

2-D Shape

It is a flat plane figure.

It has two dimensions: length and width.

It does not have any thickness.

Examples: Triangle, Square, Rectangle, Circle.

3-D Shape

It is a solid figure.

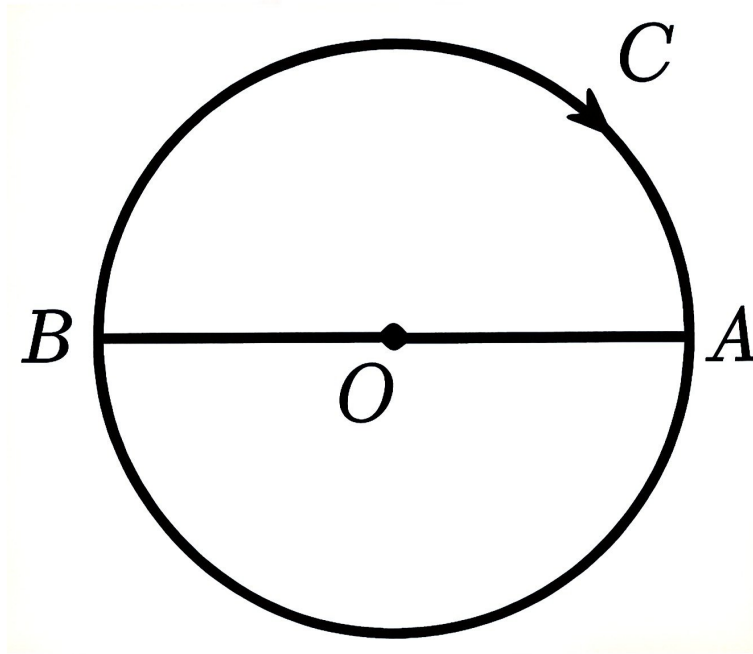
It has three dimensions: length, width, and height.

It has thickness or depth.

Examples: Cube, Cuboid, Cone, Sphere.

Section 1: Understanding the Parts of a Circle

1. Look at the image below and fill in the blanks with the correct term from the word bank.



Word Bank: Circumference, Radius, Diameter, Center

- The point O in the middle is the _____ of the circle.
- The line segment 'A' from the center to the edge is the _____.
- The line segment 'B' that passes through the center and touches two points on the edge is the _____.
- The distance around the circle, shown by 'C', is the _____.

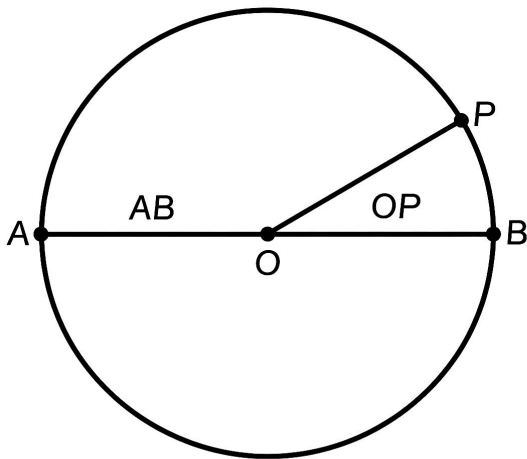
Circles Worksheets

Section A: Fill in the Blanks

1. A circle is a simple closed shape with no _____ or sides.
2. The fixed point exactly in the middle of a circle is called the _____.
3. The _____ is a line segment that joins the center to any point on the circle.
4. The longest line segment that can be drawn in a circle is its _____.
5. The length of the diameter is always _____ the length of the radius.

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Look at the image below. The line segment 'AB' represents the:



