

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL RAJBAGH SEENAGAR

SUBJECT :- MATH :- A/B

CLASS :- 6TH

UNIT :- 1ST

MATH :- A

Solved Assignment OF UNIT 1ST
CHAPTER :- 01 [KNOWING OUR NUMBERS]

Exercise 1.1

Q=1 Write the numbers using commas both in figures and in words (Indian system):

(a) 627150

Solution 6,27,150 → Six lakh, Twenty seven thousand, one hundred fifty.

(c) 2405706

Solution 24,05,706
Twenty four lakh, five thousand, seven hundred six.

Q=2 Write the numbers using commas both in figures and in words. (International system):

(a) 53721397

Solution 53,721,397
Fifty Three million, seven hundred twenty one thousand, three hundred ninety seven.

(c) 53647581

Solution 53,647,581
Fifty Three million, six hundred forty seven thousand, five hundred eighty one.

Q=3 Write the numbers in the expanded form:

(a) 7812

(c) 631375

Solution (a) $7812 = 7000 + 800 + 10 + 2$

(c) $631375 = 600000 + 30000 + 1000 + 300 + 70 + 5$

Q=4 Make an Indian Place Value Chart and enter the following numbers.

(a) Nine thousand eighteen (c) Three lakh two thousand five hundred six (e) Six crore five lakh fifty seven

Solution		CRORES		LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES	
		Ten Crore	Crore	Ten Lakh	Lakh	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Tens
a							9	0	1
c					3	0	2	5	0
e			6	0	5	10	0	0	5
									7

Q=5 Make an International Place value chart and enter the following numbers.

- (a) Fifty three thousand six hundred eighty four.
 (b) one million two hundred eighty six thousand four hundred seventy five.
 (c) Forty nine million six hundred thirty seven thousand five hundred eighty two.

Solution			THOUSANDS			ONES		
	Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Tens
a					5	3	6	8
b			1	2	8	6	4	7
c		4	9	6	3	7	5	8
								2

Q=6 Write the numbers in short form:

(a) $6 \times 10,000 + 2 \times 1,000 + 5 \times 100 + 8 \times 10 + 4 = 62,584$

(c) $2 \times 1,00,00,000 + 5 \times 1,00,000 + 7 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 5$
 $= 20000000 + 500000 + 7000 + 900 + 5 = 2,05,07,905$

Q=7 Place commas correctly and write the numerals:

(a) Seventy-three lakh seventy-five thousand three hundred seven $\rightarrow 73,75,307$

(b) Fifty eight million four hundred twenty-three thousand two hundred two $\rightarrow 58,423,202$

[NOTE:- Rest of the parts do your self]

Q=8 Do your self Q=9 Do your self.

Exercise 1.2

Q=1 Find the greatest and the smallest numbers

(a) 4182, 308, 11532, 19315

Solution:

(a) Smallest number = 308
Greatest number = 19315

(b) 183, 9134, 106781, 14751

Solution: Smallest number = 183

Greatest number = 106781

Q=2 Do your self.

Q=3 Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:

(a) 736, 8643, 7219, 460

Sol. $460 < 736 < 7219 < 8643$

(b) 8790, 14640, 25490, 27791

Sol. $8790 < 14640 < 25490 < 27791$

Q=4 Arrange the following numbers in descending order:

(a) 89024, 9078, 32174, 30197

Sol. $89024 > 32174 > 30197 > 9078$

(b) 58967, 508967, 5809671, 5800967

Sol. $5809671 > 5800967 > 508967 > 58967$

Q=5 Using the given digits without repetition form the greatest and smallest 5-digit numbers

(a) 3, 2, 8, 7, 4

Solution: Greatest 5-digit no. = 87432
Smallest 5-digit no. = 23478

(b) 4, 7, 9, 1, 3

Sol. Greatest 5-digit no. = 97431
Smallest 5-digit no. = 13479

Q=6 Do your self.

Q=7 Form the greatest and the smallest 7-digit numbers, using four digits 2, 6, 1 and 8 with

(a) digit 6 at hundred place.

