## ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

CLASS 8
SUBJECT :Algebra andGeometryWork sheet17
Marks:15TRIANGLES
Date:13.3.21

## Answer all thefollowing questions(1×15=15)

Q1. In two triangles $D E F$ and $P Q R$, if $D E=Q R, E F=P R$ and $F D=P Q$, then
a) $\triangle D E F \cong \triangle P Q R$
b) $\triangle F E D \cong \triangle P R Q$
c) $\triangle E D F \cong \triangle R P Q$
d) $\triangle P Q R \cong \triangle E F D$

Q2. In $\triangle A B C, B C=A B$ and $\angle B=80^{\circ}$. Then $\angle A$ is equal to:
a) $80^{\circ}$
b) $40^{\circ}$
c) $50^{\circ}$
d) $100^{\circ}$

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 $\triangle P Q R$, if $\angle R>\angle Q$, then
a) $Q R>P R$
b) $P Q>P R$
c) $P Q<P R$
d) $Q R<P R$

Q5. $D$ is a point on the side $B C$ of a $\triangle A B C$ such that $A D$ bisects $\angle B A C$. Then
a) $B D: D C=A B: A C$
b) $C D>C A$
c) $B D>B A$
d) $B A>B D$

Q6. It is given that $\triangle A B C \cong \triangle F D E$ and $A B=5 \mathrm{~cm}, \angle B=40^{\circ}$ and $\angle A=80^{\circ}$. Then which of the following is true?
a) $\mathrm{DF}=5 \mathrm{~cm}, \angle \mathrm{~F}=60^{\circ}$
b) $D F=5 \mathrm{~cm}, \angle E=60^{\circ}$
c) $D E=5 \mathrm{~cm}, \angle E=60^{\circ}$
d) $D E=5 \mathrm{~cm}, \angle D=40^{\circ}$

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 $\angle \mathrm{QPS}$ ?

a) $40^{\circ}$
b) $50^{\circ}$
c) $80^{\circ}$
d) $90^{\circ}$

Q9. In triangle $P Q R$ if $\angle Q=90^{\circ}$, then:
a) $P Q$ is the longest side
b) $Q R$ is the longest side
c) $P R$ is the longest side
d) None of these

Q10. In the given figure, $A B=A C$ and $\angle B=50^{\circ}$ then; $\angle A$ is:

a) $50^{\circ}$
b) $80^{\circ}$
c) $100^{\circ}$
d) $130^{\circ}$

Q11. In the given figure, if the exterior angle is $135^{\circ}$ then $\angle \mathrm{P}$ is:

a) $45^{\circ}$
b) $60^{\circ}$
c) $80^{\circ}$
d) $90^{\circ}$
$Q 12$. If in $\triangle P Q R, P Q=P R$ then:
a) $\angle P=\angle R$
b) $\angle P=\angle Q$
c) $\angle Q=\angle R$
d) None of these

Q13. In a triangle $A B C, \angle B=35^{\circ}$ and $\angle C=60^{\circ}$, then
a) $\angle A=80^{\circ}$
b) $\angle A=85^{\circ}$
c) $\angle A=120^{\circ}$
d) $\angle A=145^{\circ}$

Q14. In triangles $A B C$ and $P Q R, A B=A C, \angle C=\angle P$ and $\angle B=\angle Q$. 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 $\mathrm{DEF}, \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{FD}$ and $\angle \mathrm{A}=\angle \mathrm{D}$. The two triangles will be congruent by SAS axiom if:
a) $B C=E F$
b) $A C=D E$
c) $A C=E F$
d) $B C=D E$

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