



MATHS

BOOKS - MBD

UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES

Example

1. What is the disadvantage of comparing line segments by mere observation?



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2. Why is it better to use a divider, than a ruler, while measuring the length of a line segment?



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



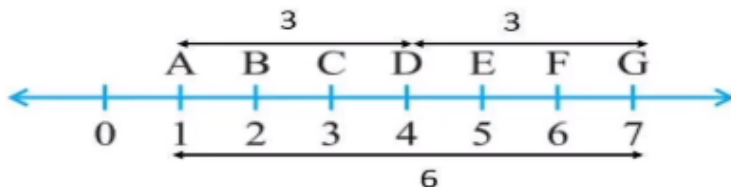
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4. If A,B,C are three points on a line such that $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 3$ cm and $AC = 8$ cm, which one of them lies between the other two?



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5. Verify whether D is the mid point of \overline{AG} .





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6. If B is the mid point of \overline{AC} and C is the mid point of \overline{BD} where A,B,C,D lie on a straight line ,say why $AB = CD$?



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7. Draw five triangles and measure all the line segments of each.Check if the sum of any two sides is always less than the third side.



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8. What is the angle name for half a revolution?



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9. What is the angle name for one-fourth revolution?



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10. Draw five other situations of one-fourth, half and three-fourth revolution on a clock.



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

4 to 7.

A. $\frac{1}{4}$ Revolution

B. $\frac{3}{4}$ Revolution

C. $\frac{1}{2}$ Revolution

D. $\frac{1}{5}$ Revolution

Answer: A



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

7 to 10



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

goes from:

12 to 9



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15. What fraction of revolution clockwise does the four hand of a clock turn through,when it goes from:

1 to 10



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

6 to 3.



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17. Where will the hand of clock stop if it

Starts at 12 and makes $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution, clockwise?



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18. Where will the hand of clock stop if it

Starts at 2 and makes $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution, clockwise?



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19. Where will the hand of clock stop if it

Starts at 5 and makes $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution, clockwise?



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20. Where will the hand of clock stop if it starts at 5 and makes $\frac{3}{4}$ of a revolution, clockwise ?



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21. Which direction will you face if you start facing:

East and make $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise?



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22. Which direction will you face if you start facing:

East and make $1\frac{1}{2}$ revolution clockwise?



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23. Which direction will you face if you start facing:

West and make $\frac{3}{4}$ revolution anti-clockwise?



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24. Which direction will you face if you start facing:

south and make own full revolution?



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25. What part of revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:

east and turn clockwise to face north?



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26. What part of revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:

South and turn clockwise to face east?



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27. What part of revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:

west and turn clockwise to face east?



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

3 to 6



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

2 to 8



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

5 to 11



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31. Find the number of right angle turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it

goes from:

10 to 1



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

12 to 9



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

12 to 6



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34. How many right angles do you make if you start facing :

south and turn clockwise to west



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35. How many right angles do you make you start facing :

north and turn anticlockwise to east



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36. How many right angles do you make you start facing :

west and turn to west



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37. How many right angles do you make you start facing :
south and turn to north.



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38. Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts:
from 6 and turns through 1 right angles



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39. Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts:

from 8 and turns through 2 right angles.



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40. Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts:

From 10 and turns through 3 right angles.



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41. Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts:
from 7 and turns through 2 straight angles.



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42. The hour hand of a clock moves from 12 to 5. Is the revolution of the hour hand more than 1 right angle?



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43. What does the angle look like ?The hour hand of the clock moves 5 to 7 .Is the angle moved by hour hand more than 1 right angle?



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44. Draw the following and check the angle with your RA tester.
going from 12 to 2.



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45. Draw the following and check the angle with your RA tester.

from 6 to 7



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46. Draw the following and check the angle with your RA tester.

from 4 to 8



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47. Draw the following and check the angle with your RA tester.

from 2 to 5.



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48. Match the following:

(i) Straight angle	(a) Less than one-fourth a revolution
(ii) Right angle	(b) More than half a revolution
(iii) Acute angle	(c) Half of a revolution
(iv) Obtuse angle	(d) One-fourth of a revolution
(v) Reflex angle	(e) Between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution
	(f) One complete revolution.



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49. Classify each one of the following angles as right, straight, acute, obtuse or reflex:



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50. What is the measure of
a right angle?



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51. What is the measure of
a straight angle?



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52. Say True or False:

The measure of an acute angle $< 90^\circ$.



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53. Say True of False:

The measure of an obtuse angle $< 90^\circ$.



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54. Say True of False:

The measure of a reflex angle $> 180^\circ$.



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55. Say True of False:

the measure of one complete revolution = 360° .



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56. Say True of False:

If $m\angle A = 53^\circ$ and $m\angle B = 35^\circ$ then $m\angle A > m\angle B$.



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57. Write down the measures of :

some acute angles.



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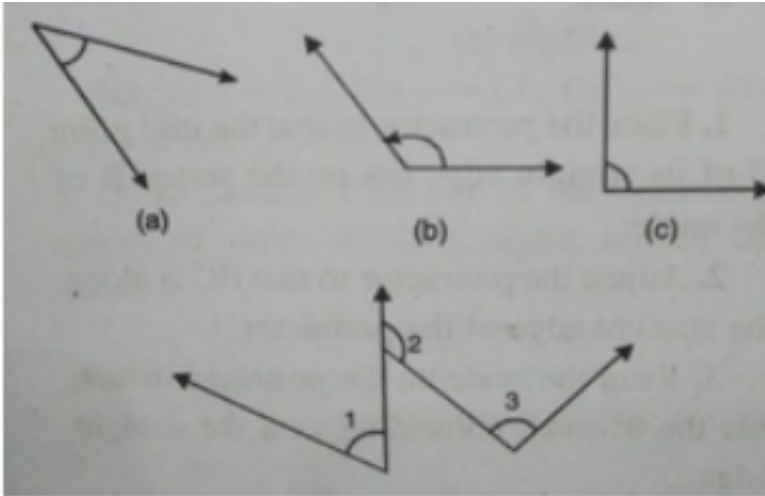
58. Write down the measures of :

some obtuse angles.



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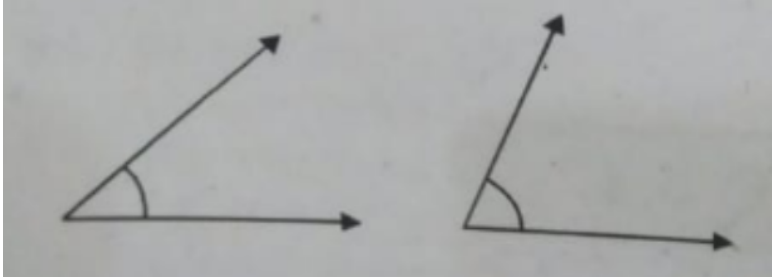
59. Measure the angles given below using the Protractor and write down the measure.



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60. Which angle has a large measure ? First estimate and then measure.

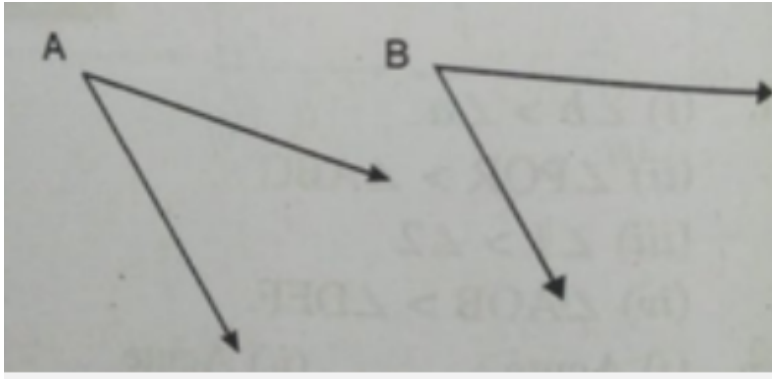
Measure of Angle A=Measure of Angle B=



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61. From these two angles which has larger measure ? Estimate and then confirm by

measuring them.



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62. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

An angle whose measure is less than that of a right angle is



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63. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is



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64. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

When the sum of the measures of two angles

is that of a right angle, then each one of them is



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65. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a straight angle, one of them should be or



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66. Find the measure of the angle shown in each figure.(First estimate with your eyes and then find the actual measure with a protractor).



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

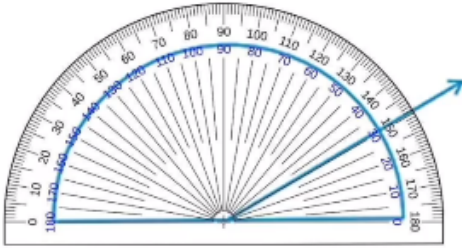


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68. Investigate:

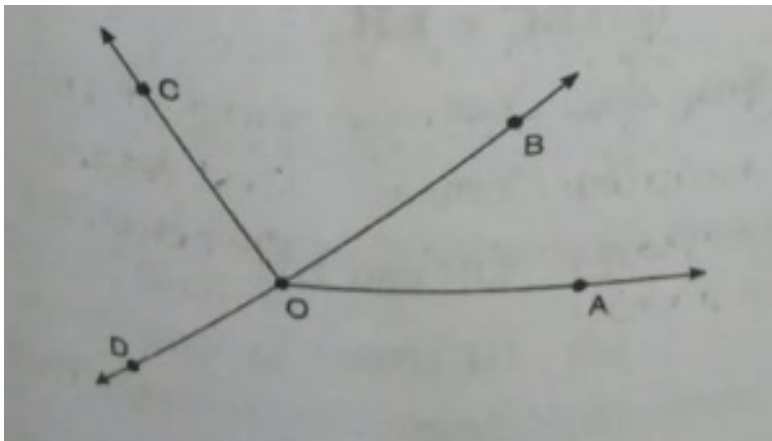
In the given figure, protractor shows 30° . Look at the same figure through a magnifying glass. Does the angle become larger? Does the

size of the angle change!\



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69. Measure and classify each angle,



70. 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

A. (i), (ii), (iii)

B. (i), (iii)

C. (i)

D. (ii), (iii)

Answer: C



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

The lines of a railway track.



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

The line segments forming the letter 'L'.



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

The lines of a railway track.



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74. There are two "set-square" in your box. What are the measures of the angles that

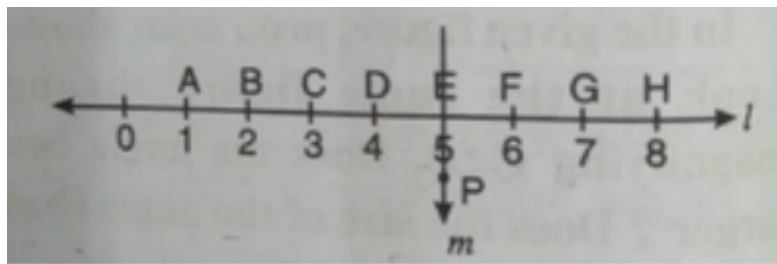
are formed at their corners? Do they have any angle measure that is common?



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75. Study the diagram. The line l is perpendicular to line m .

Is $CE = EG$?



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76. Study the diagram. The line l is perpendicular to line m .

Does PE bisect CG ?

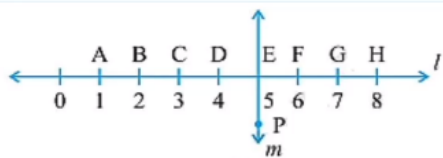


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77. Study the diagram. The line l is perpendicular to line m .

Identify any two line segments for which PE is

the perpendicular bisector.



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78. Study the diagram. The line l is perpendicular to line m .

Are these true?

$AC > FG$

$CD = GH$

BC 



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79. Name the types of following triangles:

Triangle with lengths of sides 7 cm, 8cm and 9cm.



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80. Name the types of following triangles:

$\triangle (ABC)$ with $AB=8.7$ cm, $AC = 7$ cm and $BC = 6$ cm.



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81. Name the types of following triangles:

$\triangle (PQR)$ such that $PQ=QR=PR=5\text{cm}$.



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82. Name the types of following triangles:

$\triangle (DEF)$ with $m\angle D = 90^\circ$.



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83. Name the types of following triangles:

$\triangle (XYZ)$ with $m\angle Y = 90^\circ$ and $XY=YZ$.



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84. Name the types of following triangles:

$\triangle LMN$ with $m\angle L = 30^\circ$, $m\angle M = 70^\circ$

and $m\angle N = 80^\circ$.



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85. Match the following :

(i) $\sin (90^\circ - A)$ (a) $\sin A$

(ii) $\cos 0^\circ$ (b) 0

(iii) $\sin 0^\circ$ (c) 1

(iv) $\cos (90^\circ - A)$ (d) $\cos A$



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86. Name each of the following triangles in two different ways:(you may judge the nature of the angle by observation).