Solution Greatest 7-digit number = 8888621

Smallest 7-digit number = 1111628

(b) digit 1 at lakh place

Solution Greatest 7-digit number = 8188862

Smallest 7-digit number = 1111268

Exercise 1.3
==:== ==:==

Q=1 Convert into grams:

(a) 43 Kg

Sol. 1 kg = 1000 g

$$43 \text{ kg} = 43 \times 1000 = 43000 \text{ g}$$

(b) 257 kg

$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$

$$\Rightarrow 257 \times 1000 = 257000 \text{ g}$$

(c) 3170 Kg

$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$

$$\Rightarrow 3170 \times 1000 = 3170000 \text{ g}$$

Q=2 Convert into millilitres

(a) 17 l

Solution 1 l = 1000 ml

$$17 \text{ l} = 17 \times 1000 = 17000 \text{ ml}$$

(b) 206 litres

Solution 1 l = 1000 ml

$$206 \text{ l} = 206 \times 1000 = 206000 \text{ ml}$$

Q=3 Convert into centimetres:

(a) 2 Km

Solution 1 Km = 100000 cm

$$2 \text{ Km} = 2 \times 100000 = 200000 \text{ cm}$$

(c) 743 Km

Solution 1 Km = 100000 cm

$$743 \text{ Km} = 743 \times 100000 = 74300000 \text{ cm}$$

Q=4 Convert into seconds:

(a) 46 days

Sol. 1 day = 24 hours = 24×60 minutes

$$= 24 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ seconds} = 86400 \text{ seconds}$$

(a) 46 days = 46×86400 seconds

$$46 \text{ days} = 39,74,400 \text{ seconds}$$

(Rough) $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{r} 86400 \times 46 \\ 518400 \\ 345600 \times \\ \hline 3974400 \end{array}$$

(c) 2 years

1 year = 365 days

2 years = 2×365 days

2 years = 730×86400 Sec.

2 years = 6,30,72,000 Sec.

$$\begin{array}{r} 86400 \times 730 \text{ L} \\ 00000 \\ 259200 \times \text{ (Rough)} \\ 604800 \times \times \\ \hline 63072000 \end{array}$$

[NOTE :- Rest of the parts do your self]

Q=5 A house costs Rs 27 lakhs. Ravi has Rs 18,47,750 in his bank account. How much more money does he need to buy the house?

Solution: Ravi needs money for buying house
 $= \text{Rs } 2700000 - \text{Rs } 1847750 = \text{Rs } 852250$

Q=6 A bus consumes 4560 l of diesel in a month. How much diesel will it consume in 12 years?

Solution: A bus consumes diesel in a month = 4560 l
 So, diesel to be consumed in 12 years
 $= 4560 \times 12 \times 12$
 $= 4560 \times 144$
 $= 656640$

1 year = 12 months

Q=7 A table costs Rs 1275. Find the cost of 350 Tables.

Solution: A Table Costs = Rs 1275
 350 tables Cost = Rs 1275×350
 $= \text{Rs } 4,46,250$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1275 \times 350 \\ \hline 0000 \\ 6375 \times \\ 3825 \times \times \\ \hline 446250 \end{array}$$

Q=8 Do your self.

Q=9 By how much is 18347659 greater than 7697815?

Solution: 18347659 is greater than 7697815 by

$$18347659 - 7697815 = 1,06,49,844$$

Q=10 An aeroplane covers 832 Km in 1 hour. How much distance will it cover in 250 hours?

Solution: An aeroplane covers 832 Km in 1 hour
 So, distance to be covered in 250 hours.
 $= 832 \times 250 \text{ Km}$
 $= 2,08,000 \text{ Km}$

Q=11 A student multiplied 83931 by 63 instead of multiplying by 53. How much greater was his answer than the correct answer?

Solution: $83931 \times 63 = 5287653$

$$83931 \times 53 = 4448343$$

Students answer was greater than the correct answer by
 $5287653 - 4448343 = 8,39,310$

Q=12 The number of sheets of paper available for making notebooks is 55000. Each sheet makes 12 pages of a notebook. Each notebook contains 200 pages. How many notebooks can be made from the sheets of paper available?

Solution Number of sheets of paper for notebooks = 55000

Each sheet makes 12 pages of a notebook and one notebook contains pages = 200

$$\text{Number of notebooks} = (12 \times 55000) \div 200$$

$$= 660,000 \div 200$$

$$= 3300 \text{ notebooks}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \overline{) 660000} 3300 \\ \underline{600} \\ 600 \\ \underline{600} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{(Rough)}$$

Q=13 Do your self. Q=14 Do your self.

Exercise 1.4

Exercise 1.4

Q=1 Round off each of the following numbers to the nearest ten:

- (a) 67 (c) 35 (e) 272 (f) 375

Solution (a) $67 \rightarrow 70$ ($7 > 5$) [unit digit]

(c) $35 \rightarrow 40$ ($5 = 5$) [unit digit]

(e) $272 \rightarrow 270$ ($2 < 5$) [unit digit]

(f) $375 \rightarrow 380$ ($5 = 5$) [unit digit]

Q=2 Round off each of the following numbers to the nearest hundred:

- (a) 127 (d) 768 (f) 1023 (i) 11375

Solution (a) $127 \rightarrow 100$ ($2 < 5$) [tens digit]

(d) $768 \rightarrow 800$ ($6 > 5$) [tens digit]

(f) $1023 \rightarrow 1000$ ($2 < 5$) [tens digit]

(i) $11375 \rightarrow 11400$ ($7 > 5$) [tens digit]

[NOTE :- Rest of the parts do your self]

Q=3 Round off each of the following numbers to the nearest thousand:

- (a) 4132 (d) 91010 (h) 919794 (j) 212148

Solution: (a) $4\text{1}32 \rightarrow 4000$ ($1 < 5$) [hundreds digit]

(d) $91\text{0}10 \rightarrow 91000$ ($0 < 5$) (hundreds digit)

(h) $919\text{7}94 \rightarrow 920000$ ($7 > 5$) (hundreds digit)

(j) $212\text{1}48 \rightarrow 212000$ ($1 < 5$) (hundreds digit)

Q=4 2658 when rounded off to the nearest hundred is 2700.
List the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers which are rounded off to 2700

Solution: - Greatest 4-digit no. which is rounded off to $2700 = 2749$
Smallest 4-digit number which is rounded off to $2700 = 2650$

Q=5 Do your self.

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Exercise 1.5

Q=1 Using the general rule estimate the following:

(a) $37 + 52$

Sol: 37 is rounded off to 40
52 is rounded off to +50
Estimated Sum = 90

(g) 56×12

Sol: 56 is rounded off to 60
12 is rounded off to $\times 10$
Estimated Product = 600

(k) $4137 - 3742$

Sol: 4137 is rounded off to 4000
3742 is rounded off to -4000
Estimated difference = 0000

(d) $35 - 12$

Sol: 35 is rounded off to 40
12 is rounded off to -10
Estimated difference = 30

(p) $9521 + 453$

Sol: 9521 is rounded off to 10000
453 is rounded off to +500
Estimated Sum = 10500

(t) $136 + 431 + 785$

Sol: 136 is rounded off to 100
431 is rounded off to 400
785 is rounded off to +800
Estimated Sum = 1300

[NOTE:- Rest of the parts do your self]

Q=2 Give a rough estimate (by rounding off to nearest hundreds) and also a closer estimate (by rounding off to nearest tens):

(a) $3792 - 721$

Solution By rounding off each number to nearest hundreds,

$$3792 - 721 = 3800 - 700 = 3100$$

By rounding off each number to nearest tens,

$$3792 - 721 = 3790 - 720 = 3070$$

(c) $346021 - 34678$

Solution By rounding off each number to nearest hundred,

$$346021 - 34678 = 346000 - 34700 = 311300$$

By rounding off each number to nearest tens,

$$346021 - 34678 = 346020 - 34680 = 311340$$

(e) 3176×782

Solution By rounding off each number to nearest hundred,

$$3176 \times 782 = 3200 \times 800 = 2560000$$

By rounding off each number to nearest tens,

$$3176 \times 782 = 3180 \times 780 = 2480400$$

Exercise 1.6

Exercise 1.6

Q=1 Write the Roman Numeral for:

(a) 22

(c) 31

(e) 43

(g) 51

(h) 69

Sol. XXII

Sol. XXXI

Sol. XLIII

Sol. LI

Sol. LXIX

Q=2 Write Hindu-Arabic numeral for:

(a) XL

(c) LXII

(e) XXIX

(g) XXII

(h) XLV

Sol. 40

Sol. 62

Sol. 29

Sol. 22

Sol. 45

Q=3 Which of the following are meaningless?

(a) XCII

(b) XXXX

(c) XLIV

(d) VX

(e) LII

(f) IC

(g) IVI

(h) XVV

Solution (b), (d), (f), (g) and (h) are meaningless.

Q=4 Arrange the following numerals in ascending order:
 XII , LX, XXIV, XC, XXXIX

Solution $\text{XII} = 12$, LX = 60, XXIV = 24, XC = 90

$$\text{XXXIX} = 39$$

Clearly, $12 < 24 < 39 < 60 < 90$

So, $\text{XII} < \text{XXIV} < \text{XXXIX} < \text{LX} < \text{XC}$

[NOTE: REST OF THE PARTS DO YOUR SELF]

[SHARPEN YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF BOOK
 PAGE NUMBER 29]

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CHAPTER:- BASIC GEOMETRICAL IDEAS 04CLASS:- 6THMATH:- BUNIT:- 1STExercise 4.1Q=1 Complete the following statements:

- (a) The tip of a pin gives us an idea of a point
 (b) The top of dining Table gives us an idea of a Plane
 (c) A wall of a room gives us an idea of a Plane
 (d) A line segment is named by its Two end points
 (e) At least Three points not lying on the same line are needed to name a plane.

Q=2 Take a sheet of paper and mark five points with a pencil. Also, name these points.Solution A. B. C. D. E.Q=3 Take a sheet of paper and draw (a) a line segment (b) A line PQ and (c) a ray EF

Solution (a) a line segment $\overline{AB}$
 (b) a line $\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$
 (c) a ray $\overrightarrow{EF}$

Q=4 Mark two points P and Q on a sheet of paper. With the help of a ruler, draw a line passing through these points.

- (a) Can you draw any other line passing through them?
 (b) How many such lines can you draw?

Solution 

- (a) No (b) only one

Q=5 How many rays can be drawn from a starting point A and passing through a given point P?Solution only one

Q=6 How many rays are represented in the figure shown below? Name them.

(figure on Book)

Solution Six rays, $\vec{OA}$, $\vec{OB}$, $\vec{OC}$, $\vec{OD}$, $\vec{OE}$ and $\vec{OF}$

Q=7 From the figures given below, name the line, the ray, and the line-segment.

(figures on Book)

Solution $\overline{PQ}$: line segment, $\vec{OP}$: ray, $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$: line

Q=8 From the figures given below, name all the lines.

(a) figure on Book

Solution:- $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$, $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$, $\overleftrightarrow{AC}$, $\overleftrightarrow{BD}$

(b) figure on Book

Solution:- $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$, $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$, $\overleftrightarrow{AC}$

Q=9 Do your self. Q=10 Do your self.

Q=11 Name all the line segments shown in the figures given below:

(a) figure on Book

Solution $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, and $\overline{CD}$

(b) figure on Book

Solution $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{AD}$, $\overline{BD}$, $\overline{CB}$ and $\overline{CD}$

(c) figure on Book

Solution $\overline{PA}$, $\overline{QS}$, $\overline{PS}$, $\overline{PR}$, $\overline{RT}$, $\overline{PT}$ and $\overline{QR}$

Q=12 Draw OA and OB as opposite rays.



Q=13 How many points, line segments and Planes are there in the figure?

(figure on Book)

Solution In this figure, there are ten points, fifteen line segments and seven planes.

Q=14 State the difference between:

- (a) a ray and a line (b) a line and a line segment

Solution (a) $A \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} B$ [Ray]

A ray originates from a point and extends endlessly in one direction.

$\xleftarrow{A} \xrightarrow{B}$ [line]

A line has infinite number of points and extends endlessly in both directions.

Solution (b) $\xleftarrow{A} \xrightarrow{B}$ [line]

A line extends endlessly in both directions and so it has no fixed length.

$A \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} B$ [line segment]

A line segment is a part of a line. It has a fixed length.

Q=15 From the given figure, write:

- (a) all pairs of parallel lines (b) All pairs of intersecting lines
(c) lines whose point of intersection is D (d) lines whose point of intersection is G.

[figure on Book]

Solution (a) Only one pair of parallel line (l, m)

(b) All pairs of intersecting lines (p, l), (p, l), (l, l)
(p, m), (l, m), (q, l) and (q, m)

(c) lines whose point of intersection is D (l, m)

(d) lines whose point of intersection is G (p, l)

Q=16 Do your self

$\approx : \approx : \approx$

Exercise 4.2

Q=1 Classify the following curves as (a) open or (b) closed:

{figure on Book}

Solution:- open curves (c), (d), (f), (i), (j)

closed curves (a), (b), (e), (g), (h)

Q=2 Draw a closed curve with

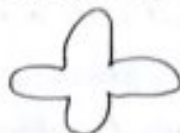
(a) Linear boundary

Solution



(b) curvilinear boundary

Solution



Q=3 Draw any open curves and two closed curves.

