

Access NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Chapter 5: **Understanding Elementary Shapes Exercise 5.7**

1. Say True or False:

- (a) Each angle of a rectangle is a right angle.
- (b) The opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.
- (c) The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to one another.
- (d) All the sides of a rhombus are of equal length.
- (e) All the sides of a parallelogram are of equal length.
- (f) The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.

Solutions:

- (a) True, each angle of a rectangle is a right angle
- (b) True, the opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.
- (c) True, the diagonals of a square are perpendicular to one another
- (d) True, all the sides of a rhombus are of equal length
- (e) False, all the sides of a parallelogram are not equal
- (f) False, the opposite sides of a trapezium are not parallel

2. Give reasons for the following:

- (a) A square can be thought of as a special rectangle.
- (b) A rectangle can be thought of as a special parallelogram.
- (c) A square can be thought of as a special rhombus.
- (d) Squares, rectangles, parallelograms are all quadrilaterals.
- (e) Square is also a parallelogram.

Solutions:

(a) A rectangle in which all the interior angles are of same measure i.e 90° and only opposite sides of the rectangle are of same length whereas in square all the interior angles are of 90° and all the sides of the square are of same length. Hence, a rectangle with all sides equal becomes a square. Therefore square is a special rectangle.

(b) In a parallelogram opposite sides are parallel and equal. In a rectangle opposite sides are parallel and equal. The interior angles of the rectangle are of same measure i.e 90° . Hence, a parallelogram with each angle as right angle becomes a square. Therefore a rectangle is a special parallelogram

(c) All sides of a rhombus and square are equal but in case of square all interior angles are of 90° . A rhombus with each angle as right angle becomes a square. Therefore a square is a special rhombus

(d) Since, all are closed figures with 4 line segments. Hence all are quadrilaterals

(e) Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal and parallel whereas in a square opposite sides are parallel and all 4 sides are of same length. Therefore a square is a special parallelogram.

3. A figure is said to be regular if its sides are equal in length and angles are equal in measure. Can you identify the regular quadrilateral?

Solutions:

Square is a regular quadrilateral because all the interior angles are of 90° and all sides are of same length.