

Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj

Worksheet-7

Session- 2020-2021

Class-2

Section- A to F

Subject- Mathematics

Chapter - LINES

Instructions: Parents are expected to ensure that the child reads, understands the concepts and practices the topic (lines) from the worksheet -

TOPIC 1- LINES

A straight line is represented as 


Arrows at both ends show that it can be extended to any length on both sides.

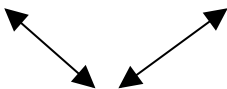
We can use a scale or a foot-ruler or any other straight object to draw a straight line.



There are four types of lines-

1. Horizontal Line - 

2. Vertical Line - 

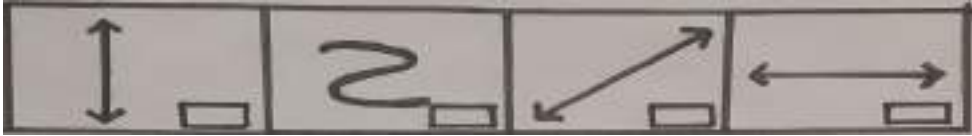
3. Slanting Line - 

4. Curved Line- A curved line is not a straight line.

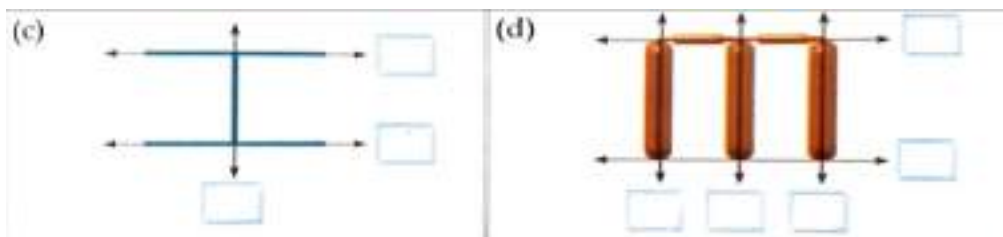
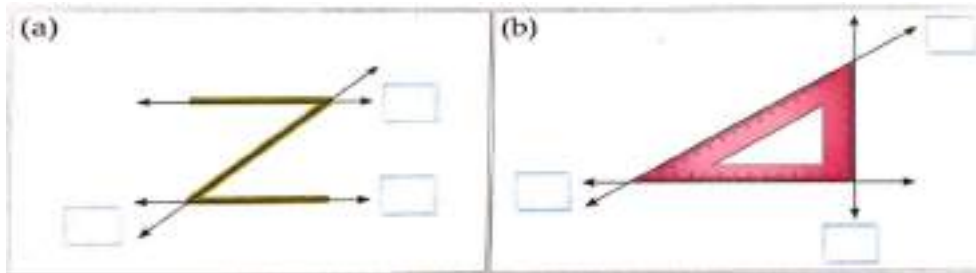


## EXERCISES

Ex. A- Write H for horizontal, V for vertical, S for slanting and C for curved in the box.



Ex. B- Fill in the boxes. (H for horizontal, V for vertical and S for slanting)



LINE SEGMENT- A part of a line is called a line segment.

To draw a line segment, first draw a line and mark two points A and B on it.







This is a line segment. A and B are the end points of this line segment. This line segment will be called line segment AB. It is written in short as  $\overline{AB}$ .

Ex. C-

**1. Draw some line segments in the boxes.**

(a) Draw line segment CD	(b) Draw PQ
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**2. Fill in the blanks.**

Line	Line segment	End points of line segment
(a) 		_____ and _____
(b) 		_____ and _____

## TOPIC 2 - TABLES

Instructions- Parents are expected to ensure that the child learns the tables and then solves the exercises given below.

$2 \times 1 = 2$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 2 = 14$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$7 \times 3 = 21$
$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$
$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 5 = 35$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 6 = 42$
$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$
$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 8 = 56$
$2 \times 9 = 18$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$6 \times 9 = 54$	$7 \times 9 = 63$
$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$7 \times 10 = 70$

**Ex. A- Dodging Tables-**

1.  $3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

2.  $4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

3.  $5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

4.  $6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

5.  $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

6.  $5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

7.  $7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

8.  $4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

9.  $6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

10.  $3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

**Ex. B- Fill in the blanks-**

1.  $2 \times \underline{\quad} = 18$

2.  $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 40$

3.  $\underline{\quad} \times 8 = 24$

4.  $5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

5.  $6 \times \underline{\quad} = 36$

6.  $7 \times \underline{\quad} = 56$

7.  $\underline{\quad} \times 5 = 10$

8.  $\underline{\quad} \times 7 = 49$

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**END**