St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2025-2026

Class: V **Subject: Mathematics** **Topic: Unit -14 (Geometry)**

Ex-1 Q.1 (Book)

Ex-2 Q.1 (Book)

Q.2,3,4,5(a,b,c,d) (Notebook)

Q.6,7,8 (Notebook)

Ex-3 Q.1,2,4,5,6 (Book)

Q.3 (Notebook)

Ex-4 Q.1(Book)

Q.2 (a,b,d) ; Q.3 (Notebook)

Worksheet

Lesson-14 : Geometry

Warm Up

1. 31 **2.** 2 **3.** cubbies for coats eat, lunch **4.** Discussion in groups.

Think and Answer

No

Exercise-1

1. **(a)** (iii) A line AB is symbolically written as $\overline{AB}$.

(b) (iii) A line segment has a definite length.

(c) (iv) A line segment has 2 end points.

A plane extends endlessly in all directions.

A line cannot be measured.

A point has no length, breadth or height. This statement is true.

2. **(a)** Ray **(b)** Point **(c)** Line **(d)** Line segment

3. **(a)** Horizontal **(b)** Vertical **(c)** Slanting **(d)** Horizontal

4. $\overrightarrow{AX}$, $\overrightarrow{AY}$, $\overrightarrow{BX}$, $\overrightarrow{BY}$, $\overrightarrow{CX}$, $\overrightarrow{CY}$ **(a)** Yes **(b)** No

Exercise-2

1. **(a)** (ii) An angle that measures more than 90° but less than 180° is called an obtuse angle.

(b) (i) ∠2 can be named as ∠BOC.

∠3 can be named as ∠BOD.

(c) (ii) 1 straight angle = 2 complete angles is not true.

1 complete angle = 2 straight angles

(d) (ii) In the given figure, red and blue lines are perpendicular.

(e) (iii) Two perpendicular lines are same distance apart. This statement is false.

2. Intersecting lines : p, l; p, m; q, l; q, m

Perpendicular lines : p, l; p, m

Parallel lines : l, m

3. **(a)** Name of the angle ∠MON, vertex → O, arms → $\overrightarrow{OM}$, $\overrightarrow{ON}$

(b) Name of the angle ∠XYZ, vertex → Y, arms → $\overrightarrow{YX}$, $\overrightarrow{YZ}$

(c) Name of the angle ∠PQR, vertex → Q, arms → $\overrightarrow{QP}$, $\overrightarrow{QR}$

4. **(a)** Points X and Y **(b)** Points A and B **(c)** Points S and T

5. **(a)** obtuse **(b)** reflex **(c)** acute **(d)** right

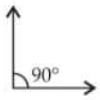
(e) complete **(f)** straight

6. **(a)** obtuse **(b)** right **(c)** acute **(d)** straight

7. **(a)** 65° **(b)** 100° **(c)** 115° **(d)** 40°

8. **(a)** 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

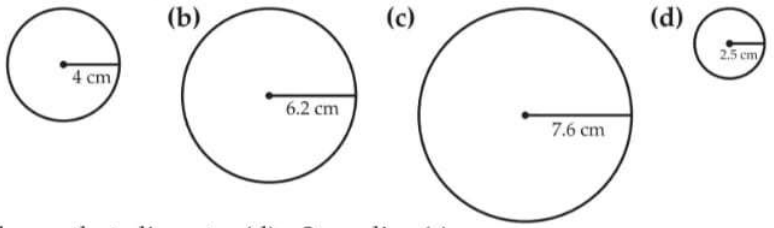
9. **(a)** acute **(b)** obtuse **(c)** right **(d)** acute

Exercise-3

1. **(a)** (i) The shape of the carrom board is square.
   (b) (ii) A quadrilateral in which one pair of opposite sides is parallel is known as a trapezium.
   (c) (i) A rectangle is a parallelogram. This statement is true.
   A rhombus cannot be a square.
   A trapezium cannot be a parallelogram.
   A square cannot be a trapezium.
2. **(a)** $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CD}$, $\overline{DA}$ **(b)** $\angle A$, $\angle B$, $\angle C$, $\angle D$ **(c)** $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{DC}$
3. **(a)** A kite is a quadrilateral in which both pairs of adjacent sides are equal but opposite sides are unequal. But in a parallelogram both pairs of opposite sides are parallel and equal to each other.
   (b) The angles of a rhombus may or may not be equal to 90°. But in a square each angle measures 90°.
4. **(a)** $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CA}$
   (b) A, B, C **(c)** $\angle A$, $\angle B$ and $\angle C$.
5. **(a)** Obtuse angled triangle
   (b) Right angled triangle
   (c) Acute angled triangle.
6. **(a)** Equilateral triangle **(b)** Isosceles triangle **(c)** Isosceles triangle

Exercise-4

1. **(a)** (i) The diameter of the circle is PQ.
   (b) (ii) A chord of the circle is AB.
   (c) (i) Points in the interior of the circle are O, X and S.
   (d) (ii) $\overline{OP}$ and $\overline{OQ}$ are the radii of the circle.
   (e) (iii) The longest chord of the circle is the diameter PQ.
2. **(a)** **(b)** **(c)** **(d)**



3. We know that, diameter (d) = 2 × radius (r)

radius	4 cm	7.5 mm	13 cm	8.1 cm	11.4 cm
diameter	8 cm	15 mm	26 cm	16.2 cm	22.8 cm