



# MATHS

## BOOKS - NCERT EXEMPLAR

### SYMMETRY AND PRACTICAL GEOMETRY

#### Solved Examples M C Q

1. Which of the following letters does not have any line of symmetry?

A. E

B. T

C. N

D. X

**Answer: C**



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2. Which of the following angles cannot be constructed using ruler and compasses?

A.  $75^\circ$

B.  $15^\circ$

C.  $135^\circ$

D.  $85^\circ$

**Answer: D**



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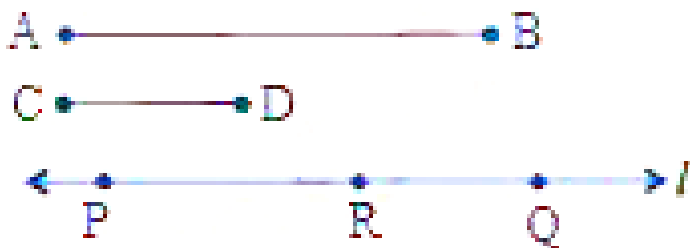
**Solved Examples In Examples 3 To 5 Fill In The Blanks So That The Statements Are True**

1. If B is the image of A in line  $l$  and D is the image of C in line  $l$ , then  $AC =$  \_\_\_\_\_.



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2. In Fig. 9.1, the line segments PQ and RQ have been marked on a line  $l$  such that  $PQ = AB$  and  $RQ = CD$ . Then  $AB - CD =$  \_\_\_\_\_.





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3. The number of scales in a protractor for measuring the angles is \_\_\_\_\_.



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## Solved Examples True Or False

1. Using the set squares  $30^\circ - 60^\circ$  and  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  we can draw an angle of  $75^\circ$



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2. A circle has only 8 lines of symmetry.



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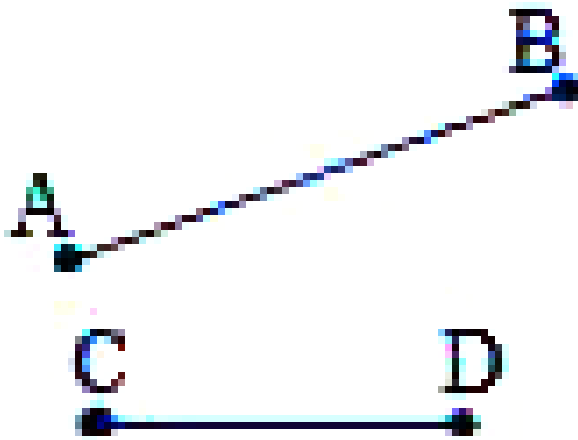
## Solved Examples

1. Write the letters of the word ALGEBRA which have no line of symmetry



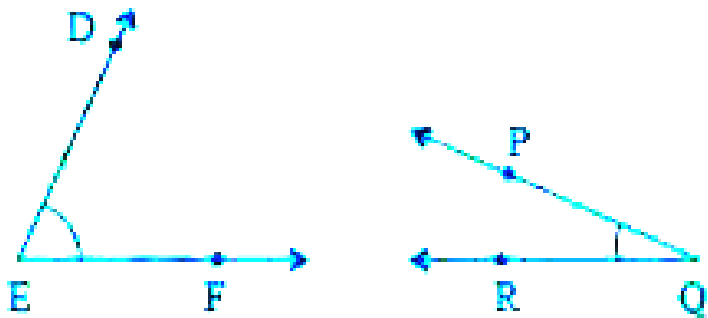
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2. Draw a line segment equal to the sum of two line segments given in Fig.



