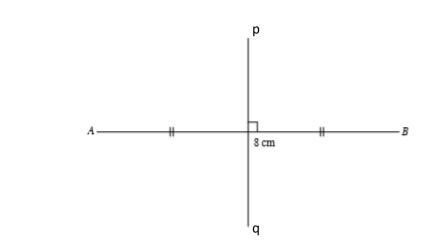
ANSWER WORKSHEET 5



<u>Steps:</u> (i) Draw a line of length 8cm using a ruler and name it as AB.

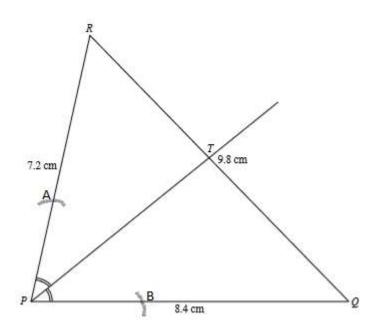
(ii) Using A as centre and taking any radius (but more than half of the original length i.e.; more than 4cm) draw an arc on top and bottom of the line AB.

(iii) Using B as centre and any radius (more than 4cm) cut the previously drawn2 arcs on top and bottom and name it as p and q respectively.

(iv) Join p and q. And pq is the required perpendicular bisector of the line AB.

2.

1.



CONSTRUCTION OF APQR

<u>Steps:</u> (i) Draw a line PQ= 8.4cm using a ruler.

(ii) As QR= 9.8cm, using compass with Q as centre and 9.8cm as radius, draw an arc1.

(iii) As PR= 7.2cm, using compass with P as centre and 7.2cm as radius, cut the previously drawn arc and name the point as R.

(iv) Join PR and QR. The required triangle PQR is constructed.

(v) Using protractor, measure **<P = 77°**.

CONSTRUCTION OF ANGLE BISECTOR OF P

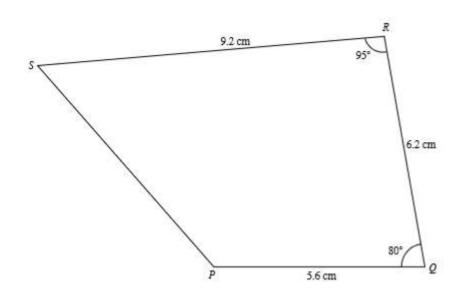
Steps: (i) With P as centre and with a suitable fixed radius, draw two arcs on PQ and PR and mark it as 'A' and 'B' respectively.

(ii) With A as centre and with a suitable radius, draw an arc 1.

(iii) With B as centre and the same radius used above, cut the previously drawn arc 1 and mark the point of intersection as T.

(iv) Join P and T. The required angle bisector PT is constructed.

3.



<u>Steps:</u> (i) Draw a line PQ of length 5.6cm using a ruler.

(ii) As <Q = 80°, using a protractor draw an angle from Q. Since QR = 6.2cm, using compass from Q and with 6.2cm as radius, draw an arc on the angle and mark the point as R.

(iii) As <R = 95°, using a protractor draw an angle from R. Since RS = 9.2cm, using compass from R and with 9.2cm as radius, draw an arc on the angle and mark the point as S.

(iv) Join PS. The required quadrilateral PQRS is constructed.

(v) Using ruler, measured the length of PS and **PS = 7cm**.

(vi) Using protractor, measured the <PSR and **<PSR= 54°**.