

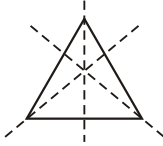
Exercise 14.1

1. (a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) are lines of symmetry.

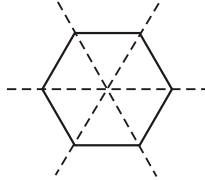
2.



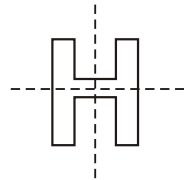
(a)



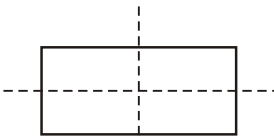
(b)



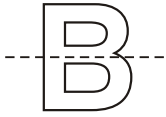
(c)



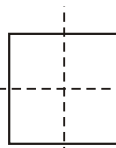
(d)



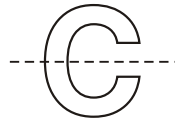
(e)



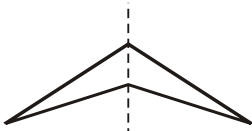
(f)



(g)



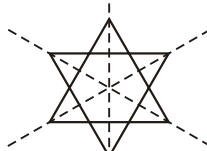
(h)



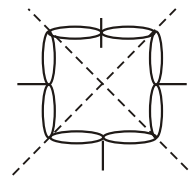
(i)



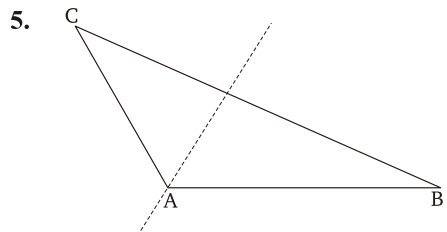
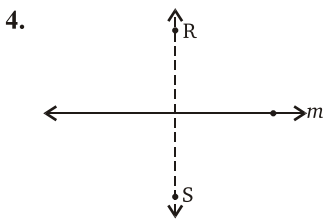
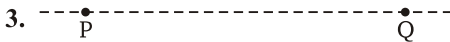
(j)



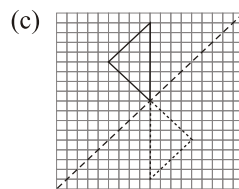
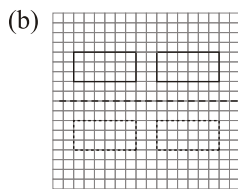
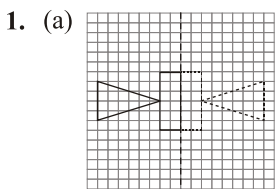
(k)



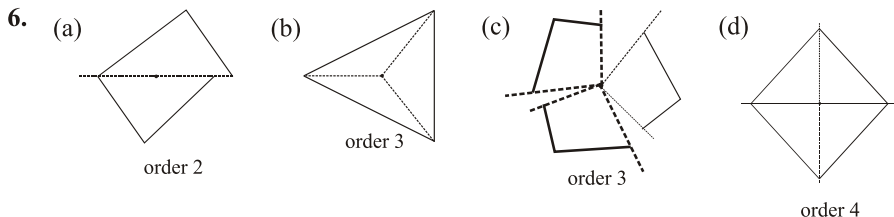
(l)



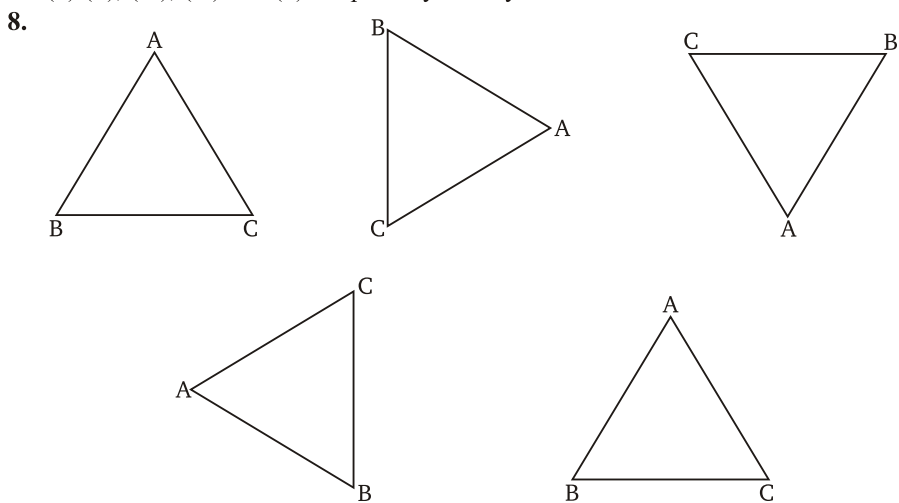
Exercise 14.2



2. (a) (i) rotations (ii) reflections
 (b) (i) reflections (ii) rotations (iii) reflections
 (c) (i) reflections (ii) rotations (iii) rotations
 (d) (i) rotations (ii) reflections (iii) rotations
3. Z, X, S, O and H are rotational symmetry letters.
4. (a), (b), (c), (e), (f) and (g) are rotational symmetry.
5. (a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 3 (e) 6 (f) 4



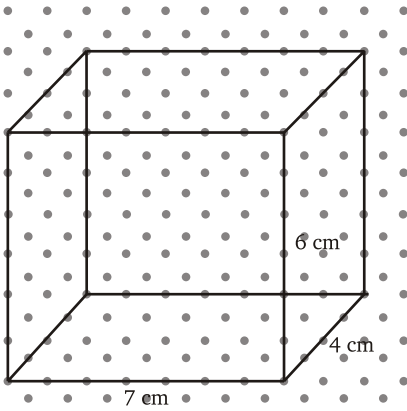
7. (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are rotational symmetry.
 (b) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) are point symmetry.