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87. Try to construct triangles using match sticks. Some are shown here. Can you make a triangle with

3 match sticks

(Remember you have to use all the available match sticks in each).

Name the type of triangle in each case. If you cannot make a triangle, think of reasons for it.



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88. Try to construct triangles using match sticks. Some are shown here. Can you make a triangle with

4 match sticks

(Remember you have to use all the available match sticks in each).

Name the type of triangle in each case. If you cannot make a triangle, think of reasons for it.



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89. Try to construct triangles using match sticks. Some are shown here. Can you make a triangle with

5 match sticks

(Remember you have to use all the available match sticks in each).

Name the type of triangle in each case. If you cannot make a triangle, think of reasons for it.



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90. Try to construct triangles using match sticks. Some are shown here. Can you make a triangle with 6 match sticks.

(Remember you have to use all the available match sticks in each).

Name the type of triangle in each case. If you cannot make a triangle, think of reasons for it.



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91. Say True or False:

Each angle of a rectangle is a right angle.



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92. Say True or False:

The opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.



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93. Say True or False:

The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to one another.



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94. Say True or False:

All the sides of a rhombus are of equal length.



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95. Say True or False:

All the side of a parallelogram are of equal length.



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96. Say True or False:

The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.



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97. Give reasons for the following:

A square can be thought of as a special rectangle.



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98. Give reasons for the following:

A rectangle can be thought of as a special parallelogram.



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99. Give reasons for the following:

A square can be thought of as a special rhombus.



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100. Give reasons for the following:

Squares, rectangles, parallelograms are all quadrilaterals.



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101. Give reasons for the following:

Square is also a parallelogram.



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102. A figure is said to be regular if its sides are equal in length and angles are equal in measure. Can you identify the regular quadrilateral?



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103. Examine whether the following are polygons.If any one among them is not,say why.



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104. Name each polygon. Make two more examples of each of these



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105. Draw a rough sketch of a regular hexagon. Connecting any three of its vertices, draw a triangle. Identify the type of the triangle you have drawn.



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106. Draw a rough sketch of a regular octagon. (Use squared paper if you wish). Draw a rectangle by joining exactly four of the vertices of the octagon.



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107. A diagonal is a line segment that joins any two vertices of the polygon and is not a side of the polygon. Draw a rough sketch of a pentagon and draw its diagonals.



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108. Match the following :

(i) $\sin (90^\circ - A)$ (a) $\sin A$

(ii) $\cos 0^\circ$ (b) 0

(iii) $\sin 0^\circ$ (c) 1

(iv) $\cos (90^\circ - A)$ (d) $\cos A$



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109. What shape is your instrument box?



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110. What shape is

A brick



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111. What shape is

A match box



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112. What shape is

A road-roller



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113. What shape is

A, sweet laddu?



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Exercise

1. Ram and Sham start from a point A. Ram moves towards East to E and Sham moves towards South to S. Draw their paths and name the kind of angle which will be formed between them.



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

12 to 6



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

3 to 12



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

goes from:

12 to 3



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

9 to 3.



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6. What direction will you face if you start facing:

South and make $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution anticlockwise.



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7. What direction will you face if you start facing:

West and make $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise.



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8. What direction will you face if you start facing:

North and make $\frac{3}{4}$ fo a revolution clockwise.



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9. What part of revolution have you turnbed through if you stand facing:

West and turns clockwise to face South



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10. What part of revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:

South and turn anticlockwise to face East



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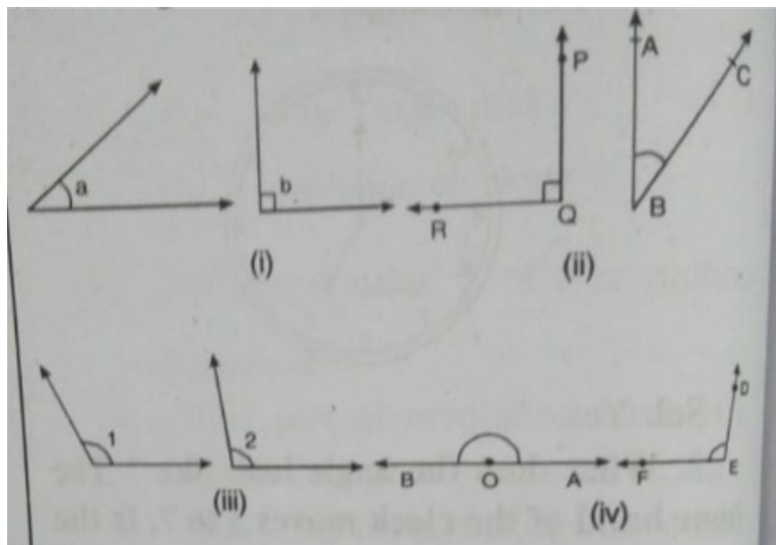
11. What part of revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:

North and turn anticlockwise South.



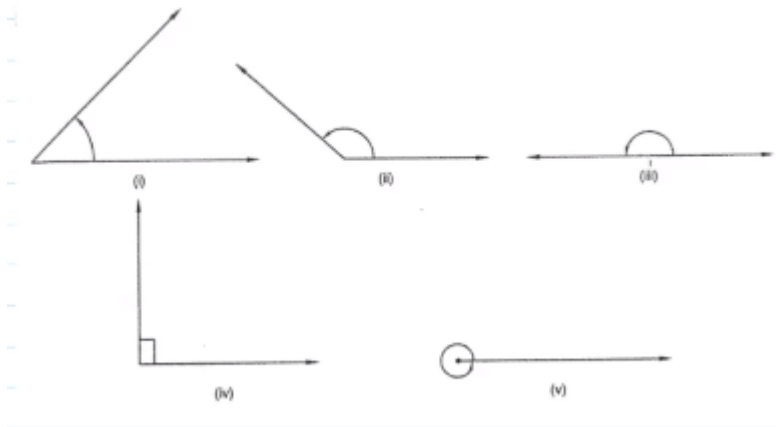
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12. Compare the angles in each of the following pairs by observation and state which is greater:



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13. State the kind of each of the following angles:



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14. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

30°



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15. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

120°



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16. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

55°



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17. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

360°



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18. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

270°



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19. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

0°



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20. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

180°



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21. Classify the angles whose measures are given below:

90°



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22. Using pencil and a ruler draw some acute and obtuse angles and measure them.



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23. Fill in the blanks:

**An angle whose measure is 180° is called...
angle.**



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24. Fill in the blanks:

**An angle whose measure lies between 0° and
..... is called an acute angle.**



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25. Fill in the blanks:

The measure of complete angle is



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26. Fill in the blanks:

The degree measure of right angle is



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27. Fill in the blanks:

$180^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$ right angles.



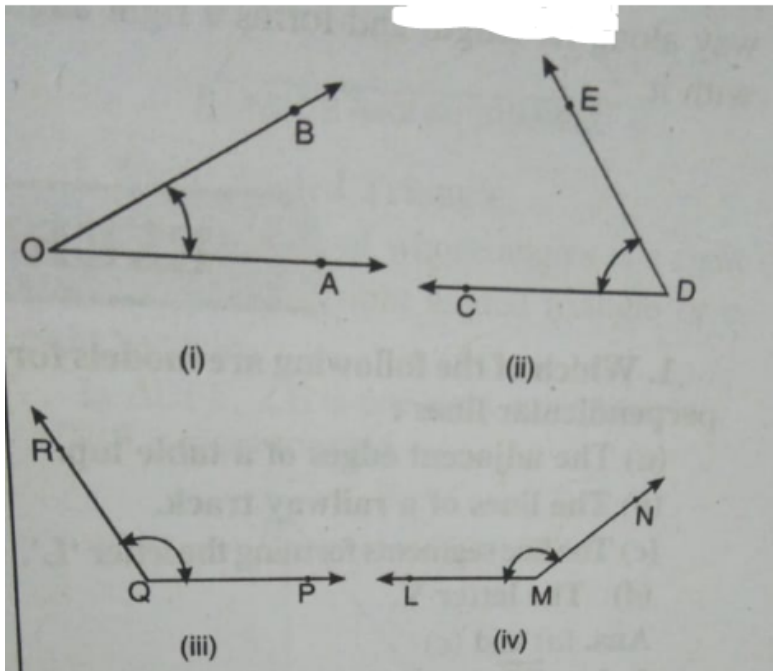
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28. Amita is looking North. She turns to right through a right angle. In which direction is she looking now?



