



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



CLASS 8

SUBJECT :Algebra andGeometryWork sheet17

Marks:15TRIANGLES

Date:13.3.21

Answer all the following 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) $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle EFD$

Q2. In $\triangle ABC$, $BC = AB$ and $\angle B = 80^\circ$. 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) $BD : DC = AB : AC$
- b) $CD > CA$
- c) $BD > BA$
- d) $BA > BD$

Q6. It is given that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$ and $AB = 5$ cm, $\angle B = 40^\circ$ and $\angle A = 80^\circ$. Then which of the following is true?

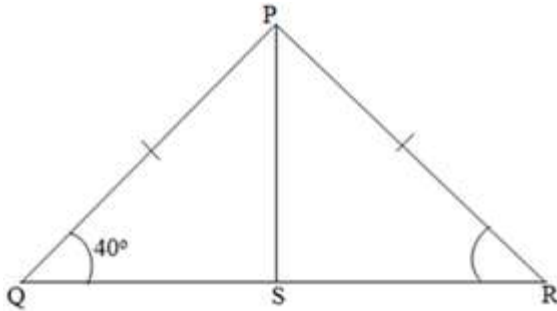
- a) $DF = 5$ cm, $\angle F = 60^\circ$
- b) $DF = 5$ cm, $\angle E = 60^\circ$
- c) $DE = 5$ cm, $\angle E = 60^\circ$

d) $DE = 5 \text{ cm}$, $\angle D = 40^\circ$

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 $\angle QPS$?

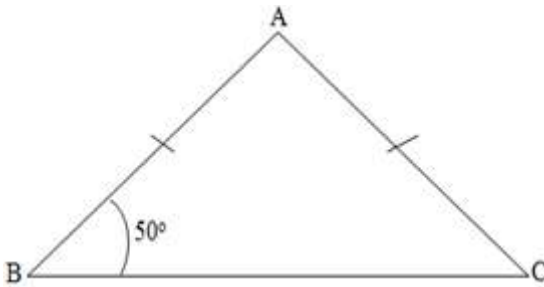


- a) 40°
- b) 50°
- c) 80°
- d) 90°

Q9. In triangle PQR if $\angle Q = 90^\circ$, then:

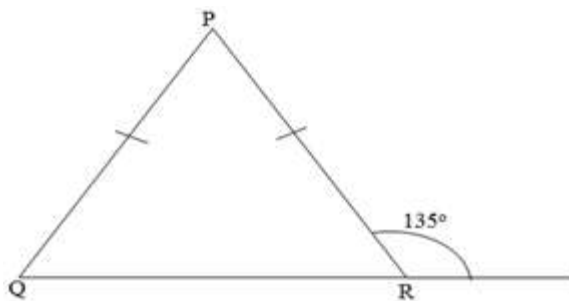
- a) PQ is the longest side
- b) QR is the longest side
- c) PR is the longest side
- d) None of these

Q10. In the given figure, $AB = AC$ and $\angle B = 50^\circ$ 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°

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 , $\angle B = 35^\circ$ 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 ABC and PQR , $AB = AC$, $\angle C = \angle P$ 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 DEF , $AB = FD$ and $\angle A = \angle D$. 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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