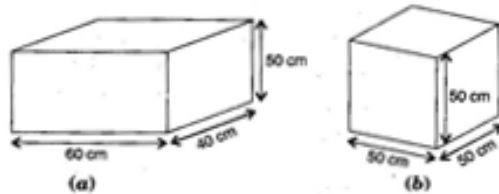




NCERT solutions for class 8 maths chapter 11 mensuration Ex-11.3

**Q1.** There are two cuboidal boxes as shown in the adjoining figure. Which box requires the lesser amount of material to make?



**Ans. (a)** Given: Length of cuboidal box ( $l$ ) = 60 cm

Breadth of cuboidal box ( $b$ ) = 40 cm

Height of cuboidal box ( $h$ ) = 50 cm

$\therefore$  Total surface area of cuboidal box

$$= 2(lb + bh + hl)$$

$$= 2(60 \times 40 + 40 \times 50 + 50 \times 60)$$

$$= 2(2400 + 2000 + 3000)$$

$$= 2 \times 7400 = 14800 \text{ cm}^2$$

**(b)** Given: Length of cuboidal box ( $l$ )

$$= 50 \text{ cm}$$

Breadth of cuboidal box ( $b$ ) = 50 cm

Height of cuboidal box ( $h$ ) = 50 cm

$\therefore$  Total surface area of cuboidal box

$$= 2(lb + bh + hl)$$

$$= 2(50 \times 50 + 50 \times 50 + 50 \times 50)$$

$$= 2(2500 + 2500 + 2500)$$

$$= 2 \times 7500 = 15000 \text{ cm}^2$$

Hence cuboidal box (a) requires the lesser amount of material to make, since surface area of box (a) is less than that of box (b).

**Q2.** A suitcase with measures  $80 \text{ cm} \times 48 \text{ cm} \times 24 \text{ cm}$  is to be covered with a tarpaulin cloth. How many meters of tarpaulin of width  $96 \text{ cm}$  is required to cover 100 such suitcases?

**Ans.** Given: Length of suitcase box ( $l$ ) =  $80 \text{ cm}$ ,  
Breadth of suitcase box ( $b$ ) =  $48 \text{ cm}$

And Height of cuboidal box ( $h$ ) =  $24 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore$  Total surface area of suitcase box

$$= 2(lb + bh + hl)$$

$$= 2(80 \times 48 + 48 \times 24 + 24 \times 80)$$

$$= 2(3840 + 1152 + 1920)$$

$$= 2 \times 6912 = 13824 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area of Tarpaulin cloth = Surface area of suitcase

$$\Rightarrow l \times b = 13824$$

$$\Rightarrow l \times 96 = 13824$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{13824}{96} = 144 \text{ cm}$$

Required tarpaulin for 100 suitcases

$$= 144 \times 100 = 14400 \text{ cm} = 144 \text{ m}$$

Hence tarpaulin cloth required to cover 100 suitcases is 144 m.

**Q3.** Find the side of a cube whose surface area is  $600\text{ cm}^2$ .

**Ans.** Here Surface area of cube =  $600\text{ cm}^2$

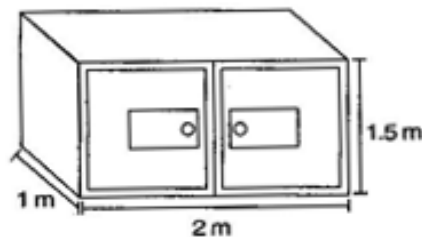
$$\Rightarrow 6l^2 = 600$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 10\text{ cm}$$

Hence the side of cube is 10 cm

**4.** Rukshar painted the outside of the cabinet of measure  $1\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m} \times 1.5\text{ m}$ . How much surface area did she cover if she painted all except the bottom of the cabinet?



**Ans.** Here, Length of cabinet ( $l$ ) = 2 m, Breadth of cabinet ( $b$ ) = 1 m

And Height of cabinet ( $h$ ) = 1.5 m

$$\therefore \text{Surface area of cabinet} = lb + 2(bh + hl)$$

$$= 2 \times 1 + 2(1 \times 1.5 + 1.5 \times 2)$$

$$= 2 + 9.0$$

$$= 11 \text{ m}^2$$

Hence required surface area of cabinet is  $11\text{m}^2$ .

**Q5.** Daniel is painting the walls and ceiling of a cuboidal hall with length, breadth and height of 15 m, 10 m and 7 m respectively. From each can of paint  $100 \text{ m}^2$  of area is painted. How many cans of paint will she need to paint the room?

**Ans.** Here, Length of wall ( $l$ ) = 15 m, Breadth of wall ( $b$ ) = 10 m

And Height of wall ( $h$ ) = 7 m

$\therefore$  Total Surface area of classroom

$$= lb + 2(bh + hl)$$

$$= 15 \times 10 + 2(10 \times 7 + 7 \times 15)$$

$$= 150 + 2(70 + 105)$$

$$= 150 + 350$$

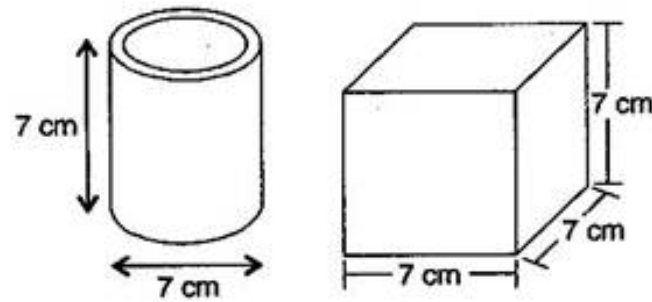
$$= 500 \text{ m}^2$$

Now Required number of cans

$$= \frac{\text{Area of hall}}{\text{Area of one can}} = \frac{500}{100} = 5 \text{ cans}$$

Hence 5 cans are required to paint the room.

**Q6.** Describe how the two figures below are alike and how they are different. Which box has larger lateral surface area?



**Ans.** Given: Diameter of cylinder = 7 cm

$$\therefore \text{Radius of cylinder } (r) = \frac{7}{2} \text{ cm}$$

And Height of cylinder  $(h) = 7 \text{ cm}$

Lateral surface area of cylinder =  $2\pi rh$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 7$$

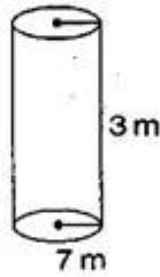
$$= 154 \text{ cm}^2$$

Now lateral surface area of cube

$$= 4l^2 = 4 \times (7)^2 = 4 \times 49 = 196 \text{ cm}^2$$

Hence the cube has larger lateral surface area.

**Q7.** A closed cylindrical tank of radius 7 m and height 3 m is made from a sheet of metal. How much sheet of metal is required?



**Ans.** Given: Radius of cylindrical tank ( $r$ ) = 7 m

Height of cylindrical tank ( $h$ ) = 3 m

Total surface area of cylindrical tank

$$= 2\pi r(h + r)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7(3 + 7)$$

$$= 44 \times 10 = 440 \text{ m}^2$$

Hence  $440 \text{ m}^2$  metal sheet is required.

**Q8.** The lateral surface area of a hollow cylinder is  $4224 \text{ cm}^2$ . It is cut along its height and formed a rectangular sheet of width 33 cm. Find the perimeter of rectangular sheet?

**Ans.** Given: Lateral surface area of hollow cylinder =  $4224 \text{ cm}^2$

And Height of hollow cylinder = 33 cm

Curved surface area of hollow cylinder =  $2\pi rh$

$$\Rightarrow 4224 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r \times 33$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{4224 \times 7}{2 \times 22 \times 33} = \frac{64 \times 7}{22} \text{ cm}$$

Now Length of rectangular sheet =  $2\pi r$

$$\Rightarrow l = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{64 \times 7}{22} = 128 \text{ cm}$$

Perimeter of rectangular sheet =  $2(l + b)$

$$= 2(128 + 33) = 2 \times 161 = 322 \text{ cm}$$

Hence perimeter of rectangular sheet is 322 cm.

**Q9.** A road roller takes 750 complete revolutions to move once over to level a road. Find the area of the road if the diameter of a road roller is 84 cm and length 1 m.



**Ans.** Given: Diameter of road roller = 84 cm

$$\therefore \text{Radius of road roller } (r) = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{84}{2}$$

$$= 42 \text{ cm}$$

Length of road roller ( $h$ ) = 1 m = 100 cm

Curved surface area of road roller =  $2\pi rh$  =

$$2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 42 \times 100 = 26400 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$  Area covered by road roller in 750 revolutions

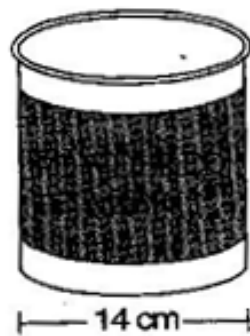
$$= 26400 \times 750$$

$$= 1,98,00,000 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 1980 \text{ m}^2 [\because 1 \text{ m}^2 = 10,000 \text{ cm}^2]$$

Hence the area of the road is  $1980 \text{ m}^2$ .

**Q10.** A company packages its milk powder in cylindrical container whose base has a diameter of 14 cm and height 20 cm. Company places a label around the surface of the container (as shown in figure). If the label is placed 2 cm from top and bottom, what is the area of the label?



**Ans.** Given: Diameter of cylindrical container = 14 cm

$\therefore$  Radius of cylindrical container ( $r$ ) =  $\frac{d}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$  cm

Height of cylindrical container = 20 cm

Height of the label ( $h$ ) =  $20 - 2 - 2$   
= 16 cm

Curved surface area of label =  $2\pi rh$   
=  $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 16 = 704 \text{ cm}^2$

Hence the area of the label of  $704 \text{ cm}^2$ .

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