

B.B.S.S. Sec. School

Class - VIth

Sub - maths

Ch-5 Basic Geometrical Ideas

Point →

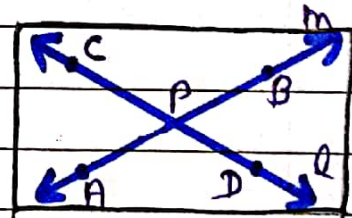
A point determines a location. A point has no dimensions, i.e. no shape or size.



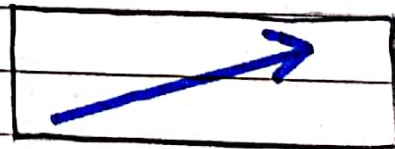
Line → A line is a straight path that extends indefinitely in both directions. It has no end points.



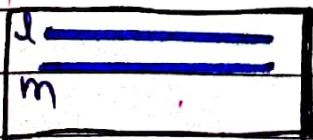
Intersecting Lines → If two lines have one common point, they are called intersecting lines.



Ray → Ray can be defined as a part of a line that has a fixed starting point but no end point.



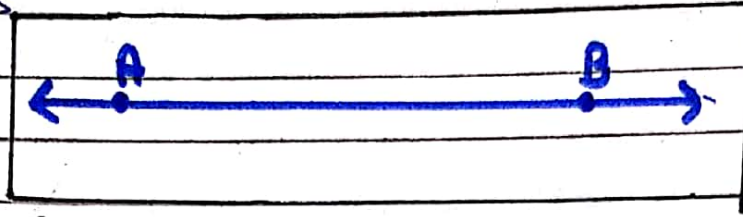
Parallel Lines → When two lines do not intersect each other and they have no point in common.



①

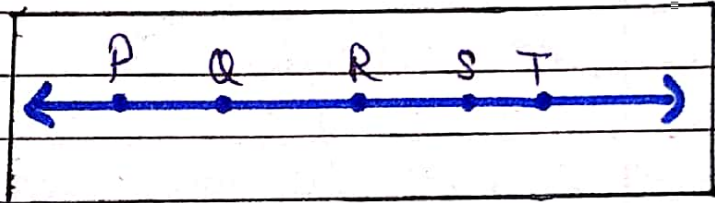
Line Segment →

A line segment is a portion of a line with two fixed end points.



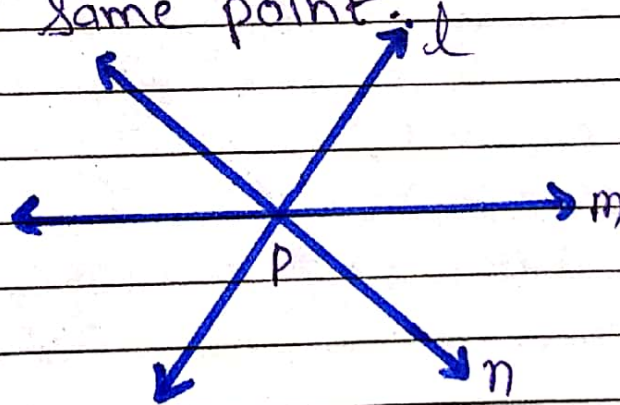
Collinear Points →

Three or more points in a plane are said to be collinear if they all lie on the same line.



Concurrent lines →

Three or more lines in a plane are said to be concurrent if all of them pass through the same point.



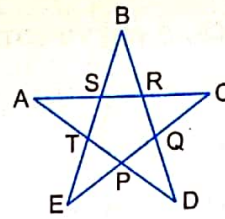
- Note →
- 1) Do assignment 5.1 in your notebook.
 - 2) Write all definitions or notes in your notebook.

ASSIGNMENT 5.1

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) Choose the correct option.

(i) How many points are marked in the given figure?

- (a) 8 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 20



(ii) Number of rays that can be drawn from a given point is

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) many

(iii) A student is asked to draw a line AB.

It is drawn as follows :

What is your opinion ?

(a) The figure is correct.

(b) The figure is wrong.

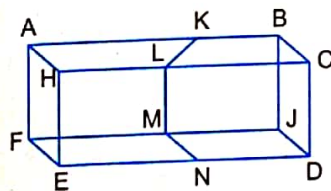
(c) The figure is wrong, but it can be corrected by deleting arrow mark at the point B.

(d) Both (b) and (c)

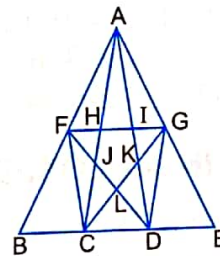


2. How many points are marked in the following figures? Name them.

(i)

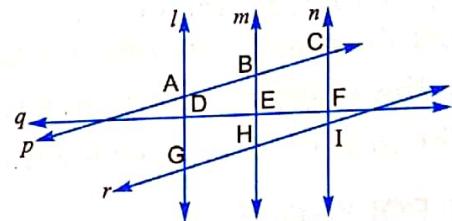


(ii)



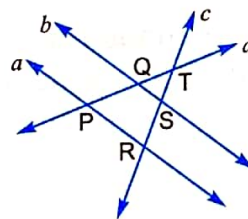
3. From the adjoining figure, name :

- (i) all the pairs of parallel lines.
(ii) all the pairs of intersecting lines.
(iii) lines whose point of intersection is I.
(iv) lines whose point of intersection is D.



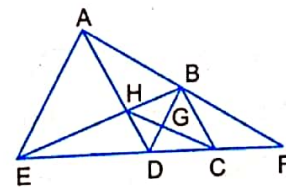
4. From the figure, name :

- (i) the line b in two other ways.
(ii) the line a in two other ways.
(iii) all the line segments on line d .
(iv) the line segment on line b .



5. In the adjoining figure, find the following :

- (i) Name the line segments that intersect at A.
(ii) Name the line segments that intersect at G.
(iii) What other line segments can be drawn?
(iv) Name the point of intersection of the line segments AD and BE.



6. In the adjoining figure, name :

- (i) four pairs of intersecting lines.
(ii) four collinear points.
(iii) three non-collinear points.
(iv) three concurrent lines.
(v) three lines whose point of intersection is A.

