



MATHS

BOOKS - SWAN PUBLICATION

UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES

Exercise 91





















6. Compare the line segments in the figure and

fill in the blanks-:



7. Compare the line segments in the figure and

fill in the blanks-:



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8. Compare the line segments in the figure and

fill in the blanks-:



9. Compare the line segments in the figure and

fill in the blanks-:





10. Compare the line segments in the figure and fill in the blanks-:



11. Draw any line segment, say \overline{AB} . Take any point C lkying in between A and B. Measure the lengths of AB, BC and AC. Is AB=AC+CB?



12. Draw a line segment AB = 5 cm and

AC=9 cm in such a way that points A, B, C

are collinear. What is the length of BC?













3. Classify the angles as acute, obtuse, right,

straight or reflex angles.



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5. Classify the angles as acute, obtuse, right,

straight or reflex angles.





6. Classify the angles as acute, obtuse, right,

straight or reflex angles.



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11. Classify the angles :

 80°





 $172^{\,\circ}$

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13. Classify the angles :

 90°

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14. Classify the angles :

 0°



15. Classify the angles :

 179°

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16. Classify the angles :

 $215^{\,\circ}$



17. Classify the angles whose measrures are

given below:

 360°



18. Classify the angles :

 350°



19. Classify the angles :

 $15^{\,\circ}$



20. Classify the angles :

 180°



21. Measure the following angles with protractor and write their measurement :



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25. Measure the following angles with protractor and write their measurement :



i

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protractor and write their measurement :





protractor and write their measurement :


31. How many degrees are there in

Two right angles ?



34. What fraction of clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it

goes from:

3 to 9

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35. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it goes from

12 to 6

36. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it goes from :

10 to 4

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37. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through

when it goes from :

2 to 11



38. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it goes from :

6 to 3

39. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it goes from :

2 to 7

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40. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

5 to 8



41. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

1 to 7

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42. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it

goes from :

4 to 10



43. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

9 to 12

44. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

11 to 2

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45. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

9 to 6



46. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

2 to 11

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47. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it

goes from :

10 to 1



48. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

12 to 6

49. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from :

5 to 2

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50. Where will be the hand of a clock stop if it

starts at :

12 and make
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 revolution clockwise.



51. Where will the hand of clock stop if it

Starts at 2 and makes 1/2 of a

revolution, clockwise?

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52. Where will the hand of clock stop if it

Starts at 5 and makes 1/4 of a

revolution, clockwise?

53. Where will the hand of clock stop if it

Starts at 5 and makes 3/4 of a

revolution, clockwise ?



54. What part of revolution have you turned through if you start facing

(a)east and turn clockwise to face north

(b) South and turn clockwise to face east.

(c) West and turn clockwise to face east





55. What part of revolution have you turned if

you stand facing.

South and turn clockwise to north.

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56. What part of revolution have you turned

through if you stand facing:

South and turn clockwise to face east?

57. What part of revolution have you turned if

you stand facing.

West and turn clockwise to east.

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58. Find the angle measure between the hands

of the clock in each figure:



59. Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure:



60. Find the angle measure between the hands

of the clock in each figure:



61. Draw the following angles by protractor :



63. Draw the following electrical symbols:

Battery

64. Draw the following electrical symbols:

Battery



65. Draw the following electrical symbols:

Battery

66. State true or false :

The sum of two right angles is always a straight angle.



67. State true or false :

The sum of two acute angles is always a reflex

angle.

68. State true or false :

The obtuse angle has measurement between

90° to 180°.



69. State true or false :

A complete revolution has four right angles.



70. Fill in the blanks :

The angle which is greater than 0° and less

than 90° is called



71. Fill in the blanks :

The angle whose measurement equal to two

right angle is

72. Fill in the blanks :

The angle between 90° and 150° is















6. Which of the following are models for perpendicular line:

The lines of a railway track.



7. Which of the following are models for perpendicular line:

(i)The adjacent edges of a table top.

(ii)The lines of a railway track.

(iii) The letter V

8. Which of the following are models for perpendicular line:

The line segments forming the letter 'L'.



9. Let \overline{AB} be perpendicular to \overline{PQ} and they

intersect at O. What is the measure of $\angle AOP$?



10. Line m is perpendicular to line l in the given figure. Each point on the line l is marked at equal intervals. Study the diagram and state true or false.



Line m is \perp bisector of line segment AI.



11. Line m is perpendicular to line l in the given figure. Each point on the line l is marked at equal intervals. Study the diagram and state true or false.



CE = EG



12. Line m is perpendicular to line l in the given figure. Each point on the line l is marked at equal intervals. Study the diagram and state true or false.


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Exercise 94

1. Classify each of the following triangles as

scalene, isosceles or equilateral :





3. Classify each of the following triangles as scalene, isosceles or equilateral :



scalene, isosceles or equilateral :



scalene, isosceles or equilateral :



scalene, isosceles or equilateral :





acute, obtuse or right triangle :



acute, obtuse or right triangle :













13. State, if a triangle is possible with the following angles



15. Which of the following triangles are possible with the given angles?



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17. Which of the following triangles are possible with the given angles?



