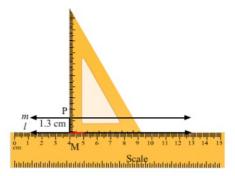


#### Exercise 12

Place the ruler so that one of its measuring edges lies along the line l. Hold it with one hand. Now place a set square with one arm of the right angle coinciding with the edge of the ruler. Draw the line segment PM along the edge of the set square, as shown in the figure. Then, measure the distance (PM) between l and m, which will be equal to 1.3 cm.



## (ii) Distance between l and m is 1 cm.

Place the ruler so that one of its measuring edges lies along the line *I*. Hold it with one hand. Now place a set square with one arm of the right angle coinciding with the edge of the ruler. Draw the line segment PM along the edge of the set square, as shown in figure. Then, measure the distance (PQ) between *I* and *m* as 1 cm.



#### Q6

#### Answer:

Line segments AB and CD will intersect if they are produced endlessly towards the ends A and C, respectively

Therefore, they are not parallel to each other.

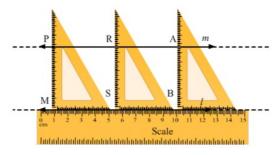
## Q7

## Answer:

(i) Place the ruler so that one of its measuring edges lies along the line  $\it l.$  Hold it firmly with one hand. Now place a set square with one arm of the right angle coinciding with the edge of the ruler. Draw line segments between  $\it l.$  and  $\it m$  (say PM, RS, AB) with the set square.

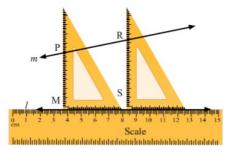
Now, we see that PM = AB = RS.

Thus, we can say that / ||m.



(ii) In this case, we see that when we draw line segments between / and m, they are unequal, i.e.  $\mathbf{PM} \neq \mathbf{RS}$ .

Therefore, I is not parallel to m.



# Q8

#### Answer:

# (i) True

The statement is true because such lines do not intersect even when produced.

# (ii) True

Perpendicular distance between two parallel lines is same at all points on the lines.

# (iii) True

If the corresponding lines are produced infinitely, they will not intersect. Hence, they are parallel.

#### (iv) True

The corresponding lines determined by them will not intersect. Hence, they are parallel to each other.

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