# LaPIS Diagnostic Test Workbook - Mathematics

Name : Dharanika A P

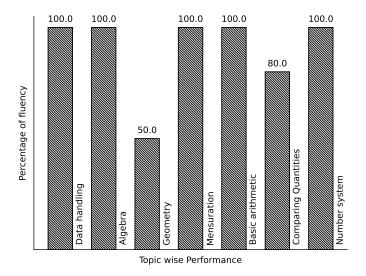
Class: 7

Section : C

School : AKV Public School

Login ID : AKV188

# Dharanika A P's Performance Report



Score: 34/40 Percentage: 85.0%

# Dharanika A P's Study Planner

Date	Topics Planned	Q. Numbers	Teacher Remark	Teacher Sign	Parent Sig
		Teacher's Fe	edback to Student		
	Class Teacher S		Princi	ipal Signature	

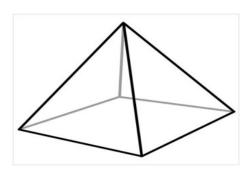
# Geometry

Topics to be Improved				
Faces vertex and edges	Idenfication of faces, edges and vertices			
Lines of symmetry for regular polygons	Identification of lines of symmetry			
Related angles	Complementary angles			
Criteria for congruence of triangle	Idenfication of criteria of congruence of triangles			
Right angle triangle and pythagoras property	Basics of Pythagoras property			

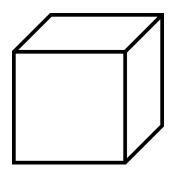
Hi, here in this video you will learn  $\bf Basics~of~3D~model$ 



EL MASS	D. AE
Question: 1	
A point at which two or more lines segments meet is called(Vertex/ edges/	faces).
$\underline{Answer:}$	
has two end point (line/line segment/ray).	
Ais a point where two or more line segments meet(Vertex/ edges/ faces).	
Mark the vertices in the diagram,	

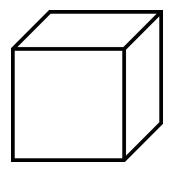


Mark and find the number of vertices, edges and faces in a cube.



## Answer:

Mark the vertex, edges and faces in a cube.



ount the number of vertex, edges and faces in a cube. ube have vertices, edges and faces.	
Question: $3$	

How many vertices, edges and faces does dices have?



# Answer: The shape of dice is \_\_\_\_\_\_. Dices have \_\_\_\_\_ vertices, \_\_\_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_\_\_ faces. Hi, here in this video you will learn Symmerty Question: 4

Line of symmetry is identical) halves.	divides any shape into	(one / two)	(identical / non
Answer:			
Symmetrical image l	s a line that divides any sha nave (identi mmetry is dividing the shap	cal / non identical) parts	5.
Question: 5			
How many lines of s	ymmetry does square have?		
Answer:			
Square have	sides.		
	re and all a	ngles are	
-	Mark the lines	_	
		v v	
	s lines of symmetry		
	g based on the symmetry. , scalene triangle, Letter K,	Rhombus, Number 8, an	d circle .
$\underline{Answer:}$			
	s a line that divides the shap (symmetrical / a		
č č	(symmetrical	/ asymmetrical) and hav	velines of
č č	(symmetrical / a	asymmetrical) and have	lines of
č č	(symmetrical / asyn	nmetrical) and have	lines of
*	(symmetrical / asymmetrical	rical) and have	lines of symmetry.
	(symmetrical / asymmetrical	,	v v
Hi, here in this	video you will learn <b>Re</b>	elated Angles	

Question: 7

1. Two angles are complementary if their sum is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Two angles are supplementary if their sum is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

1. When sum of the two angles is equal to 90°, they are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_ angle. Example: 45° and 45°, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. When sum of the two angles is equal to 180°, they are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_ angle. Example: 90° and 90°, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_.

 $Question:\ 8$ 

Shade the complementary angles.



......

......

......

Answer:

Two angles are said be complementary if the sum of their angles are equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

 $85^{\circ}+95^{\circ}=$  \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_\_ (a / not a) complementary angles.

 $45^{\circ}+45^{\circ}=$  \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_ angles.

 $6^{\circ} + 84^{\circ} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_ angles.

 $73^{\circ} + 107^{\circ} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_ angles.

 $36^{\circ} + 64^{\circ} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_ angles.

 $90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} =$  and this is angles.

Question: 9

Find the complement and supplement of  $15^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$ 

Answer:

One angle is \_\_\_\_\_ (complements / supplements) to other angle, when sum of the two angles is equal to 90°.

One angle is  $\_\_\_$  (complements / supplements) to other angle, when sum of the two angles is equal to  $180^\circ$ .

Complement	of	$15^{\circ}$	=	,
Supplement	of	15°	=	,

Complement of 
$$90^{\circ} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$
.  
Supplement of  $90^{\circ} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .



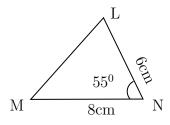
Hi, here in thi	s video y	ou will learn <b>Cr</b>	iteria	of congruence	— <u> </u>
Question: 10					
Circle the groups	that contai	n congruent images			
			_		
Answer:					
(identical/non-iden	ntical) in sl	napes and size.	·	areongruent/not congruent	
Question: 11					
		gle are equal to the	_	_	other triangle, then two
Answer:					
				uent) if they are iden and	atical in shapes and size.
		eria - $(2/3/5)$ corresponding sides			(equal/
		, , , ,		nd ( e included angle of th	one/two) angle between the other triangle.
				s andles and the included	
	SSS	sides and		_ angles are equal	
	SAS	sides and		_ angles are equal	

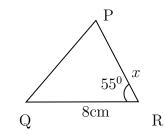
ASA

sides and \_\_\_\_\_ angles are equal

Question: 12 .....

The triangles LNM and PRQ are congruent by SAS criteria. Then find the side PR





Answer:

The given two triangles satisfy \_\_\_\_\_\_ criteria of congruence. By SAS congruence criteria, MN = \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_ and  $\angle N$  = \_\_\_\_\_ The side MN=8 cm in  $\Delta LNM$  is equal to the side \_\_\_\_\_ in  $\Delta PRQ$  The common included angle in  $\Delta$  LNM and  $\Delta PRQ$  are \_\_\_\_\_ The side PR is equal to the side in \_\_\_\_\_  $\Delta LNM$ . Therefore, length of side PR = \_\_\_\_\_

Hi, here in this video you will learn Pythagoras property



Question: 13

In a right angled triangle, square of the \_\_\_\_\_ = sum of the squares of the legs.

Answer:

Pythagoras theorem is only applicable for \_\_\_\_\_\_ triangle.

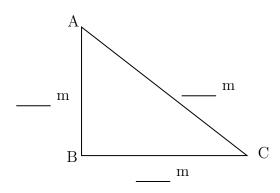
Longest side of the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ (hypotenuse/ legs) and other two sides are called \_\_\_\_\_ (hypotenuse/ legs).

Pythagoras theorem states that \_\_\_\_\_ .

Question: 14

Find the hypotenuse of the triangle ABC if base is  $12~\mathrm{m}$  and altitude is  $5~\mathrm{m}$ .

Answer:



Pythagoras theorem states that square of the \_\_\_\_\_ = sum of the squares of its

 $Given: Base = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, Altitude = \underline{\hspace{1cm}},$ 

Base and altitude are \_\_\_\_\_ (hypotenuse/legs) of the triangle.

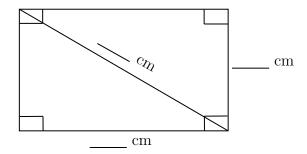
By Pythagoras theorem, 
$$(____)^2 = (____)^2 + (____)^2$$

Therefore, hypotenuse of the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.

Question: 15

Find the length of the rectangle, if breadth is 3 cm and diagonal is 5 cm.

Answer:



Pythagoras theorem states that square on the \_\_\_\_\_ = sum of the squares on

Is Pythagoras theorem applicable in rectangle? \_\_\_\_ ( yes/ no).

Given: breadth = \_\_\_\_\_, length of diagonal = \_\_\_\_\_

By Pythagoras theorem, 
$$(____)^2 = (____)^2 + (____)^2$$
  
 $= ___ + ___$ 

Therefore, diagonal of the rectangle is \_\_\_\_\_

# Comparing Quantities

	Topics to be Improved	
Percentage	Basic of percentage	
		ELECTE:
Hi, here in this video you	ı will learn Basics of percentage	
Question: 16		
2% can be written as		
$\underline{Answer:}$		
Percentages are numerators of	fractions with denominator $2\% = \frac{\Box}{\Box}$	
$Question: 17 \dots$		
Arun attended the LaPIS test Arun?	for 100 marks and got $75\%$ marks. What is th	e mark scored by
$\underline{Answer:}$		
Arun attended LaPIS test for _	marks. He got	marks.
75~% can be written in fraction	n form	ı
Then the mark scored by Arur	n = Total mark $\times$ 75% = $\times$	 
Question: 18		
There are 25 apples in a basket apples.	t in which 10 of them are rotten. Find the per-	centage of rotten
$\underline{Answer:}$		
There are apples in a Number of rotten apples are		

Fraction form of rotten apples in	n a basket	=	
Convert it into a percent=	x	% =	