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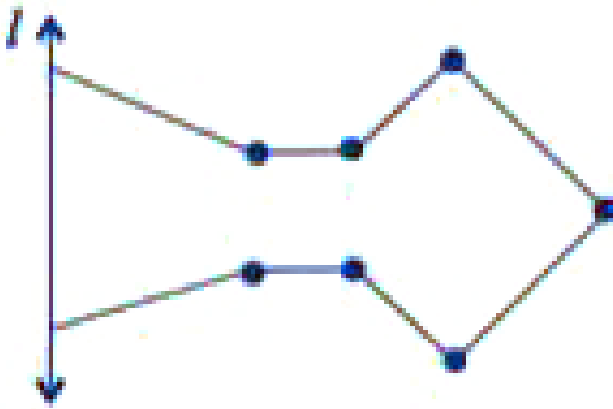
3. Draw an angle equal to the difference of two angles given in Fig.



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4. Complete Fig. 9.7 so that  $l$  is the line of symmetry of the completed figure.





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## Exercise M C Q

1. In the following figures, the figure that is not symmetric with respect to any line is:



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

A. (i)

B. (ii)

C. (iii)

D. (iv)

**Answer:**



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2. The number of lines of symmetry in a scalene triangle is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer:**



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3. The number of lines of symmetry in a circle is

A. 0

B. 2

C. 4

D. more than 4

**Answer:**



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4. Which of the following letters does not have the vertical line of symmetry?

A. M

B. H

C. E

D. V

**Answer:**



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5. Which of the following letters have both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry?

A. X

B. E

C. M

D. K

**Answer:**



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6. Which of the following letters does not have any line of symmetry?

A. M

B. S

C. K

D. H

**Answer:**



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7. Which of the following letters has only one line of symmetry?

A. H

B. X

C. Z

D. T

**Answer:**



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8. The instrument to measure an angle is a

A. Ruler

B. Protractor

C. Divider

D. Compasses

**Answer:**



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9. The instrument to draw a circle is

A. Ruler

B. Protractor

C. Divider

D. Compasses

**Answer:**



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10. Number of set squares in the geometry box is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer:**



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11. The number of lines of symmetry in a ruler is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 4

**Answer:**



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12. The number of lines of symmetry in a divider is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer:**



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13. The number of lines of symmetry in compasses is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer:**



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14. The number of lines of symmetry in a protractor is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. more than 2

**Answer:**



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15. The number of lines of symmetry in a  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  set - square is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer:**



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**16.** The number of lines of symmetry in a  $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$  set square is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

**Answer:**



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17. The instrument in the geometry box having the shape of a triangle is called a

- A. Protractor
- B. Compasses
- C. Divider
- D. Set-square

**Answer:**



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## Exercise In Questions 18 To 42 Fill In The Blanks To Make The Statements True

1. The distance of the image of a point (or an object) from the line of symmetry (mirror) is \_\_\_\_\_ as that of the point (object) from the line (mirror).



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2. The number of lines of symmetry in a picture of Taj Mahal is \_\_\_\_\_.



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3. The number of lines of symmetry in a rectangle and a rhombus are \_\_\_\_\_ (equal/unequal).



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4. The number of lines of symmetry in a rectangle and a square are \_\_\_\_\_ (equal/unequal).





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5. If a line segment of length 5cm is reflected in a line of symmetry (mirror), then its reflection (image) is a \_\_\_\_\_ of length \_\_\_\_\_.



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6. If an angle of measure  $80^\circ$  is reflected in a line of symmetry, then the reflection is an \_\_\_\_\_ of measure \_\_\_\_\_.



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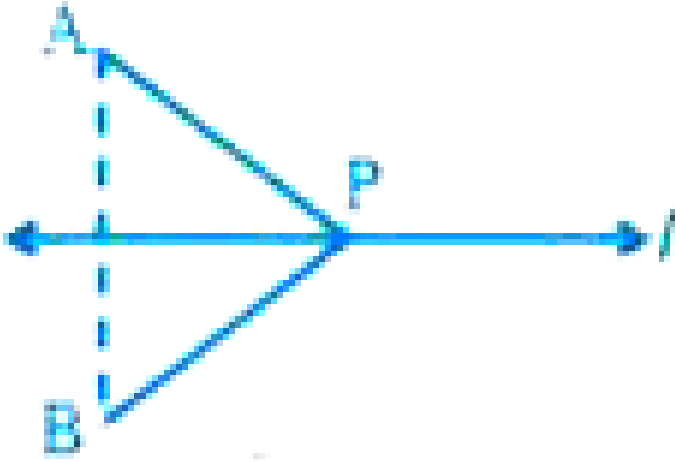
7. The image of a point lying on a line  $l$  with respect to the line of symmetry  $l$  lies on \_\_\_\_\_.



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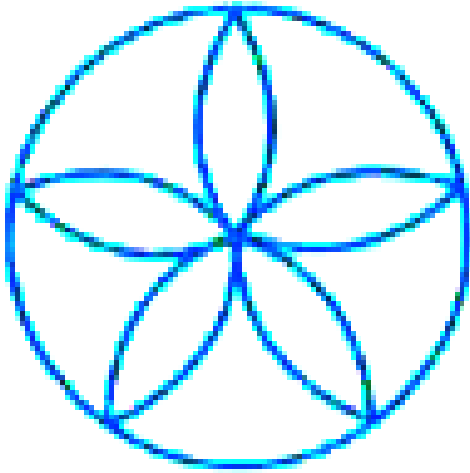
8. If  $B$  is the image of the point  $A$  with respect to the line  $l$  and  $P$  is any point lying on  $l$ , then the lengths of line segments  $PA$  and  $PB$  are

\_\_\_\_\_.



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9. The number of lines of symmetry in Fig. 9.11 is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**10.** The common properties in the two set-squares of a geometry box are that they have a \_\_\_\_\_ angle and they are of the shape of a \_\_\_\_\_.





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11. The digits having only two lines of symmetry are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



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12. The digit having only one line of symmetry is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**13.** The number of digits having no line of symmetry is\_\_\_\_\_.



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**14.** The number of capital letters of the English alphabets having only vertical line of symmetry is\_\_\_\_\_.



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**15.** The number of capital letters of the English alphabets having only horizontal line of symmetry is\_\_\_\_\_.



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**16.** The number of capital letters of the English alphabets having both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry is\_\_\_\_\_.



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17. The number of capital letters of the English alphabets having no line of symmetry is \_\_\_\_\_.



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18. The line of symmetry of a line segment is the \_\_\_\_\_ bisector of the line segment.



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**19.** The number of lines of symmetry in a regular hexagon is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**20.** The number of lines of symmetry in a regular polygon of  $n$  sides is \_\_\_\_\_.



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21. A protractor has \_\_\_\_\_ line/lines of symmetry.



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22. A  $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$  set - square has \_\_\_\_\_ line / lines of symmetry



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23. A  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  set - square has \_\_\_\_\_ line / lines of symmetry



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24. A rhombus is symmetrical about



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25. A rectangle is symmetrical about the lines joining the \_\_\_\_\_ of the opposite sides.



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## Exercise In Questions 43 61 State Whether The Statements Are True T Or False F

1. A right triangle can have at most one line of symmetry.



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2. A kite has two lines of symmetry.



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3. A parallelogram has no line of symmetry.



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4. If an isosceles triangle has more than one line of symmetry, then it need not be an equilateral triangle.



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5. If a rectangle has more than two lines of symmetry, then it must be a square.



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6. With ruler and compasses, we can bisect any given line segment.



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7. Only one perpendicular bisector can be drawn to a given line segment.



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8. Two perpendiculars can be drawn to a given line from a point not lying on it.



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**9.** With a given centre and a given radius, only one circle can be drawn.



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**10.** Using only the two set-squares of the geometry box, an angle of  $40^\circ$  can be drawn.



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**11.** Using only the two set-squares of the geometry box, an angle of  $15^\circ$  can be drawn.



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**12.** If an isosceles triangle has more than one line of symmetry, then it must be an equilateral triangle.



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**13.** A square and a rectangle have the same number of lines of symmetry.



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**14.** A circle has only 16 lines of symmetry.



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**15.** A  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  set-square and a protractor have the same number of lines of

symmetry



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**16.** It is possible to draw two bisectors of a given angle.



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**17.** A regular octagon has 10 lines of symmetry.



