



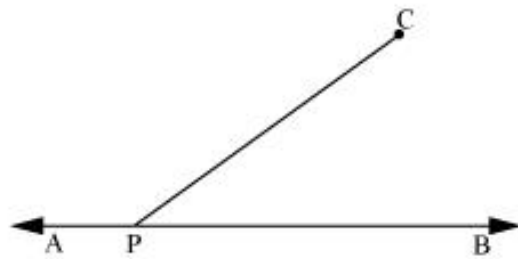
NCERT Solutions For Class 7 Maths Practical Geometry Exercise 10.1

**Q1.** Draw a line, say  $AB$ , take a point  $C$  outside it. Through  $C$ , draw a line parallel to  $AB$  using ruler and compasses only.

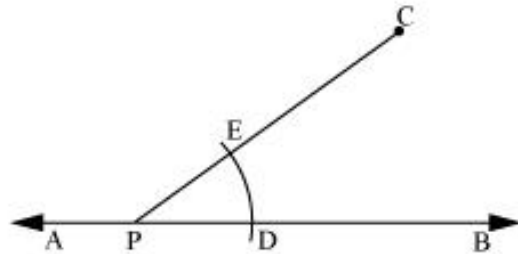
**Ans:**

The steps of construction are as follows.

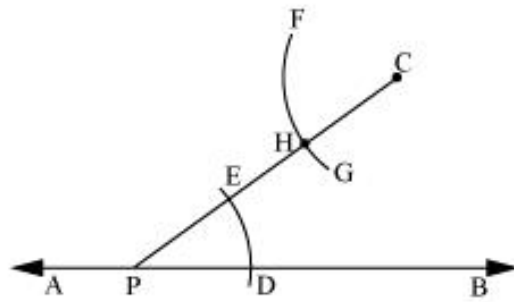
(i) Draw a line  $AB$ . Take a point  $P$  on it. Take a point  $C$  outside this line. Join  $C$  to  $P$ .



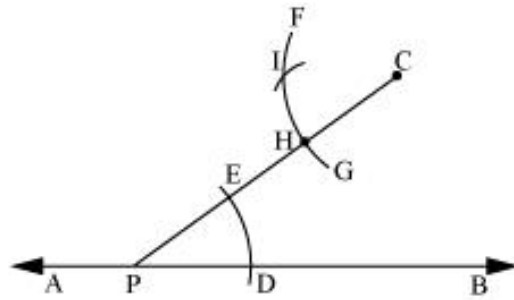
(ii) Taking  $P$  as centre and with a convenient radius, draw an arc intersecting line  $AB$  at point  $D$  and  $PC$  at point  $E$ .



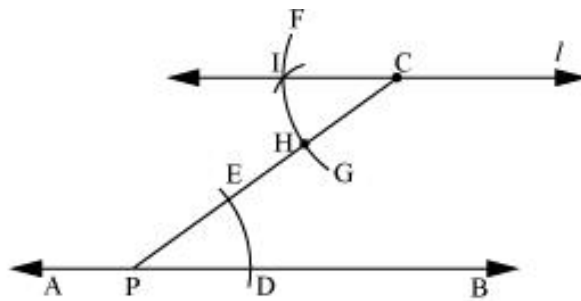
(iii) Taking  $C$  as centre and with the same radius as before, draw an arc  $FG$  intersecting  $PC$  at  $H$ .



(iv) Adjust the compasses up to the length of DE. Without changing the opening of compasses and taking H as the centre, draw an arc to intersect the previously drawn arc FG at point I.



(v) Join the points C and I to draw a line ' $l$ '.



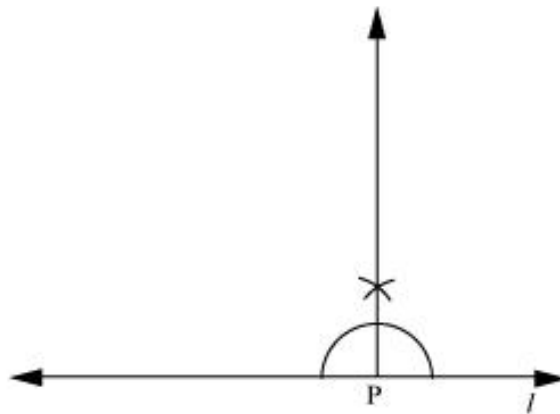
This is the required line which is parallel to line AB.

**Q2.** Draw a line  $l$ . Draw a perpendicular to  $l$  at any point on  $l$ . On this perpendicular choose a point X, 4 cm away from  $l$ . Through X, draw a line  $m$  parallel to  $l$ .

