lines and Angles Revision Notes

Quick revision notes for Class 6 Maths Chapter 2, "Lines and Angles" -- all key definitions and facts at a glance for fast last-minute review.

Contents

Basic Geometric Terms

Angles: Definition and Naming

Types of Angles (Quick Table)

Clock Hand Angles (Formula)

Key Solved Facts

Quick revision notes for **Class 6 Maths Chapter 2, “Lines and Angles”** — all key definitions and facts at a glance for fast last-minute review.

Basic Geometric Terms

Point: a location; no length, width, or size.

Line segment: shortest path between two fixed endpoints; has a definite length. Written as segment AB = segment BA.

Line: extends endlessly in both directions through two points; no fixed length. Written as line AB = line BA.

Ray: starts at one fixed endpoint and extends endlessly in one direction only. Written as ray OA (O = starting point, always named first). Ray OA $\neq$ ray AO. A ray can be renamed using any other point that lies on it (ray OA = ray OB if B also lies on the same ray from O).

Angles: Definition and Naming

An **angle** forms where two rays (the **arms**) share a common starting point (the **vertex**).

Named with 3 letters, vertex in the middle: angle APB = angle BPA.

If multiple angles share one vertex, you must use all 3 letters — “angle P” alone would be ambiguous.

Types of Angles (Quick Table)

Type	Range
Acute	$0^\circ - 90^\circ$ (not including 90°)
Right	Exactly 90°
Obtuse	$90^\circ - 180^\circ$ (not including either)
Straight	Exactly 180°
Reflex	$180^\circ - 360^\circ$ (not including either)
Complete	Exactly 360°

Right angle = half of a straight angle ($90^\circ = 180^\circ \div 2$).

Sum of angles in any triangle = 180° (always).

Clock Hand Angles (Formula)

Each hour mark = $360^\circ \div 12 = 30^\circ$ apart. Smaller angle between hands = smaller of (hour $\times 30^\circ$) and ($360^\circ - \text{hour} \times 30^\circ$).

Hour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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Angle 30° 60° 90° 120° 150° 180° 150° 120° 90° 60° 30° 0°

Key Solved Facts

Pattern 3, 12, 21, ... $\rightarrow +9$ each time (arithmetic) $\rightarrow$ next term = **30**.

Ashoka Chakra: 24 spokes $\rightarrow 15^\circ$ between adjacent spokes; **largest acute angle = 75°** (5 gaps of 15°).

Acute-angle puzzle: 4x acute and 5x obtuse $\rightarrow x \in \{19^\circ, 20^\circ, 21^\circ, 22^\circ\}$.

3 non-collinear points $\rightarrow$ 3 lines, 3 angles. 4 points (no 3 collinear) $\rightarrow$ 6 lines, 12 angles.

Angles are compared by **superimposition** (tracing paper) and measured precisely with a **protractor**, in **degrees**.

Quick revision: [Solutions](#) | [Extra Questions](#) for this chapter.