Exercise 14.3

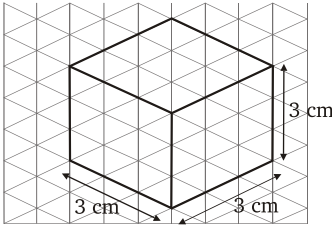
1. H, O and X are both line symmetry and rotational symmetry.
2. b, c, d, and g are both line symmetry and rotational symmetry.
3. (i) (a) 3 (b) 3 (ii) (a) 2 (b) 3
 (iii) (a) 0 (b) 2 (iv) (a) 2 (b) 2
 (v) (a) 4 (b) 4 (vi) (a) 2 (b) 2
4. (a) (i) Rotational (ii) Rotational (iii) Reflection
 (b) (i) Reflection (ii) Rotational (iii) Rotational
 (c) (i) Reflection (ii) Rotational (iii) Reflection
5. (i) (a) 2 line symmetry (b) 4 order of rotational symmetry.
 (ii) (a) 0 line symmetry (b) 4 order of rotational symmetry.
 (iii) (a) 2 line symmetry (b) 3 order of rotational symmetry.
 (iv) (a) 3 line symmetry (b) 3 order of rotational symmetry.

(c) $7\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 6\text{ cm}$

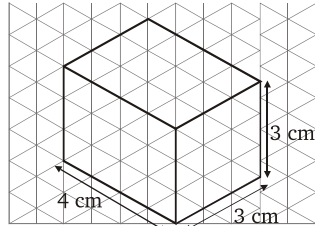


7. There are two cubes in the given figure.

8. (a) $3\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm}$

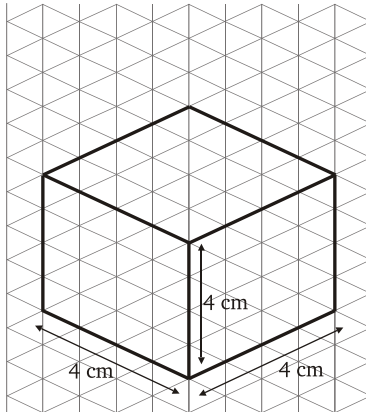


(b) $4 \times 3 \times 3$



(c) No, because every length of an equilateral triangle is equal to 1 cm.

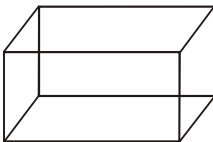
9. No, because every length of an equilateral triangle is equal to 1 cm.



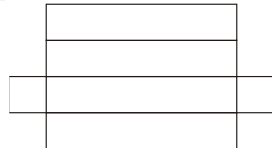
10. Seven cubes are needed to make the stack.

Exercise 15.2

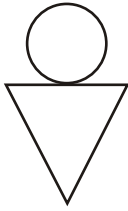
1. (a)



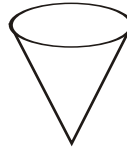
(ii)



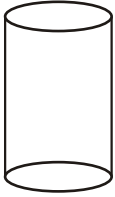
(b)



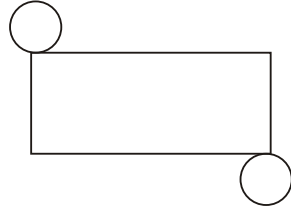
(i)



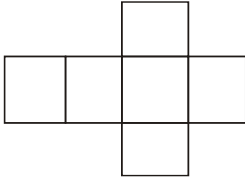
(c)



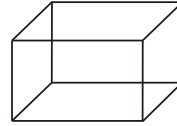
(iv)



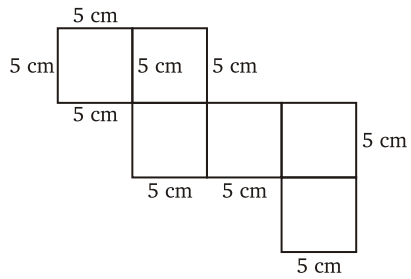
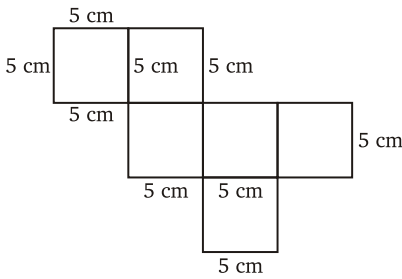
(d)



(iii)



2. (c) is correct option of a cube.
3. (b) is correct option of a cylinder.
4. (a) P, Q, R, S are the vertices of the tetrahedron.
 (b) PS, PQ, QR and RS are the edges of the tetrahedron.
 (c) PQS, PQR, QSR and PSR are the vertices of the tetrahedron.
5. (a) Hexagonal pyramid (b) Octahedron (c) Square pyramid
6. The net of this figure is cuboid.
7. Two different ways of a cube.



There are 6 face in the net.

8. (a) HG edge will meet JK .
 (b) DE edge will meet LM .

MCQs

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | |