

SESSION : 14
CLASS : IV
SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER NUMBER : 13
CHAPTER NAME : GEOMETRY
SUBTOPIC : SYMMETRY, EX-13 F, CLASS TEST

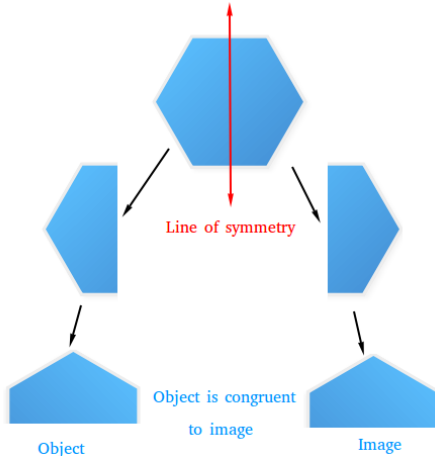
CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Enable the students to understand the meaning of symmetry and to recall the whole chapter through the class test.

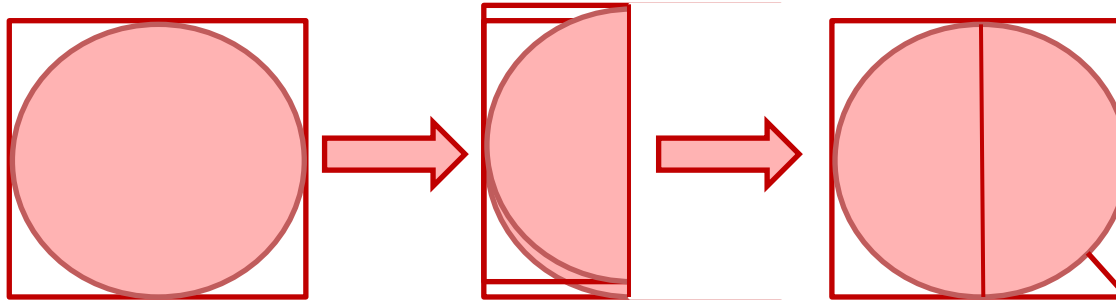
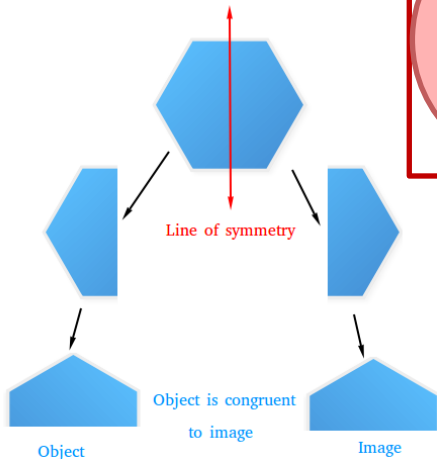
SYMMETRY

Reflection symmetry or mirror **symmetry** occurs when a line is drawn to divide a shape in two **halves** such that each half is a **reflection** of the other.



SYMMETRY

For example, take a circular paper. Fold the paper from the centre. The two halves completely overlap with each other. Thus, we say that a circle shows reflection symmetry.



