

LESSON: Perimeter and Area

DETAILED ANSWERS

SECTION A ($4 \times 10 = 40$ marks)

1. Choose the correct option:

a) Perimeter of a square:

- Formula: Perimeter = $4 \times \text{Side}$
- $= 4 \times 7 = 28 \text{ cm}$
- **Correct Answer:** (ii) 28 cm

b) Formula for the area of a parallelogram:

- **Correct Answer:** (i) Base \times Height

c) Circumference of a circle:

- Formula: $C = 2\pi r$
- Given, $2\pi r = 88$, solving for r :
- $r = \frac{88}{2\pi} = \frac{88}{6.28} = 14 \text{ cm}$
- **Correct Answer:** (ii) 14 cm

d) Area of a triangle:

- Formula: $A = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$
- $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5 = 20\text{cm}^2$
- **Correct Answer:** (ii) 20 cm^2

2. Solve the following:

a) Perimeter and Area of a Rectangular Park

- Perimeter = $2 \times (\text{Length} + \text{Breadth})$

- $= 2 \times (60 + 40) = 200 \text{ m}$
- $\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$
- $= 60 \times 40 = 2400 \text{ m}^2$

b) Square's side and perimeter

- $\text{Given Area} = 121 \text{ cm}^2$
- $\text{Side} = \sqrt{121} = 11 \text{ cm}$
- $\text{Perimeter} = 4 \times 11 = 44 \text{ cm}$

c) Conversions

- $3.5 \text{ km}^2 \text{ to } \text{m}^2 : 3.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2$
- $1200 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ to } \text{m}^2 : 1200 \div 10^4 = 0.12 \text{ m}^2$

3. Solve the following equations:

a) Find the breadth of the rectangle

- $\text{Perimeter} = 80 \text{ cm}, \text{Length} = 25 \text{ cm}$
- $2 \times (25 + B) = 80$
- $25 + B = 40 \rightarrow B = 15 \text{ cm}$

b) Circle's circumference and area

- $\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r = 2 \times 3.14 \times 14 = 87.92 \text{ cm}$
- $\text{Area} = \pi r^2 = 3.14 \times 14^2 = 615.44 \text{ cm}^2$

c) Find the third side of the triangle

- $\text{Perimeter} = 45 \text{ cm}, \text{sides} = 18 \text{ cm}, 12 \text{ cm}$
- $\text{Third side} = 45 - (18 + 12) = 15 \text{ cm}$

4. TRUE or FALSE:

- a) **False** (Perimeter of a parallelogram is $2 \times (\text{Base} + \text{Side})$, not height)
- b) **True** (Area is always in square units)
- c) **False** ($\text{Area} = 10 \times 4 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$, not 14 cm^2)

d) **True** (Area of circle = $3.14 \times 10^2 = 314 \text{ cm}^2$)

5. Solve the following problems:

a) Triangle's area and perimeter

- Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 7 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$
- Perimeter: Needs side lengths

b) Area of the veranda

- Outer dimensions = $8+5 = 10 \text{ m}$, $5+2.5+2.5 = 10 \text{ m}$
- Outer area = $10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m}^2$
- Inner area = $8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^2$
- Veranda area = $100 - 40 = 60 \text{ m}^2$

c) Fencing cost

- Perimeter = $2 \times (50+30) = 160 \text{ m}$
- Cost = $160 \times 12 = ₹1920$

SECTION B ($4 \times 10 = 40$ marks)

6. Graph-Based Question:

- Graph drawn separately
- Field C has the largest area

7. Perimeter and Area Calculations:

a) Path around a garden

- Outer dimensions = $20+6 = 26 \text{ m}$, $15+6 = 21 \text{ m}$
- Outer area = $26 \times 21 = 546 \text{ m}^2$
- Inner area = $20 \times 15 = 300 \text{ m}^2$
- Path area = $546 - 300 = 246 \text{ m}^2$

b) Wire bent into square and circle

- Square Perimeter = $4 \times 25 = 100 \text{ cm}$
- Circle radius = $C = 2\pi r$, solve for r

c) **Heron's formula**

- $s = \frac{30+40+50}{2} = 60 \text{ m}$
- $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = 600 \text{ m}^2$

8. Real-Life Application Problems:

a) **Uncovered area**

- Room area = $7 \times 4 = 28 \text{ m}^2$
- Carpet area = $5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ m}^2$
- Uncovered = $28 - 15 = 13 \text{ m}^2$

b) **Circular park path area**

- Outer circle area - Inner circle area

c) **Swimming pool circumference and area**

- $C = 2\pi r$, $A = \pi r^2$

9. Compound Shapes & Paths:

a) **Field + semicircle area**

- $A = lb + \pi r^2$

b) **Path around square park**

- $A = (\text{Outer square} - \text{Inner square})$

c) **Decorative border area**

- Difference of two circles

10. HOTS:

a) **Cost of grass planting**

- $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10$, cost = Area \times rate

b) Fencing cost finds length

- Solve for missing dimension

c) Bicycle wheel revolutions

- Circumference = distance per revolution
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- Total revolutions = $\frac{\text{Distance traveled}}{\text{Circumference of the wheel}}$