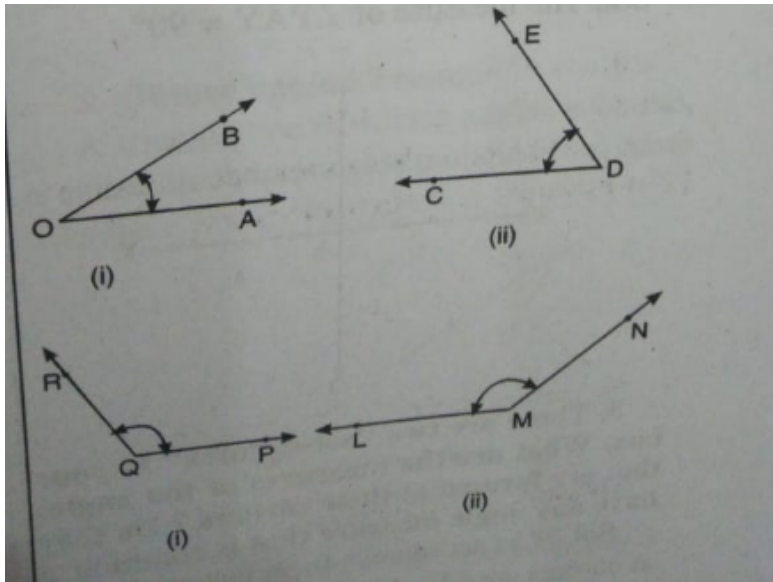
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29. Measure each of the following angles with the help of a protractor and write the measures in degrees:



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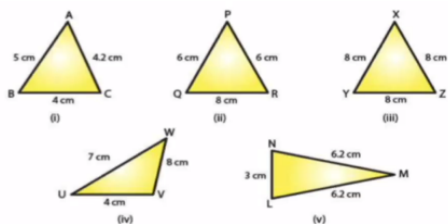
30. Measure each of the following angles and classify them as acute, obtuse or right angles:



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31. In the figure given below, there are five triangles. The length (in cm) of each side has

been indicated along the side. State for each triangle whether it is scalene, isosceles or equilateral.



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32. In the figure given ahead, there are five triangles. The measures of some of their angles have been indicated. State for each triangle whether it is acute, right or obtuse.



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33. State True or false:

A trapezium has all angles equal.



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34. State True or false:

One angle of a rectangle is 60°



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35. Say True or False:

All the sides or rhombus are of equal length.



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36. State True or false:

Opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal



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37. State True or false:

A quadrilateral is a five sided polygon.



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38. Fill in the blanks:

**A quadrilateral has angles,.....
diagonals,..... sides.**



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39. Fill in the blanks:

Sum of the angles of a Rhombus are



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40. Fill in the blanks:

A ||gm. whose all sides are equal and each angle equal to 90° is called a



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41. Which kind of shape is formed when a bee builds its house?

A. Triangle

B. Quadrilateral

C. Hexagon

D. Pentagon.

Answer:



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42. The adjoining angle is an:



A. acute angle

B. obtuse angle

C. right angle

D. straight angle.

Answer:



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43. What is the angle name for half a revolution?

- A. acute angle
- B. obtuse angle
- C. straight angle
- D. right angle

Answer:



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44. What is the angle name for one-fourth revolution?

A. right angle

B. straight angle

C. complete angle

D. acute angle

Answer:



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45. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

An angle whose measure is less than that of a right angle is

A. complete angle

B. acute angle

C. obtuse angle

D. straight angle.

Answer:



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46. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is

- A. acute angle**
- B. complete angle**
- C. obtuse angle**
- D. straight angle.**

Answer:



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**47. An angle whose measure is equal to 90° ,
is called:**

A. complete angle

B. right angle

C. straight angle

D. obtuse angle

Answer:



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48. An angle whose measure is the sum of the measure of two right angle is :

- A. Right angle**
- B. Complete angle**
- C. Obtuse angle**
- D. Straight angle.**

Answer: D



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49. What shape is your instrument box?

A. Cube

B. Cuboid

C. Cylinder

D. Sphere.

Answer:



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50. What shape is

A road-roller

A. Sphere

B. Cube

C. Cylinder

D. Cuboid.

Answer:



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