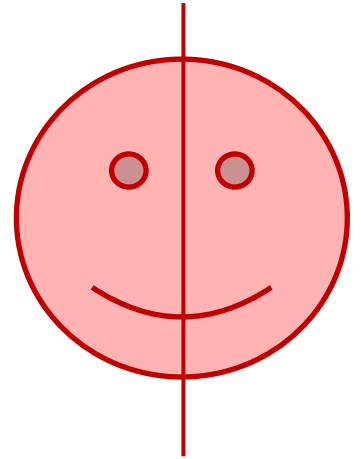
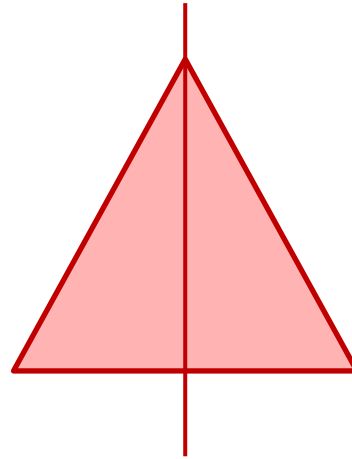
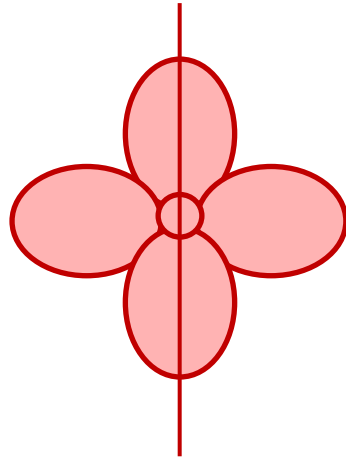
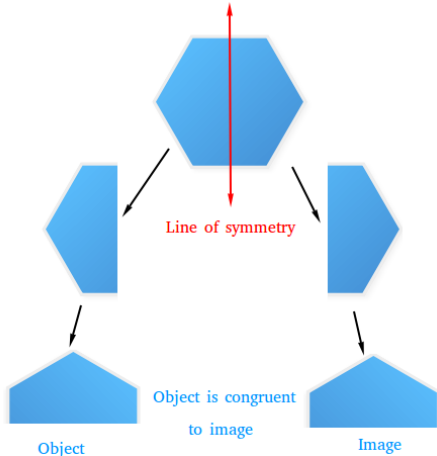
Line of symmetry

The crease that is **formed** upon **folding** the circle is known as the line of **symmetry**.

SYMMETRY

look at some more examples given below. You will observe that the left half is a mirror image of the right half and vice-versa. Therefore, these figures are symmetrical

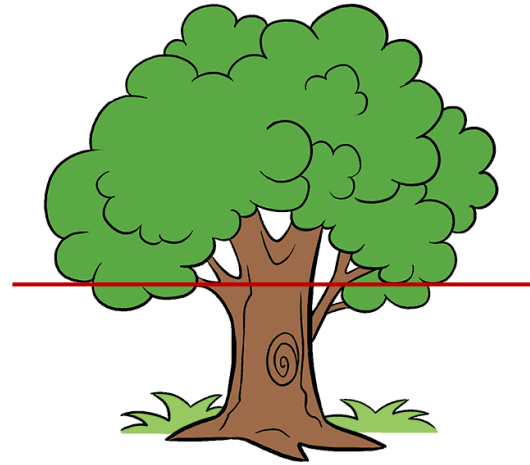
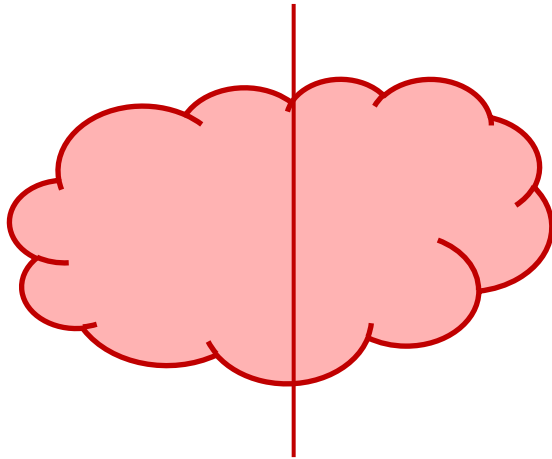
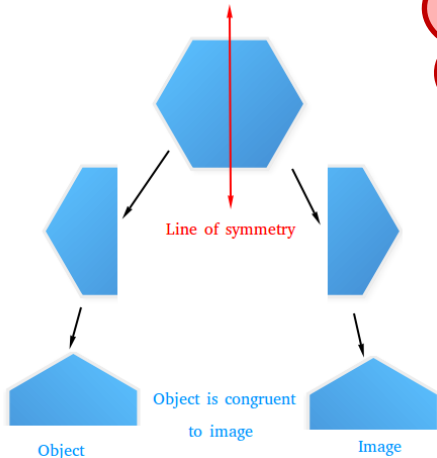
EXAMPLE



SYMMETRY

Not all figures are symmetrical. Look at the following example.

EXAMPLE



Do these **figures** show **reflection symmetry** along the line of **symmetry**? No, they don't. Such figures are **asymmetrical**.

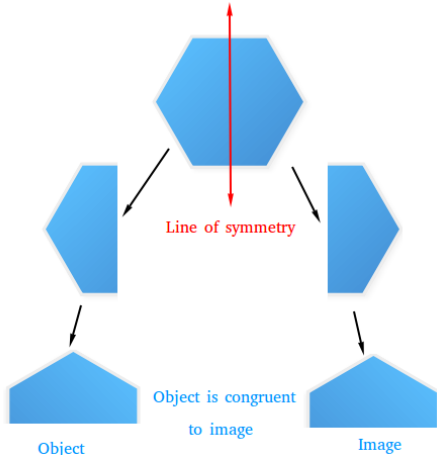
SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

1. Tell 'Yes' or 'No' whether the line drawn is a line of symmetry or not.



(b) 



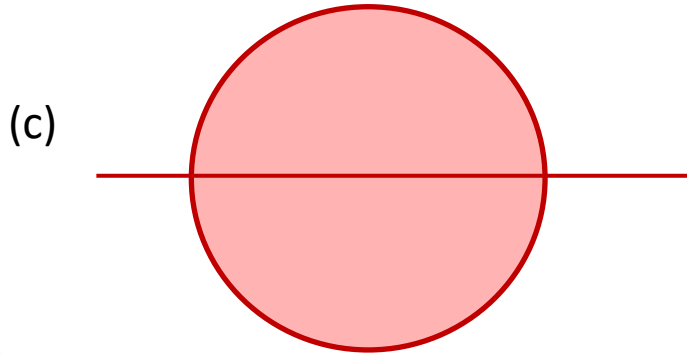
Yes

No

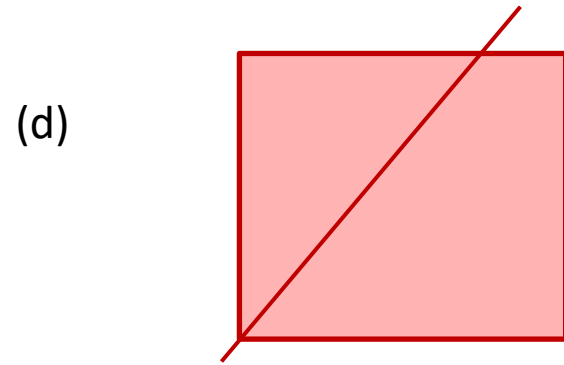
SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

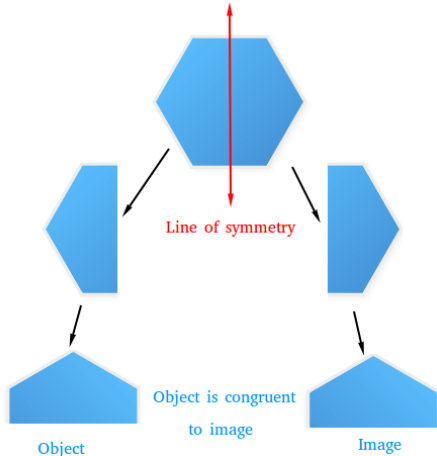
1. Tell 'Yes' or 'No' whether the line drawn is a line of symmetry or not.