1. Radius
2. Center
3. Diameter



4. Chord

2. In the same image, what does the line segment 'OP' represent?

1. Diameter
2. Radius
3. Circumference
4. Arc

3. If the radius of a circular clock is 7 cm, what will be its diameter?

1. 7 cm
2. 10 cm
3. 14 cm
4. 21 cm

4. Which of the following is the best example of a circle in real life?

1. A window pane
2. A carom board
3. A laptop screen
4. A bangle

5. The diameter of a pizza is 18 inches. What is its radius?

1. 18 inches
2. 9 inches
3. 27 inches
4. 36 inches

Section C: True or False

1. A circle can have only one diameter. _____

2. The radius is the longest chord in a circle. _____



3. All the radii in a particular circle are of the same length. _____

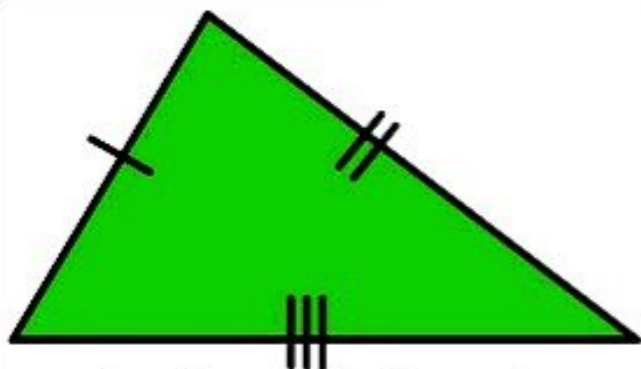
4. The center of the circle lies on the circle. _____

5. You can draw a circle using a scale and a pencil. _____

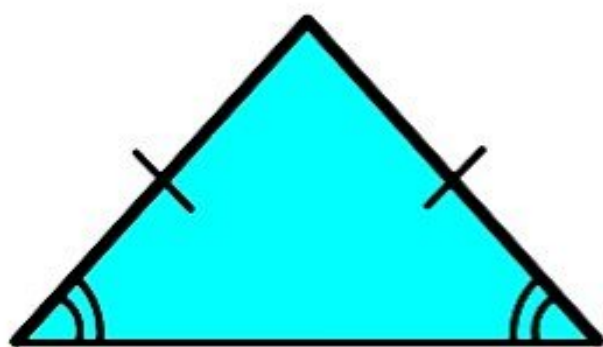
6. A circle is a closed curve.

Types of Triangles

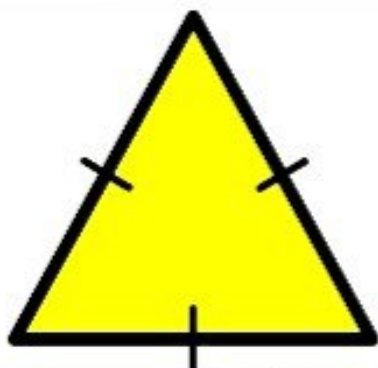
Based on Sides



Scalene Triangle
No sides equal

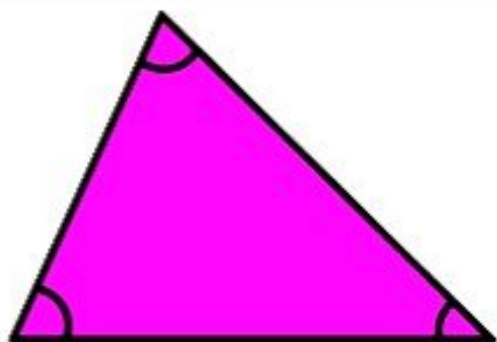


Isosceles Triangle
Two sides equal

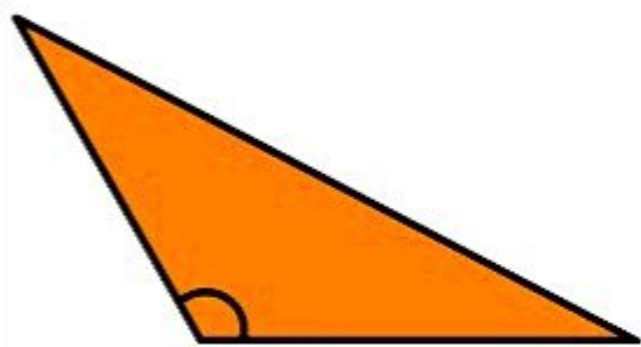


Equilateral Triangle
All sides equal

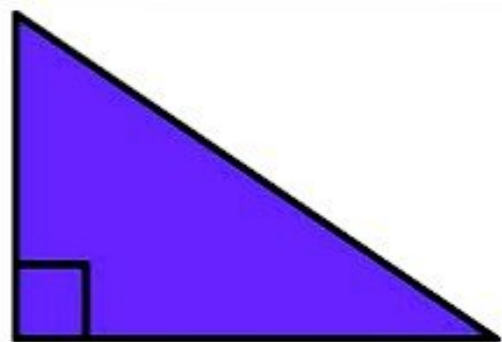
Based on Angles



Acute Triangle
All angles acute ($<90^\circ$)



Obtuse Triangle
One angle obtuse ($>90^\circ$)