Solution open curves



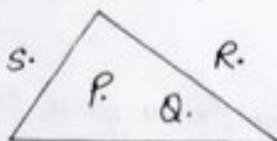
closed curves



Q=4 Do your self

Q=5 Draw a closed curve. Make any two points in its interior; and two points in its exterior.

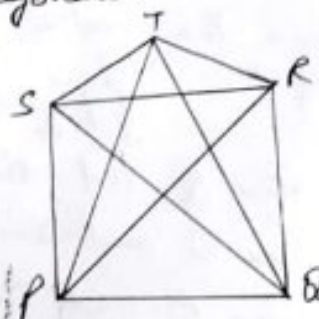
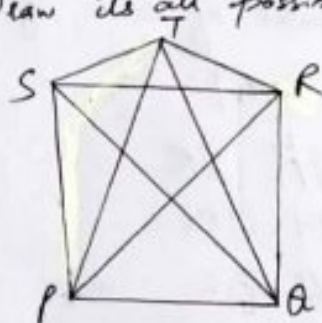
Solution



Interior points: P and Q
Exterior points: R and S

Q=6 Draw a polygon having five sides. Name it as polygon PQRST. Draw its all possible diagonals.

Solution



P.T.O

Q=7 How many diagonals are there of an equilateral triangle?

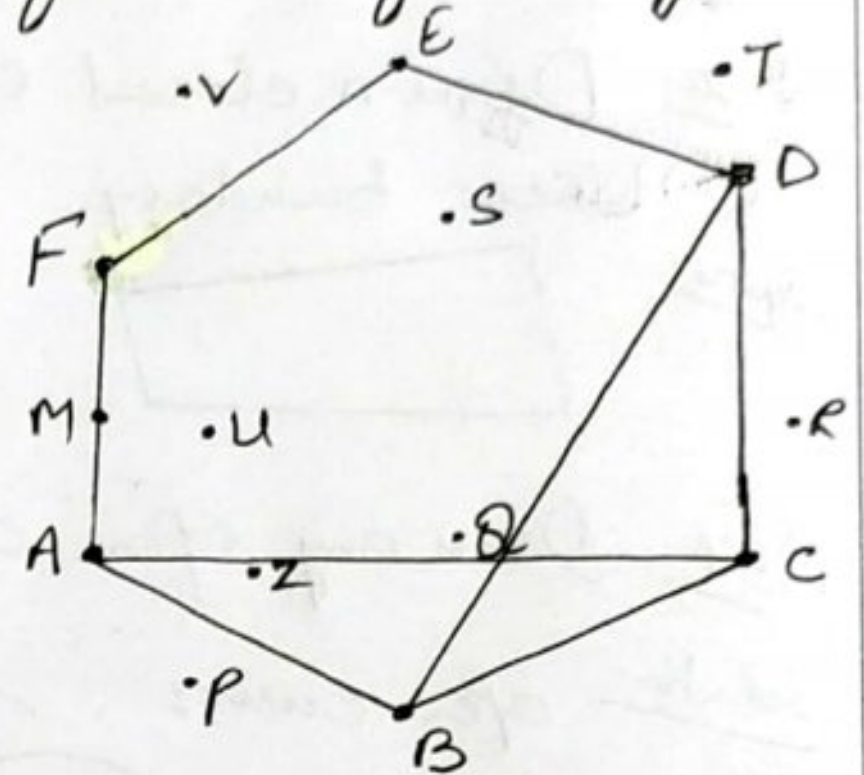
Solution No diagonal

Q=8 Can you draw a polygon with two sides?

Solution No.

Q=9 Look at the given figure and find the following:

- (a) Two adjacent sides $\rightarrow \overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BC}$
- (b) Two non-adjacent sides $\rightarrow \overline{AB}$ and $\overline{CD}$
- (c) Two adjacent vertices $\rightarrow A$ and B
- (d) Two non-adjacent vertices $\rightarrow A$ and C
- (e) Two diagonals $\rightarrow \overline{AC}$ and $\overline{BD}$
- (f) Two points in the interior $\rightarrow S$ and Q
- (g) Two points in the exterior $\rightarrow R$ and T

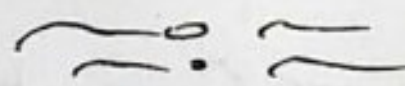


Q=10 Here is a closed curve made up of four line segments.