19. Classify each of the following triangles as scalene, isosceles or equilateral triangles :



20. Classify each of the following triangles as scalene, isosceles or equilateral triangles :

5 cm, 7 cm, 5 cm

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21. Classify each of the following triangles as scalene, isosceles or equilateral triangles :



22. Classify each of the following triangles as scalene, isosceles or equilateral triangles :

3.5 cm, 3.5 cm, 3.5 cm

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23. Classify each of the following triangles as scalene, isosceles or equilateral triangles :



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25. Name the following triangles in both ways :















A triangle has sides.

A triangle has Vertices.

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32. Fill in the blanks :

A triangle has angles.

A triangle has angles.

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34. Fill in the blanks :

A triangle whose all sides are different is

known as

A triangle whose all angles are acute is known

as



36. Fill in the blanks :

A triangle whose two sides are equal is known

as

A triangle whose one angle is obtuse is known

as



38. Fill in the blanks :

A triangle whose all sides are equal is known

as

A triangle whose one angle is right angle is

known as

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40. State True or False :

Each equilateral triangle is an isosceles triangle.

41. What is Scalene triangle ?





43. State True or False :

There are two obtuse angles in an obtuse triangle.



44. State True or False :

In right triangle, there is only one right angle.



45. State True or False :

Right triangle can never be isosceles.



1. Which of the followings are polygons and there is no polygon Give the reason :



2. Which of the followings are polygons and there is no polygon Give the reason :



3. Which of the followings are polygons and there is no polygon Give the reason :



4. Which of the followings are polygons and

there is no polygon Give the reason :





5. Which of the followings are polygons and

there is no polygon Give the reason :




6. Which of the followings are polygons and

there is no polygon Give the reason :























13. Tick in the boxes, if the property holds true

for a particular quadrilateral otherwise cross out (x).

Quadrilateral Properties	Rectangle	Parallelo- gram	Rhom- bus	Trape - zium	Square
All sides are equal					
Only opposite sides are equal					
Diagonals are equal		•		-	
Diagonals bisect each other					
Diagonals are perpendicular to each other					
Each angle is 90°		•			



14. Fill in the blanks :

..... is a quadrilateral with only one pair

of opposite sides parallel.



16. Fill in the blanks :

A polygon with at least one angle is reflex is

called





19. State True or False :

A rectangle is always a rhombus.

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20. State True or False :

The diagonals of a rectangle are perpendicular

to each other.

21. State True or False :

A square is a parallelogram.

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22. State True or False :

A trapezium is a parallelogram.

23. State True or False :

Opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel.



1. Give two examples of each of the following

shapes from your surroundings:

Cube

2. Give two examples of each of the following

shapes from your surroundings:

Cuboid

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3. Give two examples of each of the following

shapes from your surroundings:

Cone'

4. Give two examples of each of the following

shapes from your surroundings:

Cylinder



5. Give two examples of each of the following

shapes from your surroundings:

Sphere

6. Classify the following as plane figures and solid figures :

Rectangle

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7. Classify the following as plane figures and

solid figures :

Sphere

8. Classify the following as plane figures and solid figures :

Cylinder

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9. Classify the following as plane figures and solid figures :

Circle

10. Classify the following as plane figures and

solid figures :

Cube



11. Classify the following as plane figures and

solid figures :

Cuboid

12. Classify the following as plane figures and solid figures :

Triangle

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13. Classify the following as plane figures and

solid figures :

Cone

14. Classify the following as plane figures and

solid figures :

Square

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15. Classify the following as plane figures and solid figures :

Prism

16. Write the name of shapes in the base of

the following solids:

Cube



17. Write the name of shapes in the base of the

following solids:

Cylinder

18. Write the name of shapes in the base of

the following solids:

Tetrahedron

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19. Write the name of shapes in the base of

the following solids:

Cuboid

20. Write the name of shapes in the base of

the following solids:

Square Pyramid

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21. Fill in the table :

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Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the given figure, which of the following is

true?



A. PR = PQ

 $\mathsf{B}.\, PR > QR$

 $\mathsf{C}.\, PS > PR$

$\mathsf{D}.\, PR < PQ$

Answer: B

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2. Which angle is represented in the given figure ?



A. Reflex.

B. Acute

C. Obtuse

D. Right angle





3. Which angle is represented in the given figure ?



A. Acute

B. Right angle

C. Obtuse

D. Reflex

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following is the example of perpendicular lines ?

A. Railway lines

B. Line Segment forming Letter 'X'

C. Adjacent edges of a table

D. Line segment forming line 'M'

Answer: C

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5. Which of the following forms triangles?

A. 60°, 72°, 48°

B. 73°, 54°, 59°

C. 60°, 51°, 70°

D. 100°, 42°, 39°

Answer: A

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6. Which of the following are sides of a triangle ?

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 2, 2, 7

C.3, 4, 2

D.5, 6, 12

Answer: C

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7. A parallelogram having adjacent sides equal

is called a

A. Trapezium

B. Rhombus

C. Rectangle

D. Square

Answer: B

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8. Which of the following is not true for rectangle ?

A. Diagonals are equal

B. Diagonals bisect each other

C. Each angle is 90°

D. All sides are equal

Answer: D

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9. Which of the following is not true?

A. Every rhombus is a parallelogram

B. Each square is a rhombus

C. Each rectangle is a square

D. Each square is parallelogram

Answer: C

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10. A cuboid has edges.

A. 10

B. 6

C. 12

D. 8

Answer: C