

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

CLASS 8

SUBJECT : Algebra and Geometry Work sheet 17

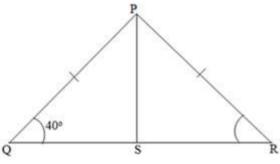
Marks:15TRIANGLES

Date:13.3.21

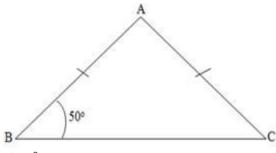
Answer all thefollowing questions(1×15=15)

Q1. In two triangles DEF and PQR, if DE = QR, EF = PR and FD = PQ, then a) $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle PQR$ b) $\triangle FED \cong \triangle PRQ$ c) $\triangle EDF \cong \triangle RPQ$ d) $\Delta PQR \cong \Delta EFD$ Q2. In \triangle ABC, BC = AB and \angle B = 80°. Then \angle A is equal to: a) 80° b) 40° c) 50° d) 100° Q3. Two sides of a triangle are of length 5 cm and 1.5 cm. The length of the third side of the triangle cannot be: a) 3.6 cm b) 4.1 cm c) 3.8 cm d) 6.9 cm Q4. In $\triangle PQR$, if $\angle R > \angle Q$, then a) QR > PR b) PQ > PR c) PQ < PR d) QR < PR Q5. D is a point on the side BC of a \triangle ABC such that AD bisects \angle BAC. Then a) BD : DC = AB : ACb) CD > CA c) BD > BAd) BA > BDQ6. It is given that \triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE and AB = 5 cm, \angle B = 40° and \angle A = 80°. Then which of the following is true? a) DF = 5 cm, \angle F = 60° b) DF = 5 cm, \angle E = 60° c) DE = 5 cm, \angle E = 60°

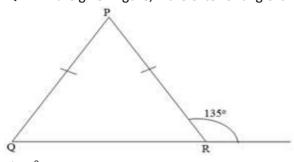
- d) DE = 5 cm, \angle D = 40°
- Q7. All the medians of a triangle are equal in case of a:
- a) Scalene triangle
- b) Right angled triangle
- c) Equilateral triangle
- d) Isosceles triangle
- Q8. In the given figure, PS is the median then \angle QPS?



- a) 40°
- b) 50°
- c) 80°
- d) 90°
- Q9. In triangle PQR if $\angle Q = 90^{\circ}$, then:
- a) PQ is the longest side
- b) QR is the longest side
- c) PR is the longest side
- d) None of these
- Q10. In the given figure, AB = AC and \angle B = 50° then; \angle A is:



- a) 50°
- b) 80°
- c) 100°
- d) 130°
- Q11. In the given figure, if the exterior angle is 135° then $\angle P$ is:



- a) 45°
- b) 60°

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c) 80°
d) 90°
Q12. If in \triangle PQR, PQ = PR then:
a) \angle P = \angle R
b) \angle P = \angle Q
c) \angle Q = \angle R
d) None of these
Q13. In a triangle ABC, \angleB = 35° and \angleC = 60°, then
a) \angle A = 80^{\circ}
b) ∠A = 85°
c) ∠A = 120°
d) \angle A = 145^{\circ}
Q14. In triangles ABC and PQR, AB = AC, \angleC = \angleP and \angleB = \angleQ. The two triangles are:
a) Isosceles but not congruent
b) Isosceles and congruent
c) Congruent but not isosceles
d) Neither congruent nor isosceles
Q15. In triangles ABC and DEF, AB = FD and \angleA = \angleD. The two triangles will be congruent by SAS axiom
if:
a) BC = EF
b) AC = DE
c) AC = EF
d) BC = DE
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