Is it a polygon?

[Figure on Book]

Solution No, it is not a polygon.



Exercise 4.3

Q=1 Give three examples of angles from your environment.

Solution (a) Arrow (b) Road crossing (c) Scissors

Q=2 Name the vertex and sides of each of the following angles:

[Figures on Book]

Solution (a) Vertex Q and sides QP, QR

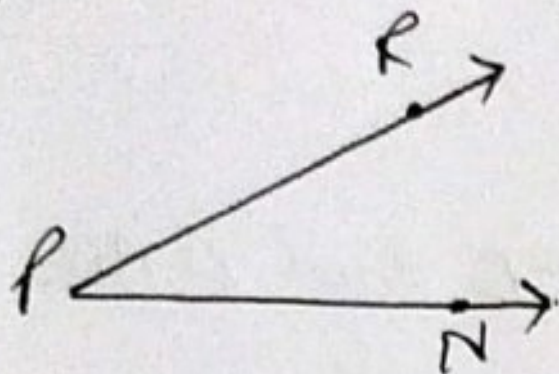
(b) Vertex O and sides OM, ON

(c) Vertex B and sides BA, BC

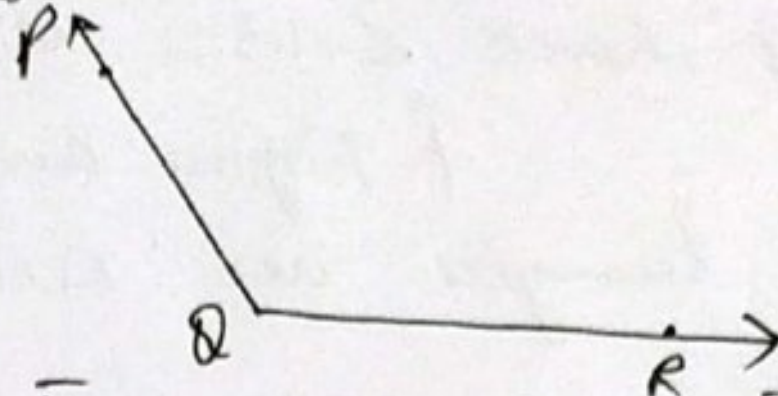
(d) Vertex S and sides SR, ST

Q=3 Draw angles to represent:

(a) $\angle RPN$



(c) $\angle PQR$



Q=4 How many angles are there in each of the following figures? Also name the angles.

[Figures on Book]

Solution (a) Four angles $\rightarrow \angle BAD, \angle ABC, \angle BCD, \angle CDA$

(b) Three angles $\rightarrow \angle BAC, \angle ABC, \angle ACB$

(c) Eight angles $\rightarrow \angle ABC, \angle BCD, \angle CDA, \angle DAB, \angle BCA, \angle ACD, \angle DAC, \angle BAC$

Q=5 In the given figure write the names for angles marked 1, 2, 3 and 4.

[figure on Book]

Solution $\angle 1 \rightarrow \angle ERD, \angle 2 \rightarrow \angle RSD, \angle 3 \rightarrow \angle ERC, \angle 4 \rightarrow \angle RSP$

Q=6 In the given figure, list the points which are:

[Figure on Book]

(a) in the interior of $\angle BOC = N$

(b) in the interior of $\angle AOB = M, P$

(c) in the exterior of $\angle AOC = S, T$

(d) on the $\angle BOC = H, B, G, C$

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Exercise 4.4

Q=1 Name the sides vertices and angles of $\triangle PQR$, shown in figure.

[figure on Book]

Solution Sides: $\overline{PQ}, \overline{QR}$ and $\overline{RP}$

Vertices: P, Q, R

Angles: $\angle PQR, \angle QRP$ and $\angle RQP$

P.T.O

Q=2 Identify Three Triangles in the given figure. Name the sides, vertices and angles of each triangle. Which Two triangles have $\angle ABC$ as common?