Yes



No

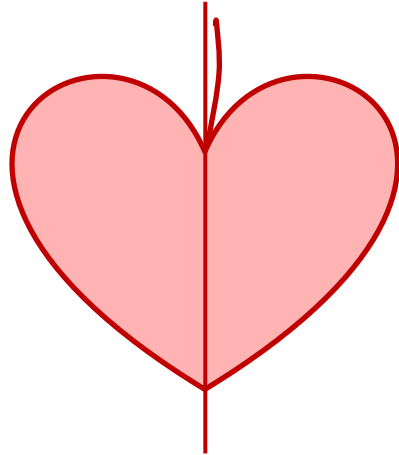


SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

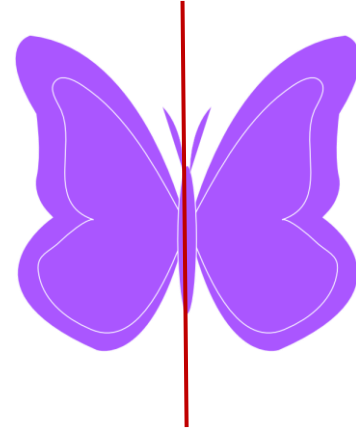
1. Tell 'Yes' or 'No' whether the line drawn is a line of symmetry or not.

(e)

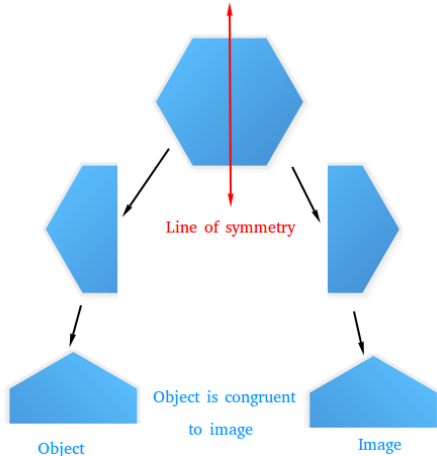


No

(f)



Yes

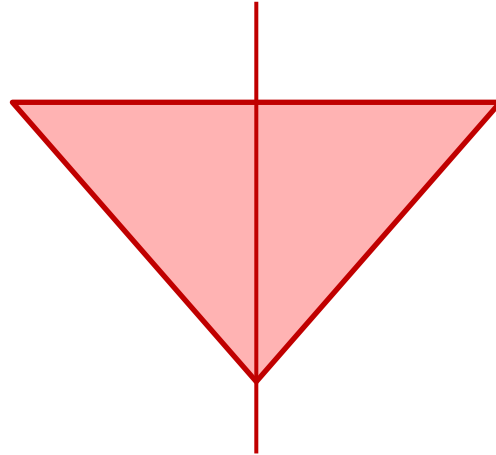


SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

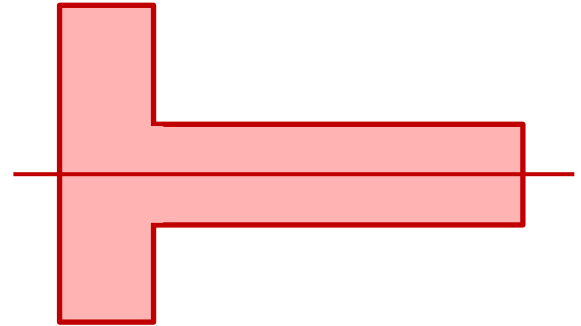
1. Tell 'Yes' or 'No' whether the line drawn is a line of symmetry or not.

(g)

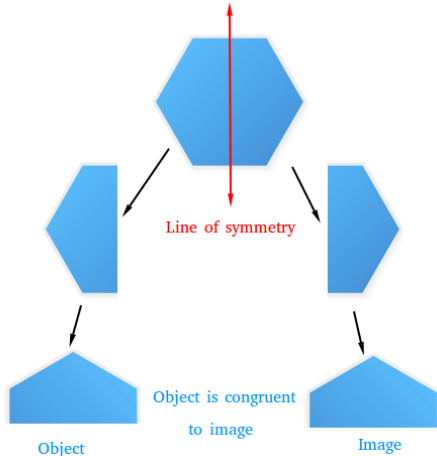


Yes

(h)



