1. This chapter is mainly about:
   A. Symmetry
   B. Fractions
   C. Decimals
   D. Mensuration (A)

Explanation : The PDF is from Class 6 Mathematics, Chapter 9: Symmetry.

2. Rotational symmetry is checked by rotating a figure around a:
   A. Point
   B. Line only
   C. Side only
   D. Corner only (A)

Explanation: The chapter asks to find angles of symmetry about the marked point.

3. If a figure has exactly 2 angles of symmetry, they are:
   A. 90°, 180°
   B. 180°, 360°
   C. 120°, 240°
   D. 90°, 270° (B)

Explanation: For exactly 2 angles of symmetry, the angles are 180° and 360°.

4. If a figure has exactly 3 angles of symmetry, the angles are:
   A. 60°, 120°, 180°
   B. 90°, 180°, 270°
   C. 120°, 240°, 360°
   D. 180°, 270°, 360° (C)

Explanation: The PDF lists 120°, 240°, and 360° for exactly 3 angles.

5. If a figure has exactly 4 angles of symmetry, the smallest angle is:
   A. 45° B. 60°
   C. 90° D. 120° (C)

Explanation : For 4 angles of symmetry, the angles are 90°, 180°, 270°, and 360°.

6. The order of rotational symmetry means:
   A. Number of equal sides
   B. Number of times a figure matches itself in one full turn
   C. Number of corners
   D. Number of lines drawn (B)

Explanation : Order tells how many times the figure looks the same during a 360° rotation.

7. A full rotation is equal to:
   A. 90°
   B. 180°
   C. 270°
   D. 360° (D)

Explanation : One complete turn is 360°.

8. If a figure matches itself at 120°, 240°, and 360°, its order of rotational symmetry is:
   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 6 (B)

Explanation : It matches itself 3 times in one complete rotation.

9. If a figure matches itself at 90°, 180°, 270°, and 360°, its order is:
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4 (D)

Explanation : It has 4 matching positions in one full turn.

10. Which angle is always included in rotational symmetry?
    A. 30°
    B. 45°
    C. 360°
    D. 80° (C)

Explanation : Every figure matches itself after one complete rotation of 360°.