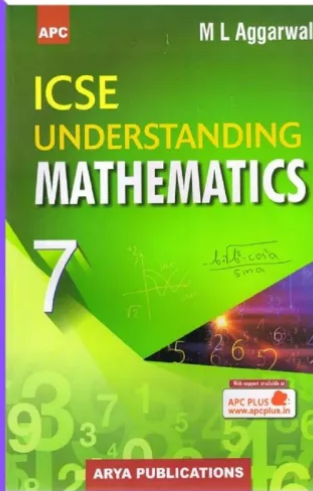


ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 7 Maths

Chapter 13- Practical Geometry



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ML Agrawal Solutions

CLASS 7 MATHS

Chapter 13: Practical
Geometry

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ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 7 Maths

Chapter 13- Practical Geometry

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ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 13- Practical Geometry

ML Aggarwal 7th Maths Chapter 13, Class 7 Maths Chapter 13 solutions

1. Let l be a line and P be a point not on l . Through P , draw a line m parallel to l . Now join P to any point Q on l . Choose any other point R on m . Through R , draw a line parallel to PQ . If this line meets l at S , then what shape do the two sets of parallel lines inclose?

Solution:

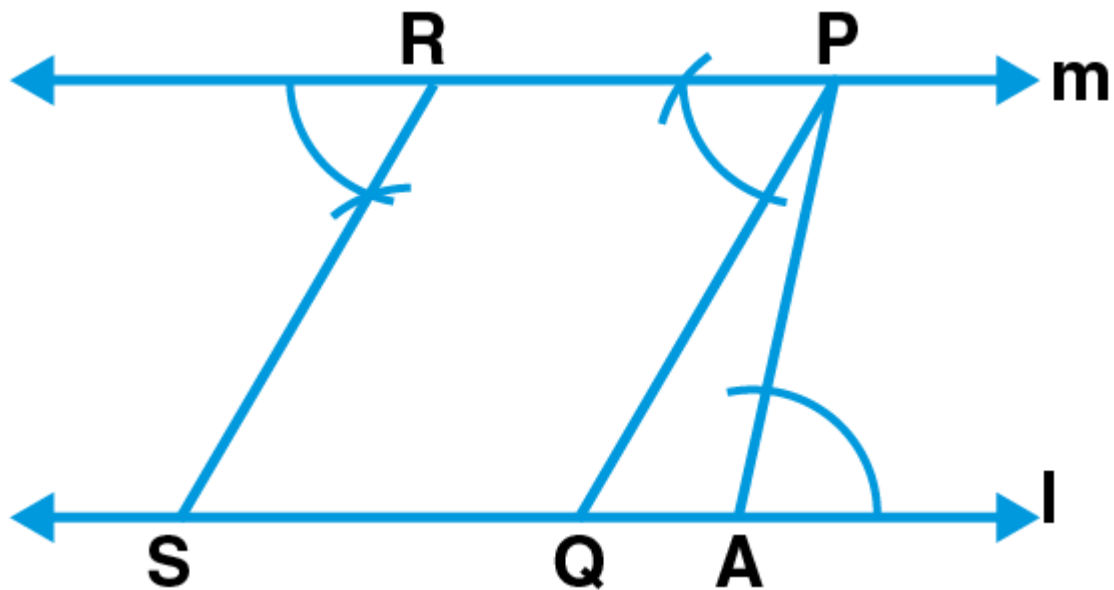
Steps of Construction:

- (i) Draw a line l and P be a point not on the line l
- (ii) Take a point A on line l and join PA
- (iii) Draw a line m which is parallel to line l on point P
- (iv) Take a point Q on line l and join PQ
- (v) From a point R on line m , draw a line parallel to PQ which meets l at point S

Here,

We can observe that $PQRS$ is a parallelogram

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2. Construct a triangle ABC, given that

(i) $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $AC = 7$ cm

(ii) $AB = 4.5$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm and $AC = 6$ cm

Solution:

(i) Steps of Construction:

1. Draw a line segment BC such that $BC = 6$ cm

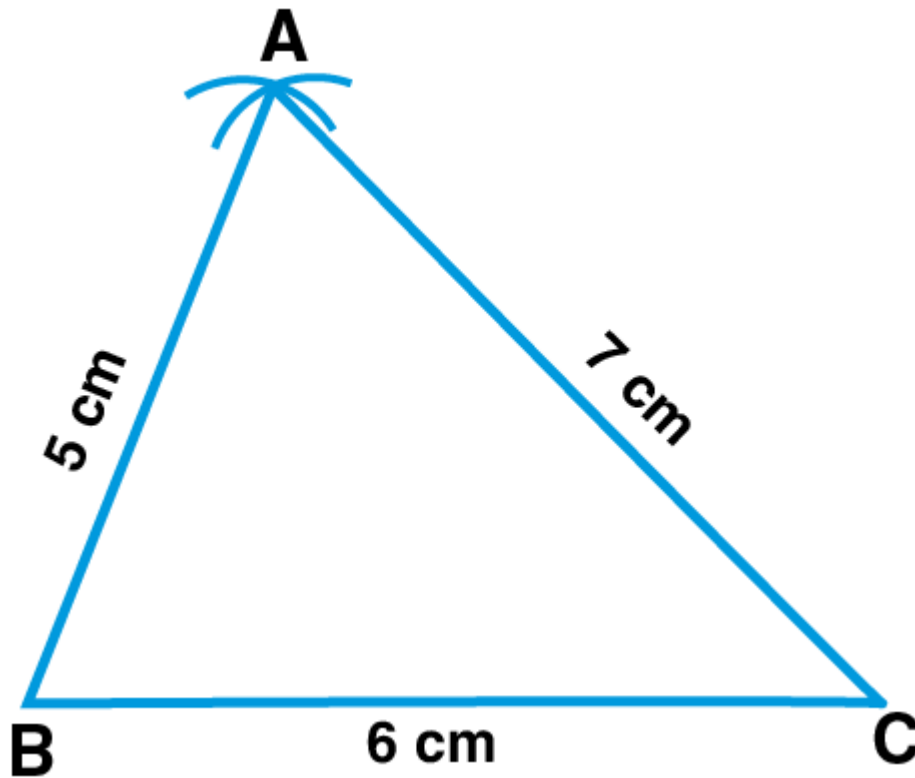
2. Taking B as centre and radius 5 cm and taking C as centre and radius 7 cm, draw arcs which intersect each other at point A

3. Now, join AB and AC

Therefore,

$\triangle ABC$ is the required triangle

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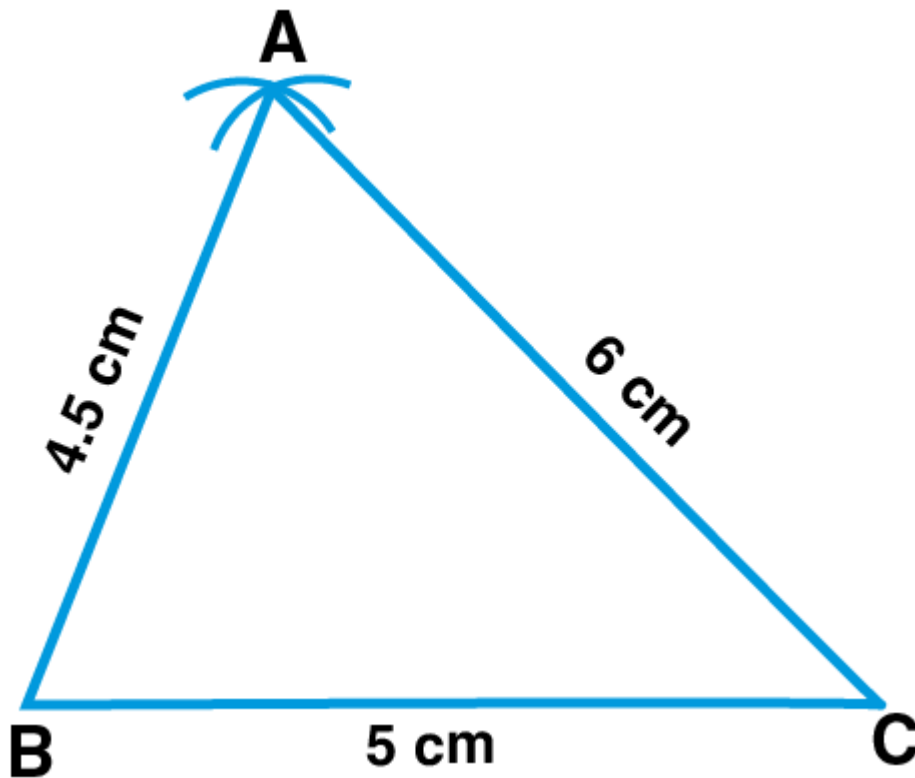
(ii) Steps of Construction:

1. Draw a line segment BC such that $BC = 5\text{ cm}$
2. Taking B as centre and radius 4.5 cm and taking C as centre and radius 6 cm , draw arcs which intersect each other at point A
3. Now, join AB and AC

Therefore,

$\triangle ABC$ is the required triangle

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3. Construct a triangle PQR given that $PQ = 5.4$ cm, $QR = PR = 4.7$ cm. Name the triangle.

Solution:

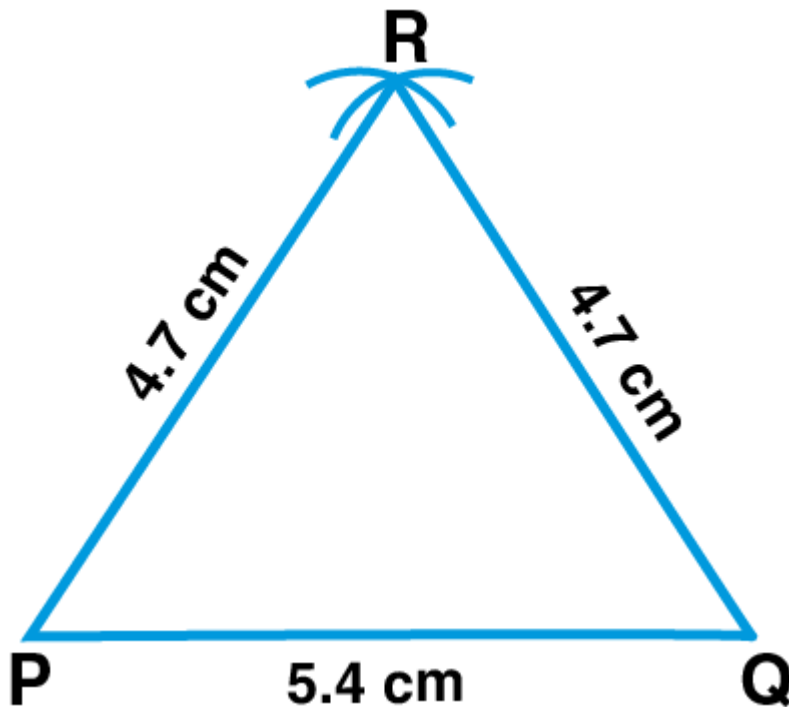
Steps of Construction:

1. Draw a line segment PQ of length 5.4 cm
2. Taking P and Q as centres and radius 4.7 cm, draw two arcs intersecting each other at point R
3. Join PR and QR

Here, the two sides are equal of length 4.7 cm

Hence, the required $\triangle RPQ$ is an isosceles triangle

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4. Construct a triangle LMN such that the length of each side is 5.4 cm. Name the triangle.

Solution:

Steps of Construction:

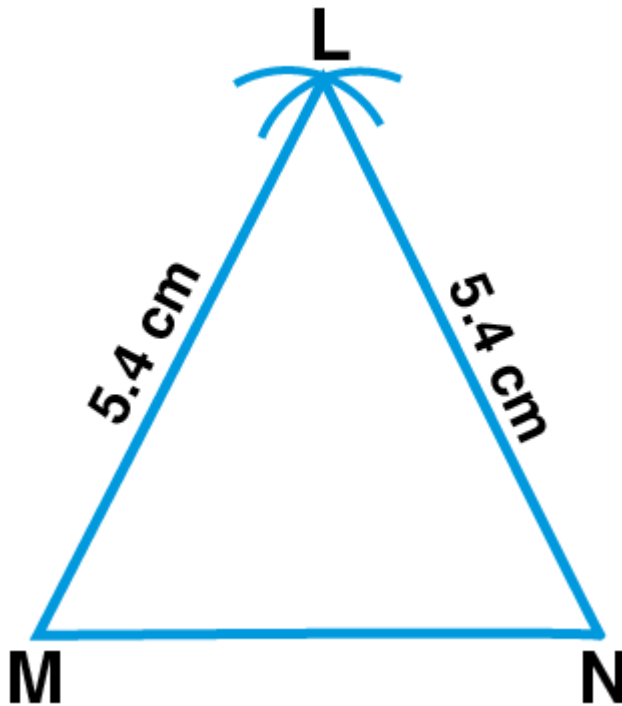
1. Draw a line segment MN such that $MN = 5.4$ cm
2. Taking M and N as centres and radius 5.4 cm, draw two arcs intersecting each other at point L

Here, we can observe that all the sides of triangle = 5.4 cm

Therefore,

The required $\triangle LMN$ is an equilateral triangle

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5. Construct a triangle ABC such that $AB = 2.5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $AC = 6.5$ cm.
Measure $\angle ABC$ and name the triangle

Solution:

Steps of Construction:

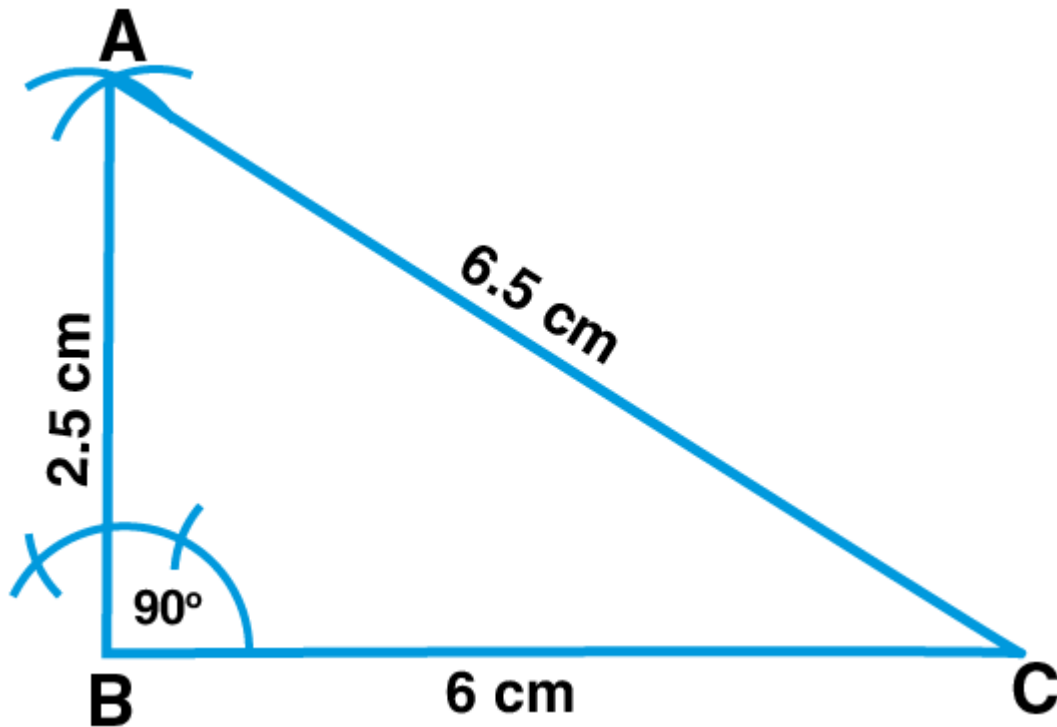
1. Draw a line segment such that $BC = 6$ cm
2. Taking B as centre and radius 2.5 cm and taking C as centre and radius 6.5 cm, draw two arcs intersecting each other at point A
3. Join AB and AC

Now, the $\triangle ABC$ is the required triangle

On measuring, we get, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$

Hence, $\triangle ABC$ is a right angled triangle

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6. Construct a triangle PQR, given that $PQ = 3$ cm, $QR = 5.5$ cm and $\angle PQR = 60^\circ$

Solution:

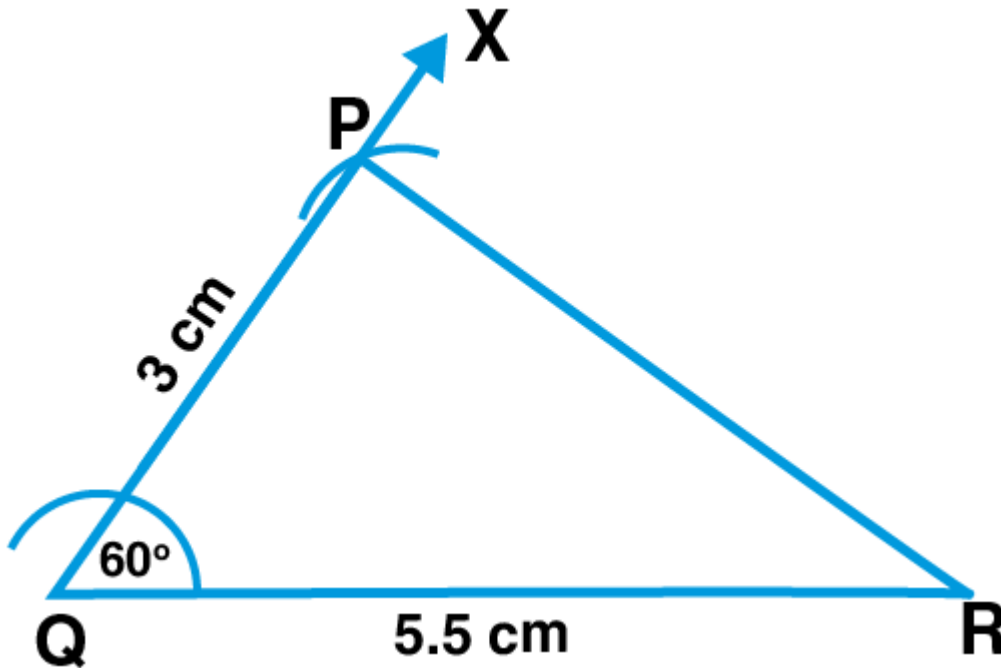
Steps of Construction:

1. Draw a line segment QR of length 5.5 cm
2. Taking Q as centre, draw a ray QX making an angle of 60°
3. Now, cut off $PQ = 3$ cm
4. Join PR

Therefore,

$\triangle PQR$ is the required triangle

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7. Construct $\triangle DEF$ such that $DE = 5$ cm, $DF = 3$ cm and $\angle EDF = 90^\circ$

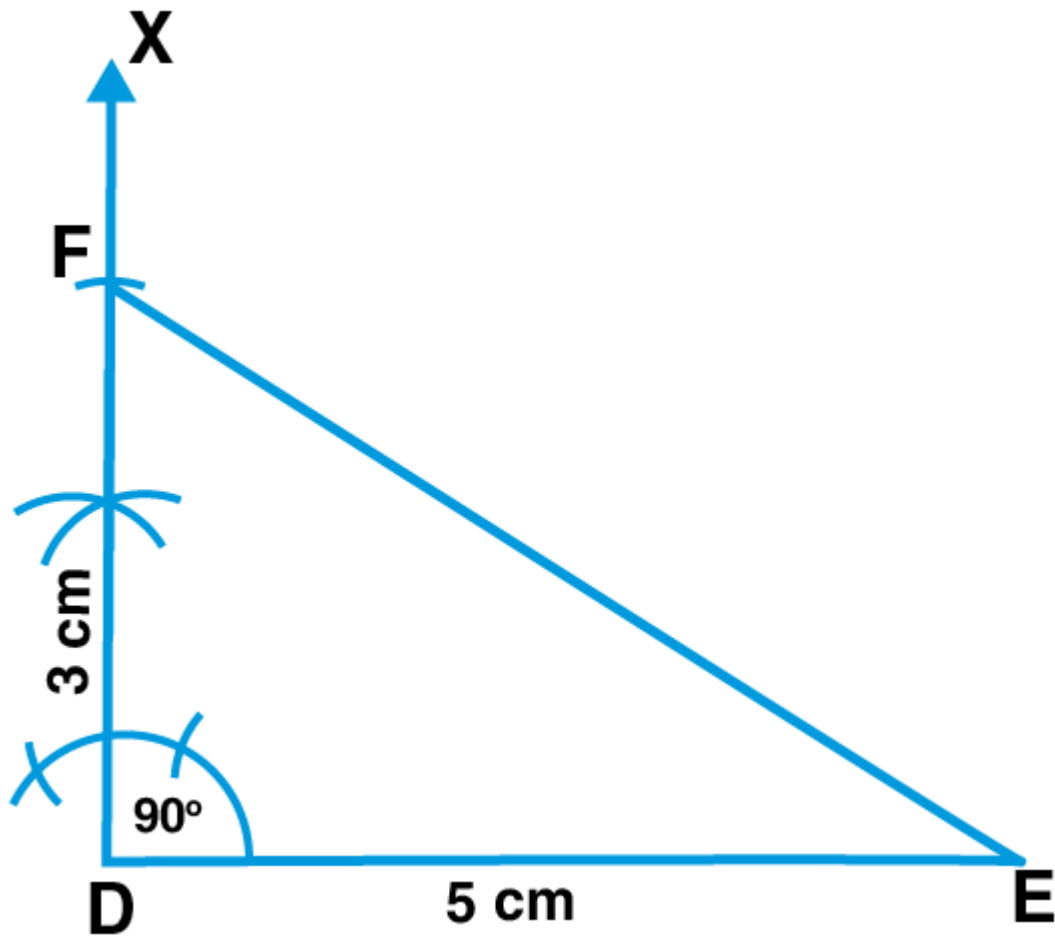
Solution:

Steps of Construction:

1. Draw a line segment DE of length 5 cm
2. Taking D as centre, draw a ray DX making an angle of 90°
3. Now, cut off $DF = 3$ cm
4. Join FE

$\triangle FDE$ is the required triangle

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- Chapter 2- Fractions and Decimals
- Chapter 3- Rational Numbers
- Chapter 4- Exponents and Powers
- Chapter 5- Sets
- Chapter 6- Ratio and Proportion
- Chapter 7- Percentage and Its Applications
- Chapter 8- Algebraic Expressions
- Chapter 9- Linear Equations and Inequalities
- Chapter 10- Lines and Angles
- Chapter 11- Triangles and its Properties
- Chapter 12- Congruence of Triangles
- Chapter 13- Practical Geometry
- Chapter 14- Symmetry
- Chapter 15- Visualising Solid Shapes
- Chapter 16- Perimeter and Area
- Chapter 17- Data Handling

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About ML Aggarwal

M. L. Aggarwal, is an Indian mechanical engineer, educator. His achievements include research in solutions of industrial problems related to fatigue design. Recipient Best Paper award, Manipal Institute of Technology, 2004. Member of TSTE.

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