Yes

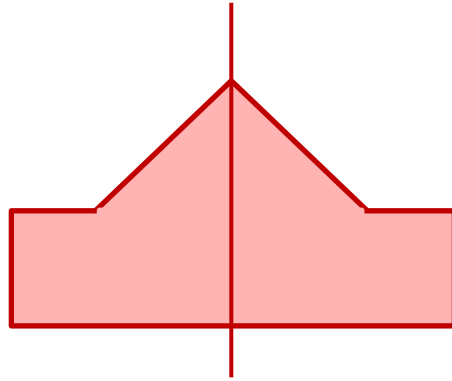
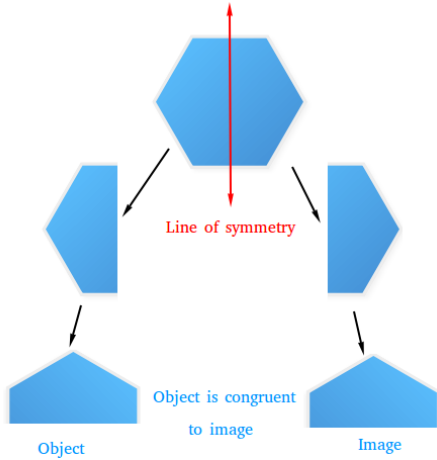


SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

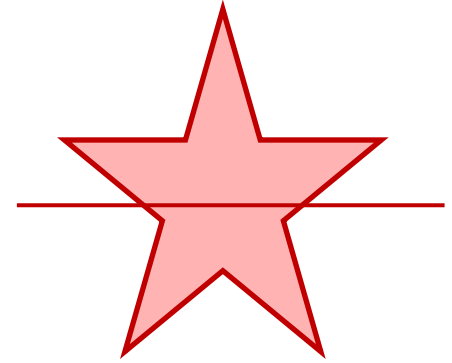
1. Tell 'Yes' or 'No' whether the line drawn is a line of symmetry or not.

(i)



Yes

(j)

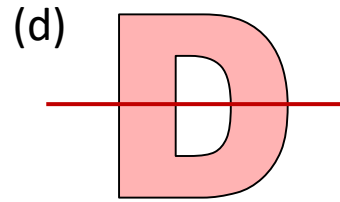
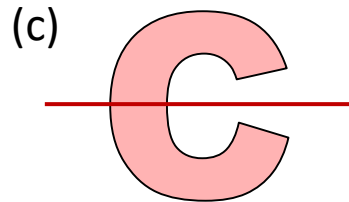
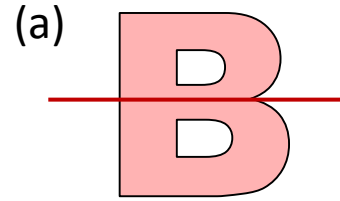
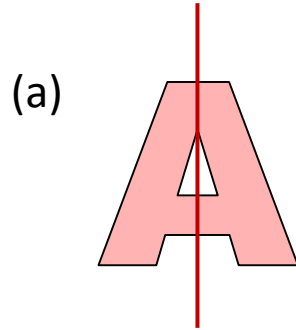
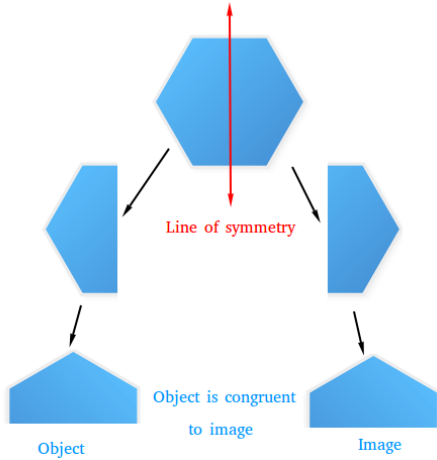