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**18.** Infinitely many perpendiculars can be drawn to a given ray.



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**19.** Infinitely many perpendicular bisectors can be drawn to a given ray.

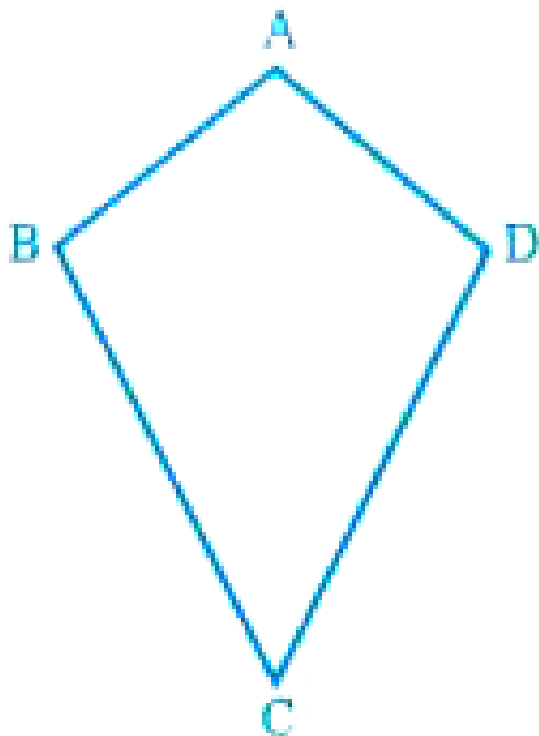


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**Exercise**

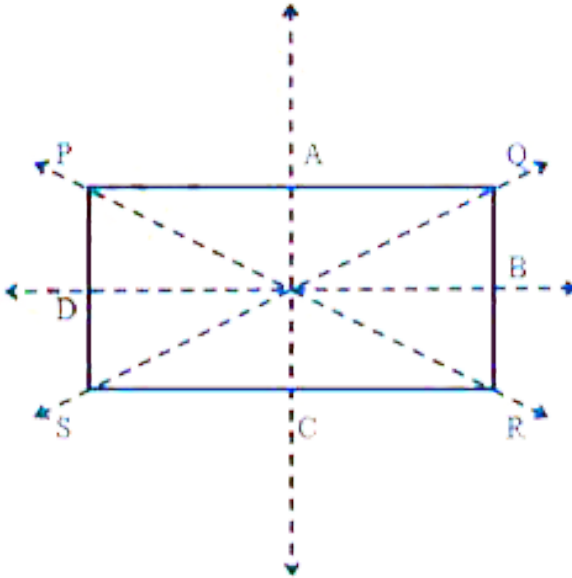


1. Is there any line of symmetry in the Fig? If yes, draw all the lines of symmetry



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2. PQRS is a rectangle. State the lines of symmetry of the rectangle.



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**3.** Write all the capital letters of the English alphabets which have more than one lines of symmetry.



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**4.** Write the letters of the word 'MATHEMATICS' which have no line of symmetry.



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5. Write the number of lines of symmetry in each letter of the word 'SYMMETRY'.



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6. Match the following:

Shape	Number of lines of symmetry
(i) Isosceles triangle	(a) 6
(ii) Square	(b) 5
(iii) Kite	(c) 4
(iv) Equilateral triangle	(d) 3
(v) Rectangle	(e) 2
(vi) Regular hexagon	(f) 1
(vii) Scalene triangle	(g) 0



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7. Open your geometry box. There are some drawing tools. Observe them and complete the following table:

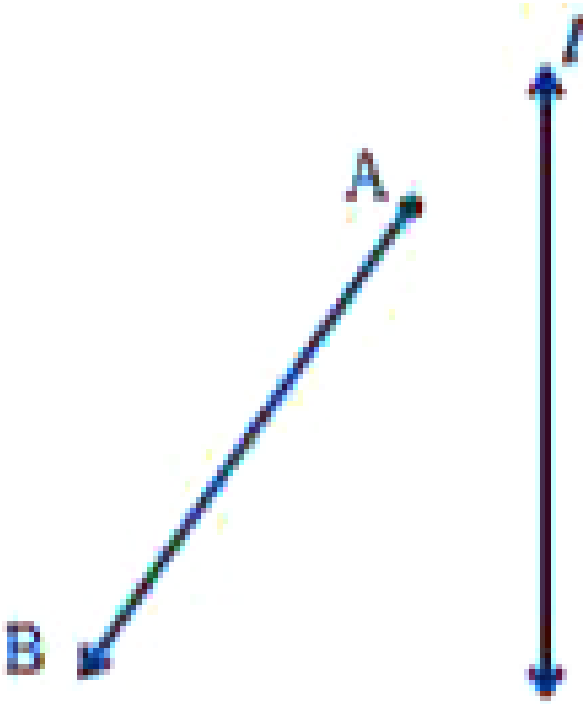
Name of the tool	Number of lines of symmetry
(i) The Ruler	_____
(ii) The Divider	_____
(iii) The Compasses	_____
(iv) The Protactor	_____
(v) Triangular piece with two equal sides	_____
(vi) Triangular piece with unequal sides	_____



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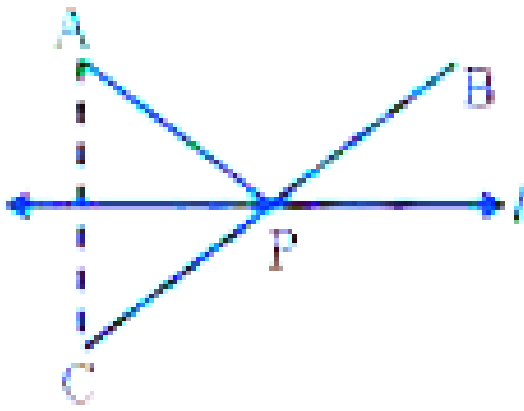
8. Draw the images of points A and B in line  $l$  and name them as  $A'$  and  $B'$  respectively.

Measure  $AB$  and  $A'B'$ . Are they equal?



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9. The point  $C$  is the image of point  $A$  in line  $l$  and line segment  $BC$  intersects the line  $l$  at  $P$ .

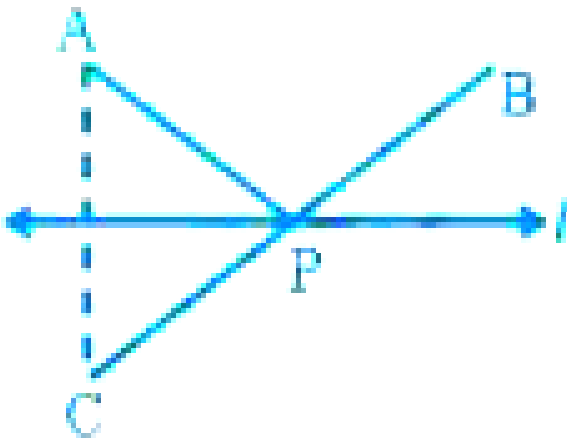


Is the image of P in line  $l$  the point P itself ?



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**10.** The point C is the image of point A in line  $l$  and line segment BC intersects the line  $l$  at P.



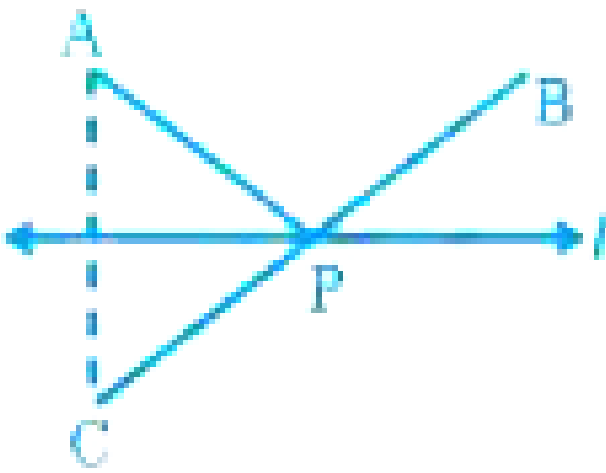
Is  $PA = PC$  ?



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**11.** The point C is the image of point A in line l and line segment BC intersects the line l at P.



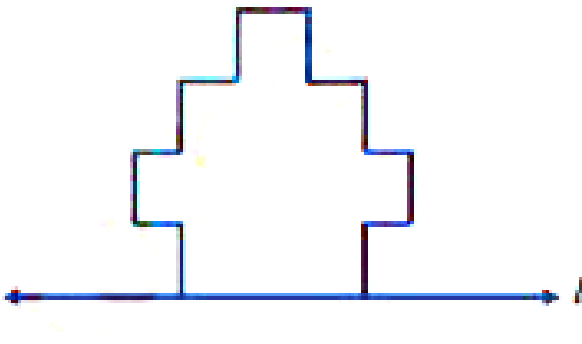


Is  $PA + PB = PC + PB$  ?



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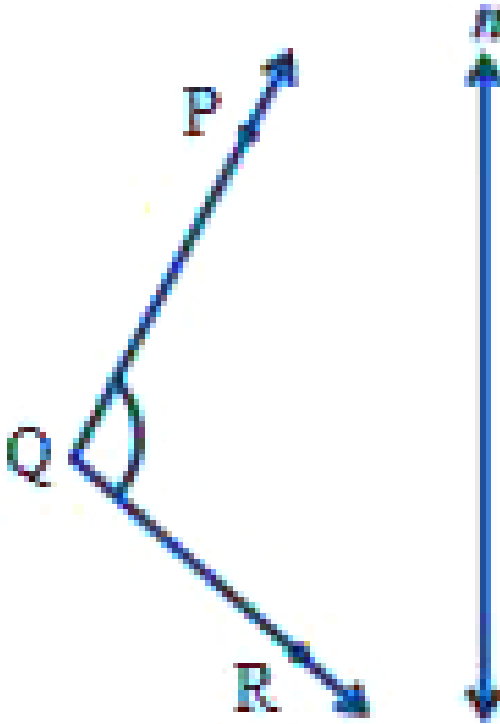
**12.** Complete the figure so that line  $l$  becomes the line of symmetry of the whole figure



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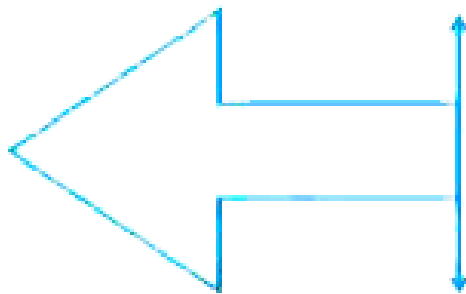
**13.** Draw the images  $P'$  ,  $Q'$  and  $R'$  of the point  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$  respectively in the line  $n$  (Fig . 9. 18).  
Join  $P' Q'$  and  $Q' R'$  to form an angle  $P' Q' R'$   
Measure  $\angle PQR$  and  $\angle P' Q' R'$  . Are the two

angles equal ?



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14. Complete Figure by taking  $l$  as the line of symmetry of the whole figure.



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**15.** Draw a line segment of length 7cm. Draw its perpendicular bisector, using ruler and compasses.



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**16.** Draw a line segment of length 6.5cm and divide it into four equal parts, using ruler and compasses.



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**17.** Draw an angle of  $140^\circ$  with the help of a protractor and bisect it using ruler and compasses.



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**18.** Draw an angle of  $65^\circ$  and draw an angle equal to this angle, using ruler and compasses.



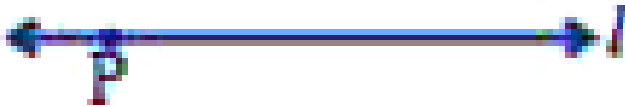
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**19.** Draw an angle of  $80^\circ$  using a protractor and divide it into four equal parts, using ruler and compasses. Check your construction by measurement.



