

**Class: 7**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Topic: Practical Geometry**

**No. of Questions: 20**

**Duration: 60 Min**

**Maximum Marks: 60**

1. The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $80^\circ$
- B.  $90^\circ$
- C.  $180^\circ$
- D. None of these

Ans. C(Fact)

2. Sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. third side
- B. second side
- C. first side
- D. None of these

Ans. A (Fact)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.

- A. Difference
- B. None of these
- C. Product
- D. Sum

Ans. D (Fact)

4. In any right-angled triangle, the square of the length of \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides.

- A. altitude
- B. None of these

- C. base
- D. hypotenuse

Ans. D (Pythagoras Theorem)

5. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ connect a vertex of a triangle to the mid-point of the opposite side.
- A. vertex
  - B. median
  - C. altitude
  - D. None of these

Ans. B (Fact)

6. A triangle in which two sides are of equal lengths is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scalene
  - B. acute-angled
  - C. isosceles
  - D. equilateral

Ans. C(FACT)

7.  $\Delta ABC$  is right-angled at C. If  $AC = 5$  cm and  $BC = 12$  cm find the length of AB.
- A. 7 cm
  - B. None of these
  - C. 13 cm
  - D. 17 cm

Ans. C (13, 12, & 5 are Pythagoras triplet, i.e. they satisfy Pythagoras theorem)

8. Which is the longest side in the triangle PQR right angled at P?
- A. PQ
  - B. None of these
  - C. PR
  - D. QR

Ans. D (Side opposite to right angle is longest side of a right angled triangle)

9. A triangle can be drawn if ----- sides given.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. None of these
- D. 1

Ans. B(fact)

10. A triangle can be drawn if two angles and \_-----\_ side given.

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. None of these
- D. 3

Ans. B (Both the angles must be on the know side, then the triangle can be drawn)

11. A triangle can be drawn if ----- angles and one side given.

- A. None of these
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

Ans. C (Both the angles must be on the know side, then the triangle can be drawn)

12. A triangle can be drawn if the hypotenuse and a \_\_\_\_\_ IS KNOWN in the case of a right-angled triangle.

- A. base
- B. None of these
- C. hypotenuse
- D. leg

Ans. D fact)

13. Write the angle opposite to the side LM of  $\Delta$  LMN.

- A.  $\angle M$
- B. None of these

C.  $\angle N$

D.  $\angle L$

Ans. C (Draw the triangle and label it, you will see)

14. A triangle in which all the three sides are of equal lengths is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Isosceles

B. None of these

C. equilateral

D. Scalene

Ans. C(fact)

15. In an equilateral triangle each angle has measure \_\_\_\_\_.

A.  $140^\circ$

B.  $100^\circ$

C.  $120^\circ$

D.  $60^\circ$

Ans. D (All the angles of an equilateral triangle are equal and their sum is 180, so  $3x = 180$  or  $x = 60$ )

16. Two angles of a triangle are  $30^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$ . Find the third angle.

A.  $70^\circ$

B.  $50^\circ$

C.  $60^\circ$

D. None of these

Ans. A (Sum of all the angles has to be 180, so  $x + 30 + 80 = 180$  or  $x = 70$ )

17. In an isosceles triangle ----- sides have same length.

A. None of these

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Ans. D(fact)

18. One of the angles of a triangle is  $80^\circ$  and the other two angles are equal. Find the measure of each of the equal angles.

- A.  $80^\circ$
- B.  $50^\circ$
- C.  $60^\circ$
- D.  $70^\circ$

Ans. B ( $x + x + 80 = 180$  or  $x = 50$ )

19. How many acute angles can a right triangle have?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 0

Ans. A (Since one angle is  $90$  so another two's sum is also  $90$  i.e. both of them is  $<90$  or both are acute angled)

20. How many obtuse angles can a right triangle have?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 0

Ans. D (Since one angle is  $90$  so another two's sum is also  $90$  i.e. both of them is  $<90$  or both are acute angled)