No

SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

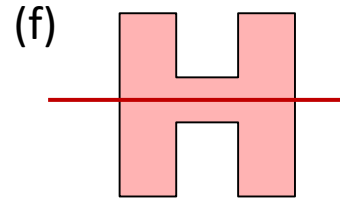
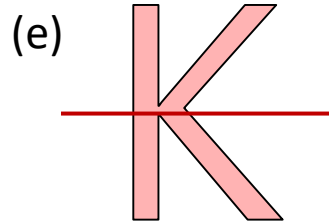
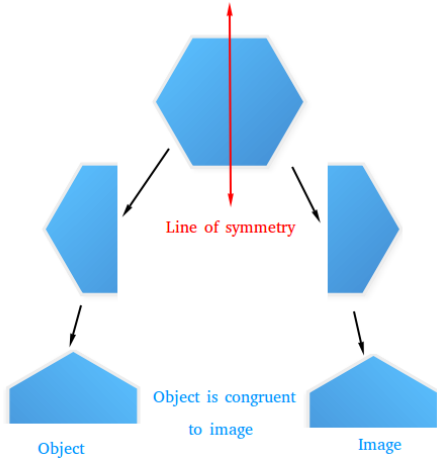
2. Draw the line of symmetry in the alphabets given below.



SYMMETRY

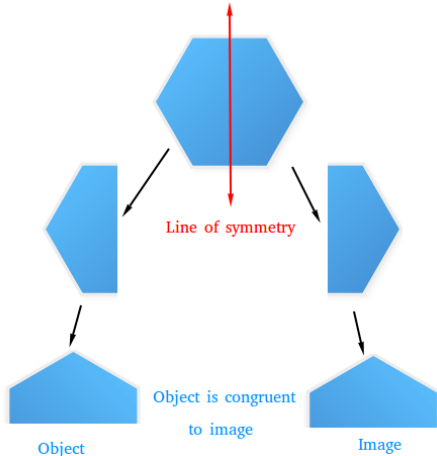
EXERCISE – 13(F)

2. Draw the line of symmetry in the alphabets given below.

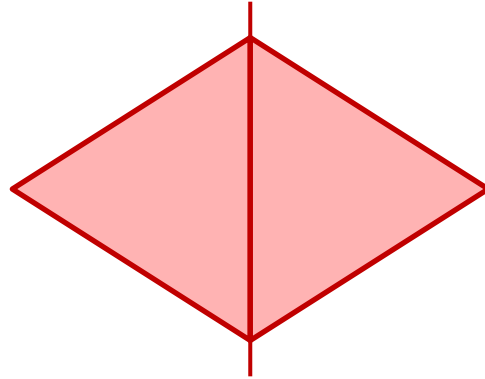


EXERCISE – 13(F)

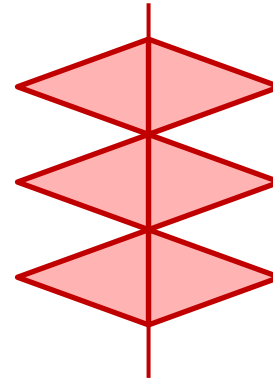
3. Complete the symmetrical figures given below. One is done for you.



(a)



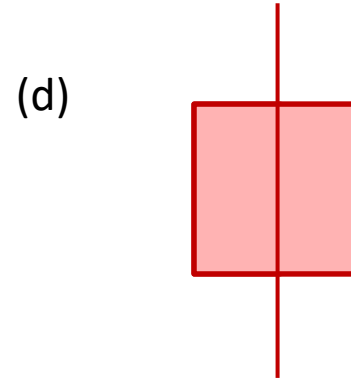
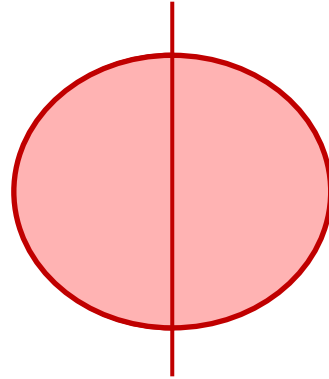
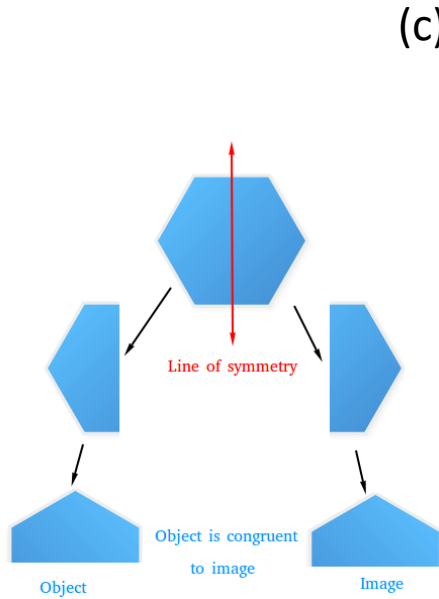
(b)



SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

3. Complete the symmetrical figures given below. One is done for you.

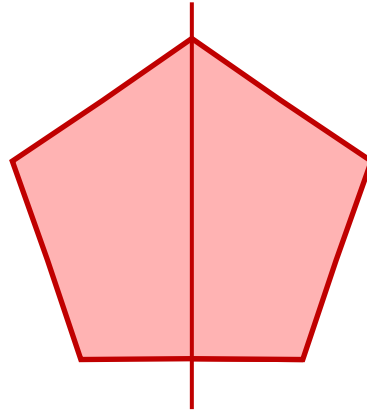


SYMMETRY

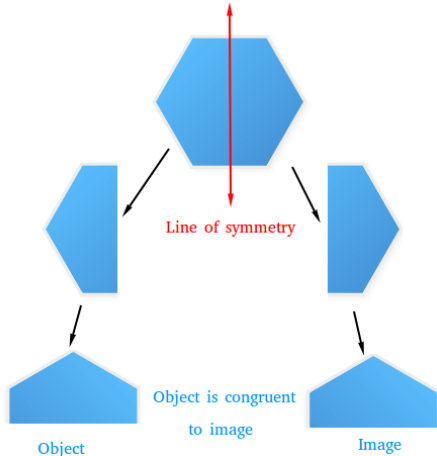
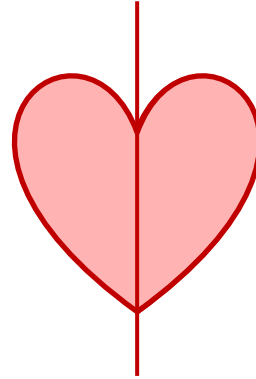
EXERCISE – 13(F)

3. Complete the symmetrical figures given below. One is done for you.

(e)



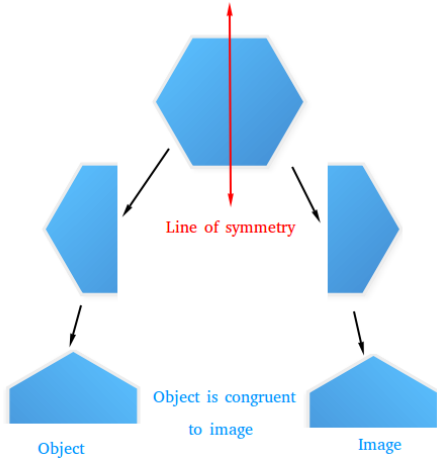
(f)



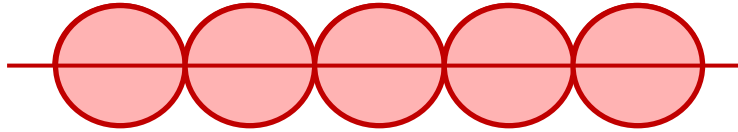
SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

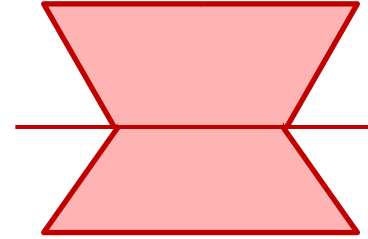
3. Complete the symmetrical figures given below. One is done for you.