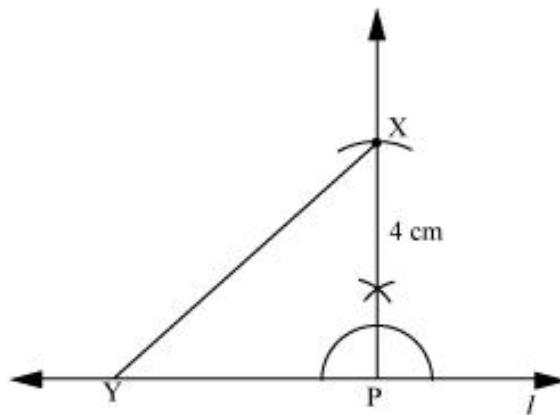
**Ans:**

The steps of construction are as follows.

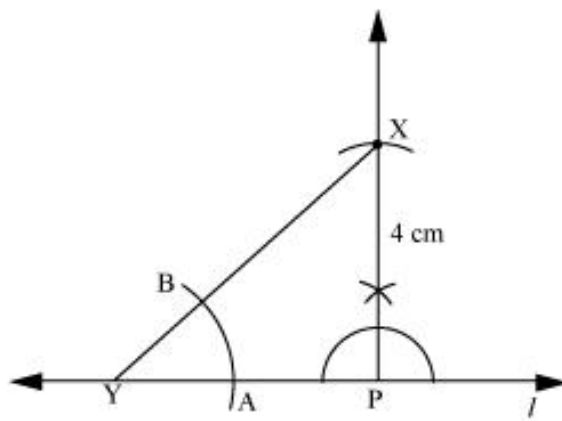
(i) Draw a line  $l$  and take a point P on line  $l$ . Then, draw a perpendicular at point P.



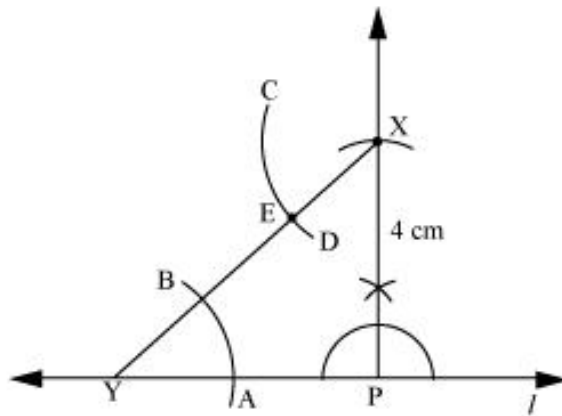
(ii) Adjusting the compasses up to the length of 4 cm, draw an arc to intersect this perpendicular at point X. Choose any point Y on line  $l$ . Join X to Y.



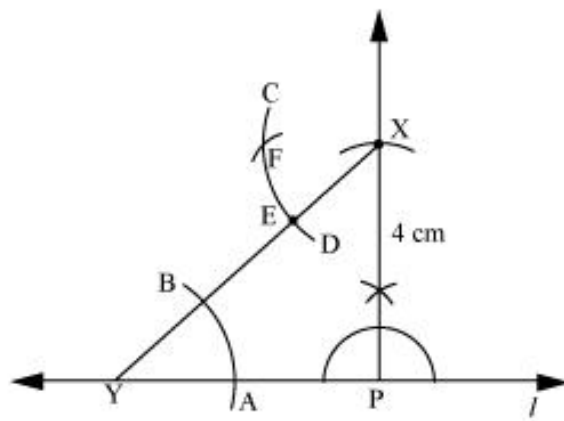
(iii) Taking Y as centre and with a convenient radius, draw an arc intersecting  $l$  at A and XY at B.



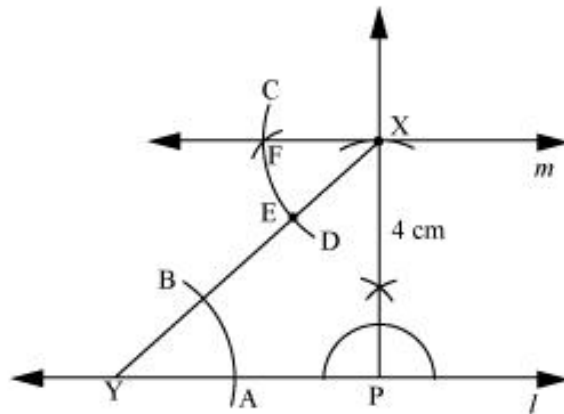
(iv) Taking X as centre and with the same radius as before, draw an arc CD cutting XY at E.



(v) Adjust the compasses up to the length of AB. Without changing the opening of compasses and taking E as the centre, draw an arc to intersect the previously drawn arc CD at point F.



(vi) Join the points X and F to draw a line  $m$ .



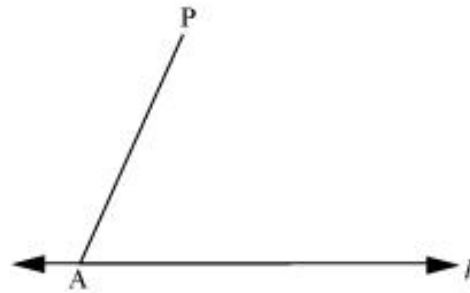
Line  $m$  is the required line which is parallel to line  $l$ .

**Q3.** Let  $l$  be a line and  $P$  be a point not on  $l$ . Through  $P$ , draw a line  $m$  parallel to  $l$ . Now join  $P$  to any point  $Q$  on  $l$ . Choose any other point  $R$  on  $m$ . Through  $R$ , draw a line parallel to  $PQ$ . Let this meet  $l$  at  $S$ . What shape do the two sets of parallel lines enclose?

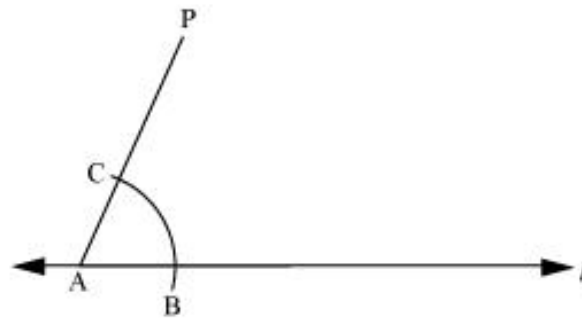
**Ans:**

The steps of construction are as follows.

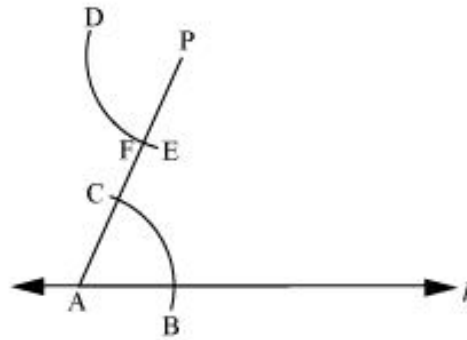
(i) Draw a line  $l$  and take a point  $A$  on it. Take a point  $P$  not on  $l$  and join  $A$  to  $P$ .



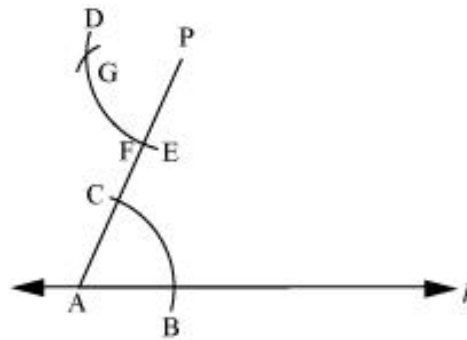
(ii) Taking  $A$  as centre and with a convenient radius, draw an arc cutting  $l$  at  $B$  and  $AP$  at  $C$ .



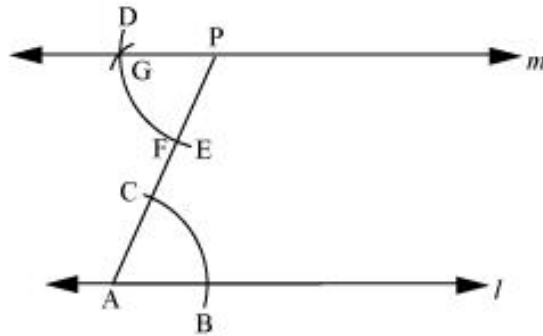
(iii) Taking P as centre and with the same radius as before, draw an arc DE to intersect AP at F.



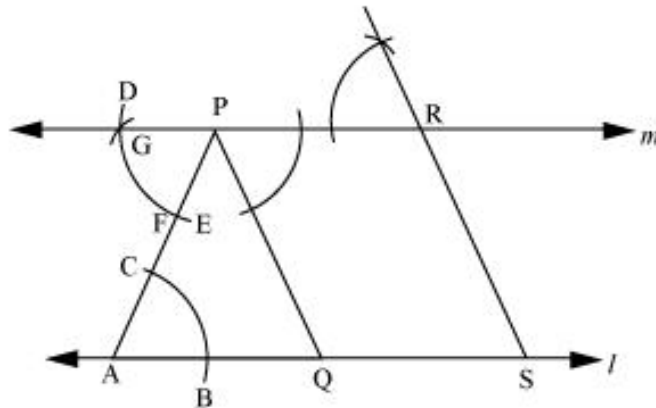
(iv) Adjust the compasses up to the length of BC. Without changing the opening of compasses and taking F as the centre, draw an arc to intersect the previously drawn arc DE at point G.



(v) Join P to G to draw a line  $m$ . Line  $m$  will be parallel to line  $l$ .



(vi) Join P to any point Q on line  $l$ . Choose another point R on line  $m$ . Similarly, a line can be drawn through point R and parallel to PQ.



Let it meet line  $l$  at point S.

In quadrilateral PQSR, opposite lines are parallel to each other.

$PQ \parallel RS$  and  $PR \parallel QS$

Thus, the quadrilateral PQSR is a parallelogram.

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*