



MATHS

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PRACTICAL GEOMETRY



1. Deaw a circle of radius 3.2 cm.

2. With the same centre O, draw two circles of

radii 4 cm and 2.5 cm.

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3. Draw any circke and mark point A, B and C

such that (a) A is on the circle.



4. Draw any circke and mark point A, B and C

such that (b) B is in the interior of the circle.

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5. Draw any circke and mark point A, B and C

such that (c) C is in the exterior of the circle.



6. Let A, B be the centres of two circles of equal radii, draw them so that each one of them passes throught the centre of the other. Let them intersect at C and D. Examine whether AB and CD are at right angles.

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7. Draw a line segment of length 7.3 cm using a

ruler.



8. Construct a line segment of length 5.6 cm using ruler and compasses.

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9. Construct $\overline{A}B$ of length 7.8 cm. From this, cut off $\overline{A}C$ of length 4.7 cm. Measure $\overline{B}C$

10. Given \overline{AB} of length 7.3 cm and \overline{CD} of length 3.4 cm, construct a line segment \overline{XY} such that the length of \overline{XY} is equal to the difference between the lenghts of \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} . Verify by measurement.

11. Draw any line segment \overline{PQ} . Without measuring \overline{PQ} , construct a copy of \overline{PQ}

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12. Given some line segment \overline{AB} , whose length you do not know, construct \overline{PQ} such that the length of \overline{PQ} such that the length of \overline{PQ} such that the length of \overline{PQ} is twice that of \overline{AB} .

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13. Draw any line segment \overline{AB} . Mark any point

M on it. Through M, draw a perpendicular to

 \overline{AB} . (use and compasses)

14. Draw a line / and a point X on it. Through X, draw a line segment \overline{XY} perpendicular to I. Now draw a perpendicular to \overline{XY} at Y. (use ruler and compasses)



15. Draw \overline{AB} of length 7.3 cm and find its axis

of symmetry.

16. Draw a line segment of length 9.5 cm and

construct its perpendicular bisector.



17. Draw the perpendicular bisector of \overline{XY} whose length is 10.3 cm. (a) Take any point P on the bisector drawn. Examine whether PX = PY.

18. Draw the perpendicular bisector of \overline{XY} whose length is 10.3 cm.(b) IfM is the mid point of \overline{XY} , what can you say about the lenghts MX and XY?

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19. Draw a line segment of length 12.8 cm. Using compasses, divide it into four equal parts. Verify by actural measurement.

20. With \overline{PQ} of length 6.1 cm as diameter, draw a circle.



21. Draw a circle with centre C and radius 3.4 cm. Draw any chord AB. Construct the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} and examine if it passes throught C.

22. Draw a circle with centre C and radius 3.4 cm. Draw any chord \overline{AB} . Construct the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} and examine if it passes through C. Repeat Queston 6, \overline{AB} happens to be a diameter.



23. Draw a circle of radius 4 cm. Draw any two

of its chords. Construct the perpendicular

bisectors of these chords. Where do they

meet?



24. Draw any angle with vertex O. Take a point A on one of its arms and B on another such that OA = OB, Draw the perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{O}A$ and $\overline{O}B$. Let them meet at P. Is PA = PB?



25. Draw ∠POQ of measure 75° and find its line of symmetry.
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26. Draw an angle of measure 147^o and construct its bisector.

27. Draw a right angle and consturct its bisector.

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28. Draw an angle of measure 153° and divide

it into four equal parts.



29. Construct with ruler and compasses,
angles of following measures: 60°
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30. Draw an angle of measure 45° amd bosect

it.



31. Draw an angle of measure 135^o and bisect

it.



32. Draw an angle of 70°. Make a copy of it

using only a strainght edge and compasses.



33. Draw an angle of 40°. Copy its supplementary angle.