NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10: The NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 is based on building geometric figures. Students are already familiar with fundamental shapes and line drawing techniques.

Students learning is expanded to include learning how to draw triangles with different measurements and a parallel line. NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 are provided by subject matter experts who have given a thorough, step-by-step demonstration, making the learning process both comfortable and engaging.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 PDF

The links to download the PDF of the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 Practical Geometry are provided below. The main goal is to assist students in comprehending and solving these issues. The NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 have been prepared by us, and we have solved them step-by-step with thorough explanations.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10

Below we have provided NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 for students to help them understand the poem better and to score good marks in their examination.

1. Draw a line, say AB, take a point C outside it. Through C, draw a line parallel to AB using ruler and compasses only.

Solution:-

Steps for construction

1. Draw a line AB.

2. Take any point Q on AB and a point P outside AB and join PQ.

3. With Q as the centre and any radius, draw an arc to cut AB at E and PQ at F.

4. With P as the centre and the same radius, draw an arc IJ to cut QP at G.

5. Place the pointed tip of the compass at E and adjust the opening so that the pencil tip is at F.

6. With the same opening as in step 5 and with G as the centre, draw an arc cutting the arc IJ at H.

7. Now, join PH to draw a line CD.

2. Draw a line L. Draw a perpendicular to L at any point on L. On this perpendicular, choose a point X, 4 cm away from l. Through X, draw a line m parallel to L.

Solution:-

Steps for construction

1. Draw a line L.

2. Take any point P on line L.

3. At point P, draw a perpendicular line N.

4. Place the pointed tip of the compass at P and adjust the compass up to length of 4 cm, draw an arc to cut this perpendicular at point X.

5. At point X, again draw a perpendicular line M.

3. 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. Let this meet L at S. What shape do the two sets of parallel lines enclose?

Solution:-

Steps for construction

1. Draw a line L.

2. Take any point Q on L and a point P outside L and join PQ.

3. Make sure that angles at point P and point Q are equal, i.e., $\angle Q = \angle P$

4. At point P, extend the line to get line M which is parallel L.

5. Then take any point R on line M.

6. At point R, draw an angle such that $\angle P = \angle R$.

7. At point R, extend the line which intersects line L at S and draw a line RS.

Exercise 10.2 Page: 199

1. Construct ΔXYZ in which XY = 4.5 cm, YZ = 5 cm and ZX = 6 cm.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment YZ = 5 cm.

2. With Z as a centre and radius 6 cm, draw an arc.

3. With Y as a centre and radius 4.5 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at X.

4. Join XY and XZ.

Then, ΔXYZ is the required triangle.

2. Construct an equilateral triangle of side 5.5 cm.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment AB = 5.5 cm.

2. With A as a centre and radius 5.5 cm, draw an arc.

3. With B as a centre and radius 5.5 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at C.

4. Join CA and CB.

Then, ΔABC is the required equilateral triangle.

3. Draw ΔPQR with PQ = 4 cm, QR = 3.5 cm and PR = 4 cm. What type of triangle is this?

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment QR = 3.5 cm.

2. With Q as a centre and radius 4 cm, draw an arc.

3. With R as a centre and radius 4 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at P.

4. Join PQ and PR.

Then, ΔPQR is the required isosceles triangle.

4. Construct ΔABC, such that AB = 2.5 cm, BC = 6 cm and AC = 6.5 cm. Measure ∠B.

Solution:-

1. Draw a line segment BC = 6 cm.

2. With B as a centre and radius 2.5 cm, draw an arc.

3. With C as a centre and radius 6.5 cm, draw another arc, cutting the previous arc at A.

4. Join AB and AC.

Then, ΔABC is the required triangle.

5. When we will measure the angle B of triangle by a protractor, the angle is equal to ∠B = 90^o

Exercise 10.3 Page: 200

1. Construct ΔDEF such that DE = 5 cm, DF = 3 cm and m∠EDF = 90^o.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment DF = 3 cm.

2. At point D, draw a ray DX to making an angle of 90^o, i.e., ∠XDF = 90^o.

3. Along DX, set off DE = 5cm.

4. Join EF.

Then, ΔEDF is the required right-angled triangle.

2. Construct an isosceles triangle in which the lengths of each of its equal sides is 6.5 cm and the angle between them is 110^o.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment AB = 6.5 cm.

2. At point A, draw a ray AX to making an angle of 110^o, i.e., ∠XAB = 110^o.

3. Along AX, set off AC = 6.5cm.

4. Join CB.

Then, ΔABC is the required isosceles triangle.

3. Construct ΔABC with BC = 7.5 cm, AC = 5 cm and m∠C = 60°.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment BC = 7.5 cm.

2. At point C, draw a ray CX to making an angle of 60°, i.e., ∠XCB = 60°.

3. Along CX, set off AC = 5cm.

4. Join AB.

Then, ΔABC is the required triangle.

Exercise 10.4 Page: 202

1. Construct ΔABC, given m ∠A =60°, m ∠B = 30° and AB = 5.8 cm.

Solution:-

Steps of construction:

1. Draw a line segment AB = 5.8 cm.

2. At point A, draw a ray P to making an angle of 60°, i.e., ∠PAB = 60°.

3. At point B, draw a ray Q to making an angle of 30°, i.e., ∠QBA = 30°.

4. Now, the two rays – AP and BQ – intersect at point C.

Then, ΔABC is the required triangle.

2. Construct ΔPQR if PQ = 5 cm, m∠PQR = 105° and m∠QRP = 40°.

(Hint: Recall angle-sum property of a triangle).

Solution:-

We know that the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180°.

∴ ∠PQR + ∠QRP + ∠RPQ = 180°

= 105°+ 40°+ ∠RPQ = 180°

= 145° + ∠RPQ = 180°

= ∠RPQ = 180°– 145^0

= ∠RPQ = 35º

Hence, the measures of ∠RPQ is 35º.

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment PQ = 5 cm.

2. At point P, draw a ray L to making an angle of 105º, i.e., ∠LPQ = 35º.

3. At point Q, draw a ray M to making an angle of 40º, i.e., ∠MQP = 105º.

4. Now, the two rays – PL and QM – intersect at point R.

Then, ΔPQR is the required triangle.

3. Examine whether you can construct ΔDEF, such that EF = 7.2 cm, m∠E = 110° and m∠F = 80°. Justify your answer.

Solution:-

From the question, it is given that

EF = 7.2 cm

∠E = 110º

∠F = 80º

Now, we have to check whether it is possible to construct ΔDEF from the given values.

We know that the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180º.

Then,

∠D + ∠E + ∠F = 180º

∠D + 110º+ 80º= 180º

∠D + 190º = 180º

∠D = 180º– 190^0

∠D = -10º

We may observe that the sum of two angles is 190º is greater than 180º. So, it is not possible to construct a triangle.

Exercise 10.5 Page: 203

1. Construct the right-angled ΔPQR, where m∠Q = 90°, QR = 8cm and PR = 10 cm.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment QR = 8 cm.

2. At point Q, draw a ray QY to making an angle of 90^o, i.e., $\angle YQR = 90^o$.

3. With R as a centre and radius 10 cm, draw an arc that cuts the ray QY at P.

4. Join PR.

Then, ΔPQR is the required right-angled triangle.

2. Construct a right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse is 6 cm long and one of the legs is 4 cm long

Solution:-

Let us consider ΔABC is a right-angled triangle at $\angle B = 90^o$

Then,

AC is hypotenuse = 6 cm … [Given in the question]

BC = 4 cm

Now, we have to construct the right-angled triangle by using the above values.

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment BC = 4 cm.

2. At point B, draw a ray BX to making an angle of 90^o, i.e., $\angle XBC = 90^o$.

3. With C as a centre and radius 6 cm, draw an arc that cuts the ray BX at A.

4. Join AC.

Then, ΔABC is the required right-angled triangle.

3. Construct an isosceles right-angled triangle ABC, where m∠ACB = 90° and AC = 6 cm.

Solution:-

Steps of construction

1. Draw a line segment BC = 6 cm.

2. At point C, draw a ray CX to making an angle of 90^o, i.e., $\angle XCB = 90^o$.

3. With C as a centre and radius 6 cm, draw an arc that cuts the ray CX at A.

4. Join AB.

Then, ΔABC is the required right-angled triangle.