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**20.** Draw a perpendicular to  $l$  through  $P$ , using (i) set squares (ii) Protractor (iii) ruler and compasses. How many such perpendiculars are you able to draw?



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**21.** Draw a perpendicular from  $P$  to line  $m$ , using (i) set squares (ii) Protractor (iii) ruler

and compasses. How many such perpendiculars are you able to draw?



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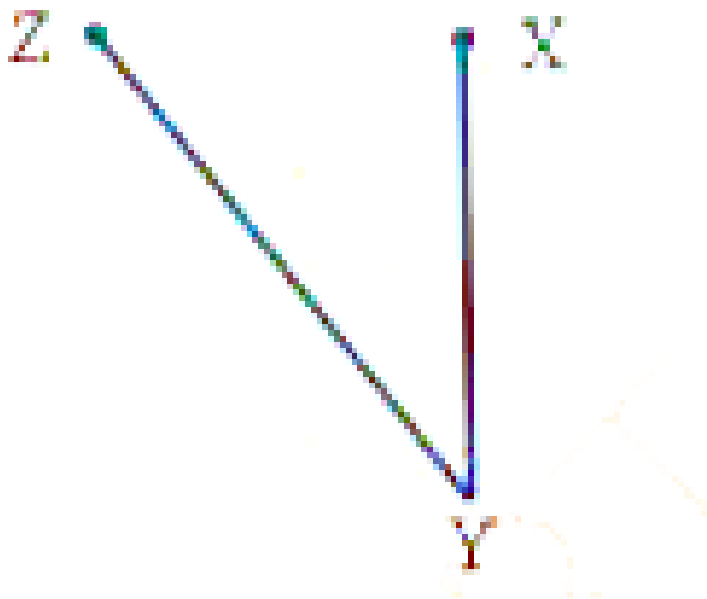
**22.** Draw a circle of radius 6cm using ruler and compasses. Draw one of its diameters. Draw the perpendicular bisector of this diameter. Does this perpendicular bisector contain another diameter of the circle?





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23. Bisect  $\angle XYZ$



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**24.** Draw an angle of  $60^\circ$  using ruler and compasses and divide it into four equal parts. Measure each part.



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**25.** Bisect a straight angle, using ruler and compasses. Measure each part.



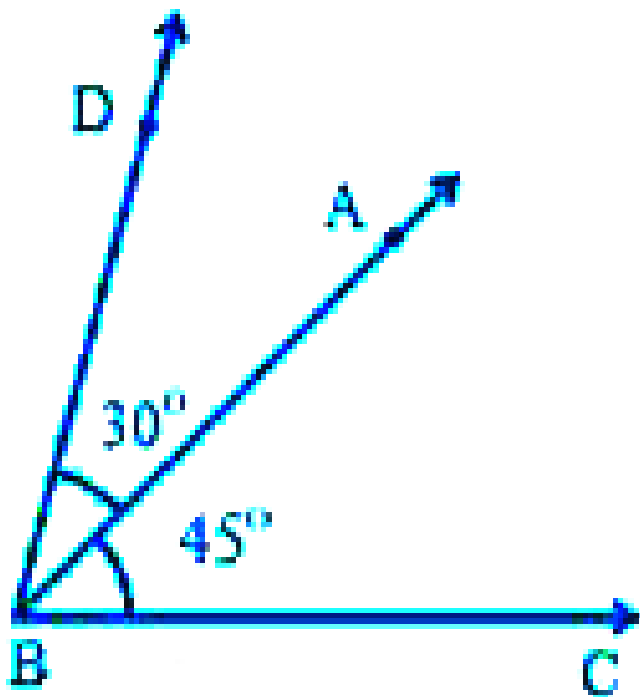
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**26.** Bisect a right angle, using ruler and compasses. Measure each part. Bisect each of these parts. What will be the measure of each of these parts?



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27. What is the measure of  $\angle DBC$ ?



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**28.** Draw a line segment of length 6cm. Construct its perpendicular bisector. Measure the two parts of the line segment.



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**29.** Draw a line segment of length 10cm. Divide it into four equal parts. Measure each of these parts.



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