Angle	value
Acute	between 0 and 90°
Right	equal to 90°
Obtuse	between 90° and 180°
Straight	equal to 180°
Reflex	between 180 and 360°

Types of angle

3 sides – triangle → △
4 sides – quadrilateral → ▭
5 sides – pentagon → ⬠
6 sides – hexagon → ⬡
8 sides – octagon → ⯃

Polygons

Line segment

A line with two end points

Measurement of line segment

By observation — By just looking at them we can tell which one is longer

A
B
C
D
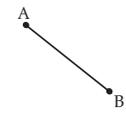
By tracing — To compare AB and CD we trace CD on a tracing paper and place it on AB and tell which one is longer

By using ruler and divider — Put one point of divider on A and open it till point B, now measure the stretched part on ruler

Understanding Elementary Shapes

Angles — Inclination between two straight lines

Rays making an angle — Arms
Arms

Arms
Angle
Vertex Arms
Vertex — common point

Triangle — 3 sided figure having 3 angles and 3 vertices

Triangles based on sides

1. Scalene : triangle having all three sides unequal
2. Isosceles : triangle having 2 sides equal
3. Equilateral : triangle having all 3 sides equal

Triangles based on angles

1. Acute angled : Δ having all three angles acute (less than 90)
2. Obtuse angled : Δ having one of its angle obtuse (more than 90)
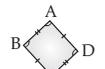3. Right angled: Δ having one of its angle equal to 90°

Quadrilateral — A plane figure bounded by 4 line segments

Rectangle:- A quadrilateral having equal opposite sides and each angle of 90°.
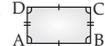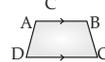
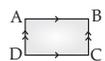**Square:-** A quadrilateral having all 4 sides equal and each angle 90°.

Rhombus:- A parallelogram having all 4 sides equal.

Trapezium:- A quadrilateral having only 1 pair of sides parallel.

Parallelogram:- A quadrilateral having opposite pair of sides parallel.

3-D Shapes — Shapes having 3-Dimension length, breadth and height

3-D Shapes	Faces	Vertices	Edges	
Sphere	1	0	0	◯
Cone	2	1	1	△
Cylinder	3	0	2	▭
Cuboid	6	8	12	▭
Cube	6	8	12	□
Pyramid (Triangular)	4	4	6	▽