[Figure on Book]

Solution Three triangles are $\triangle ABC$, $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ADC$

In $\triangle ABC$

Sides: $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CA}$; Vertices: A, B, C;

Angles: $\angle ABC$, $\angle BCA$, $\angle CAB$

In $\triangle ABD$

Sides: $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BD}$, $\overline{AD}$; Vertices: A, B, D

Angles: $\angle ABD$, $\angle BDA$, $\angle DAB$

In $\triangle ADC$

Sides: $\overline{AD}$, $\overline{DC}$, $\overline{CA}$; Vertices: A, D, C

Angles: $\angle ADC$, $\angle DCA$, $\angle CAD$

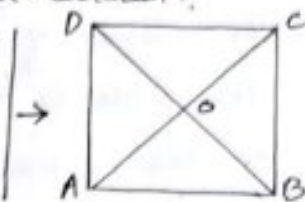
$\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ABC$ have common angle $\angle ABC$

Q=3 Do your self

Q=4 Draw a quadrilateral ABCD. Draw its Two diagonals.

Name them. Is the point of intersection of the diagonals in the interior or exterior of the quadrilateral?

Solution AC and BD are diagonals. The point of intersection of the diagonals is in the interior of the quadrilateral



Q=5 Draw a quadrilateral PQRS. state its

(a) Two pairs of opposite sides

Sol. (PQ, RS) and (PS, QR)

(b) Two pairs of adjacent sides

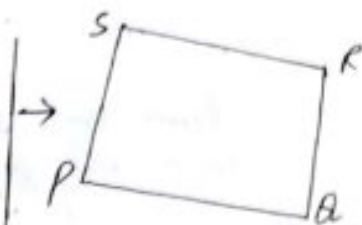
Sol. (SP, PQ) and (PQ, QR)

(c) Two pairs of adjacent angles

Sol. ($\angle P$, $\angle Q$) and ($\angle Q$, $\angle R$)

(d) Two pairs of opposite angles

Sol. ($\angle P$, $\angle R$) and ($\angle Q$, $\angle S$)



Q=6 Can you draw a quadrilateral in which:

(a) all the sides and one diagonal are equal

Sol. Yes.

(b) all the sides and both the diagonals are equal?

Sol. No.

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Exercise 4.5

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Q=1 Observe the given figure and identify:

[figure on Book]

(a) center of the circle $\rightarrow O$ (b) Two radii $\rightarrow OA, OB$

(c) A diameter $\rightarrow AB$ (d) A chord $\rightarrow PQ$

(e) A sector $\rightarrow AOB$ (f) A segment $\rightarrow PQ$

(g) A point in the interior of the circle $\rightarrow T$

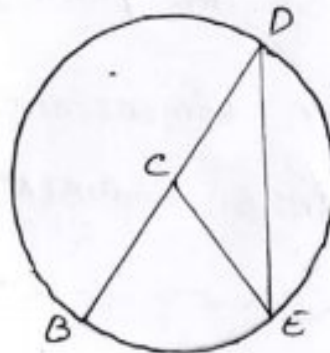
(h) A point in the exterior of the circle $\rightarrow Y$

(i) An arc $\rightarrow \widehat{PQ}$ (j) A half circle $\rightarrow \widehat{AXB}$

Q=2 Draw a circle, using a compass. Mark its center as point C. Draw (a) a radius CD (b) a diameter BE

(c) a chord DE (d) a sector BCE

Solution figure



Q=3 Fill in the blanks, using the words always, sometimes or never:

(a) A radius is never a chord.

(b) A chord is sometimes a diameter.

(c) A diameter always divides a circle into two equal parts.

P.T.O

- (d) A diameter is always the longest chord in a circle.
- (e) A diameter always passes through the center of the circle.
- (f) The center is always in the interior of the circle.
- (g) The center is never a point on the circle.
- (h) All radii of a circle are always equal in length.

Q=4 Answer the following questions in 'Yes' or 'No'

- (a) Is every diameter of a circle also a chord? $\rightarrow$ Yes
- (b) Is every chord of a circle also a diameter? $\rightarrow$ No
- (c) Does a diameter of a circle divide it into two semi-circles? $\rightarrow$ Yes
- (d) Is a diameter of a circle twice its radius? $\rightarrow$ Yes
- (e) Is a radius of a circle twice its diameter? $\rightarrow$ No
- (f) Do the concentric circles have the same center? $\rightarrow$ Yes
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[NOTE:- REST OF THE PARTS DO YOUR SELF

[SHARPEN YOUR UNDERSTANDING OFY BOOK
PAGE NUMBER 85]

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