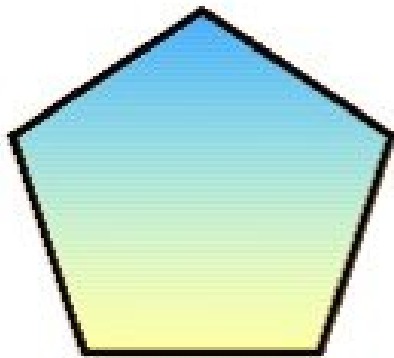
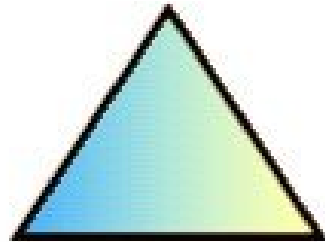
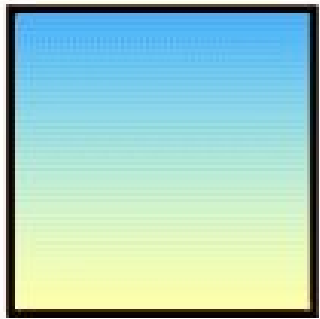
Right Triangle
One right angle (90°)

POLYGON

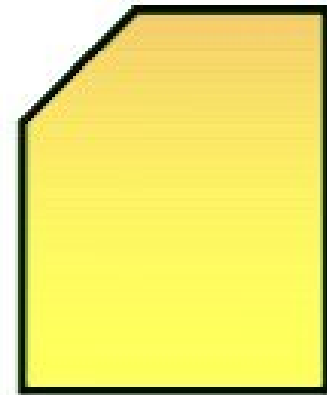
A plane figure that
closes in a space using
only line segments



Polygons



Regular Polygon

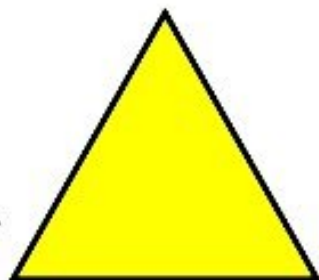


Irregular Polygon

Types of Polygons

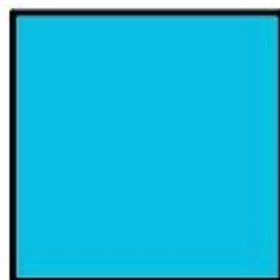
Triangle

- Has 3 sides and 3 vertices
- Has no diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 180°



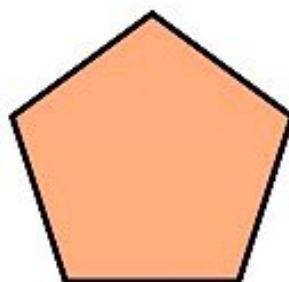
Quadrilateral

- Has 4 sides and 4 vertices
- Has two diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 360°



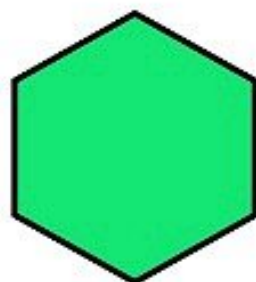
Pentagon

- Has 5 sides and 5 vertices
- Has 5 diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 540°



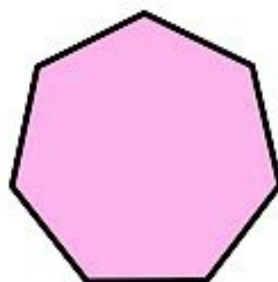
Hexagon

- Has 6 sides and 6 vertices
- Has 9 diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 720°



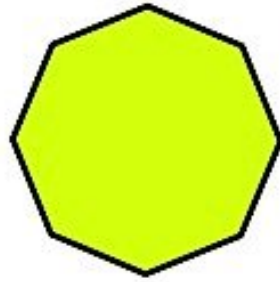
Heptagon

- Has 7 sides and 7 vertices
- Has 14 diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 900°



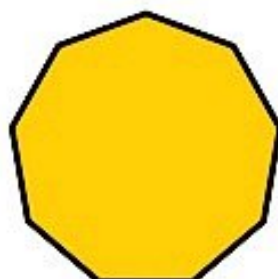
Octagon

- Has 8 sides and 8 vertices
- Has 20 diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 1080°



Nonagon

- Has 9 sides and 9 vertices
- Has 27 diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 1260°



Decagon

- Has 10 sides and 10 vertices
- Has 35 diagonals
- Sum of the interior angles is 1440°

