

**DELHI MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL, PAMPORE**

**Class: 3<sup>rd</sup>**

**Subject : Maths**

**Study Material: Term-I**

**Chapter no. 7**

**Topic: Geometry**

**INTRODUCTION:**

**SIMPLE GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTS:**

The word Geometry is derived from the Greek word *geo* meaning earth and *metria* meaning measurement.

- **POINT:** A tiny dot made with a sharp pencil or a pointed pen gives you a point. We name a point using a capital letter.
- **LINE:** A thread when held tightly between two hands represents a straight line. A line does not have a beginning or an end. For Example , if C and D are two points on a line , the line is denoted by CD



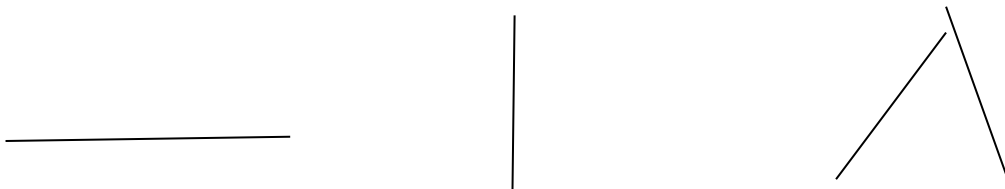
- **LINE SEGMENT:** The part of the line from C to D is a line segment . It is denoted by CD . A line segment has a beginning and an end.



- **RAY:** A ray begins at a point but has no end . For Example , this ray begins at point P, but it has no end . Q is a point on the ray. The ray is denoted by PQ .



- **TYPES OF LINES:** Lines are of two types: Straight and curved. Straight line can be horizontal , vertical or slanting.



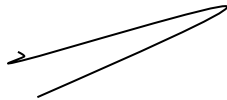
**horizontal line**

**Vertical line**

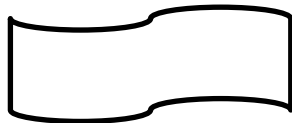
**Slanting lines**

**OPEN AND CLOSED FIGURES:**

- Figures which have different initial and end points are called open figure.



- Figures in which initial and end points coincide with each other are called closed figures.



**DAY 1:**

**INNINGS 7.1**

Q1: Name and write the symbol for each of the following figures. (on Notebook)

a) Line MN or MN    b) Ray CD or CD    c) Line Segment UV or UV    d) Line ED or ED

Q2: Write 'S' for the shapes which are made up of only straight lines and 'c' for those which are made up of curved lines.( on Book)

a) S    b) C    c) S    d) C

Q3 .DO yourself (on Book)

Q4: Colour the closed figure.(on Book)

sol: a, c , d

Q5: do yourself (On Notebook).

**DAY 2:**

The figures in which one part overlaps with the other part exactly are called Symmetrical figures.

**INNINGS 7.2**

Q1: Tick (✓) the figures which are divided into two mirror halves by the dotted line.(On Book)

Sol: b, e, f, h

Q2: Which of the following figures can be divided into similar halves using a line? Draw line of symmetry , If any.(On Book)

Sol: a, d, e

Q3: Draw the other half of the shape and find out what it is:(On Book)

Sol: Kite

### **INNINGS 7.3**

Q1: Write 'T' for top view , 'F' for front view and 'S' for side view:

Sol: a) F b) T c) S d) F

### **DAY 3:**

#### **Learn and also write these IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS**

**Rectangle:** A rectangle is a closed shape. It has four sides and four corners. The length of the opposite sides of a rectangle are equal.

**Square:** A square is a closed figure. It has four sides and four corners . The length of all the sides of a square are equal.

**Triangle:** A triangle is a closed shape. It has three sides and three corners.

**Circle:** A circle is a closed shape. It does not have any corner or side.

**Diagonal:** A diagonal is a line joining the two corners of a shape that are not next to each other.

### **INNINGS 7.4**

Q1: Match the object to its matching shape and the properties of that shape:( On Book)

Sol: A) ii a) B) iv c) C) i b) D) iii d)

### **DAY 4:**

#### **INNINGS 7.5**

Q1: Identify the shapes of the following objects: ( On Notebook)

Sol: a) Cone b) Sphere c) Cuboid d) Cube e) Cylinder

Q2: Fill in the blanks: (On Book)

Sol:

- a) Faces   b) one   c) flat   d) 12   e) sphere   f) hemisphere   g) opposite  
h) rectangle   i) cylinder, cone   j) cuboid

**INNINGS 7.6**

Q1 : Do yourself (On Notebook)