(g)



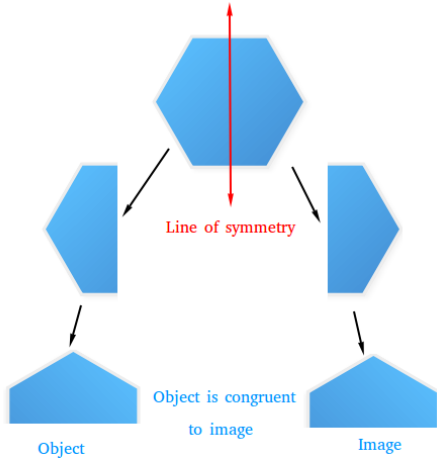
(h)



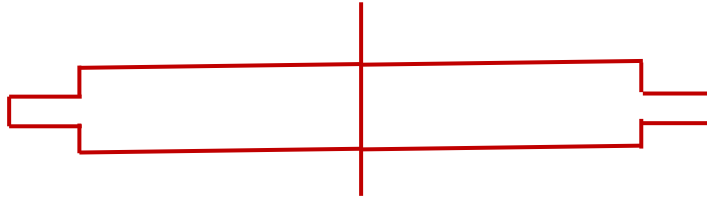
SYMMETRY

EXERCISE – 13(F)

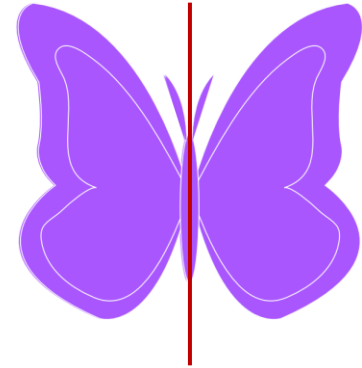
3. Complete the symmetrical figures given below. One is done for you.



(i)



(j)



A. Fill in the blanks.

(1×3=3)

- 1) A line has _____ end points.
- 2) The lines or line segments which cross each other at any point are known as _____ lines.
- 3) The length of the boundary of a circle is known as its _____.



B. Do as Directed.

(2×2=4)

- 4) Find the radius of the circle if its diameter is 42 cm.

- 5) Find the diameter of the circle if its radius is 24 cm.



C. Answer the following.

(3×1=3)

- 6) Draw a circle with the help of any circular object and mention its centre, radius and diameter?



CLASS TEST

FULL MARK - 10

ANSWER



A. Fill in the blanks.

(1×3=3)

- 1) A line has _____ **2** _____ end points.
- 2) The lines or line segments which cross each other at any point are **Intersecting line** known as lines.
- 3) The length of the boundary of a circle is known as its **circumference** .



B. Do as Directed.

(2×2=4)

- 4) Find the radius of the circle if its diameter is 42 cm.

$$D = 42$$

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$$

$$R = \frac{42}{2} = \mathbf{21 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Radius} = 21 \text{ cm}}$$



B. Do as Directed.

(2×2=4)

- 5) Find the diameter of the circle if its radius is 24 cm.

$$R = 24$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 2 \times \text{Radius} = 2 \times R$$

$$D = 2 \times 24 = \mathbf{48 \text{ cm}}$$

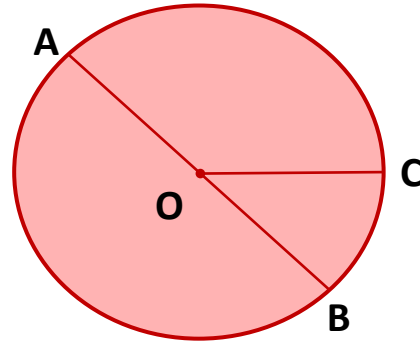
$$\mathbf{\text{Diameter} = 48 \text{ cm}}$$



C. Answer the following.

(3×1=3)

- 6) Draw a circle with the help of any circular object and mention its centre, radius and diameter?



O = Centre

OC = Radius

AOB = Diameter



HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- **Complete Exercise – 13 F in your book.**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students are able to understand the meaning of symmetry and also able to recall the whole chapter through the class test.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP