ASSIGNMENT NO. 8

 CHAPTER- CONGRUENCE OF TRIANGLES

CLASS- VII SUBJECT- MATHS

Q1. Define SAS Congruence rule.

Q2. If ∆ABC ~ ∆PQR and <ABC =750, then <PQR is

a) 750 b) 150 c) 900 d) 1050

 A P

Q3. If <A = <P , <B = <Q and <C = <R

 Is ∆ABC ~ ∆PQR ?

 Give reasons in support of your answer.

 B C Q R

Q4. The following pair of triangles are congruent. Find the unknown lengths of the sides.

 A D

 3.5cm 5.8cm

 4.9cm

 B C E F

 4.9cm

Q5.You want to show that ΔART = ΔPQS , If you A P have to use SSS criterion , then you need to show

i) AR = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ii) RT = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iii) AT = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ R R T E T E N

Q6. In the adjoining figure, AC = BD and AD = BC. D C

 Which of the following statements is meaningful?

1. ΔABC ~ ΔABD
2. ΔABC ~ ΔBAD

 A B

Q7. Given below are measurements of some parts of two triangles. Examine whether the two

triangles are congruent or not, by using SAS rule of congruency. If the triangles are congruent,

 then write them in symbolic form.

 ABC PQR

1. AB = 6cm , BC = 5cm PQ = 5cm , QR = 6cm

<B = 600 <Q = 600

1. AB = 4cm , AC = 4.5cm QR = 4.5cm , QP = 4cm

<A = 600 <Q = 550

1. AB = 5cm , BC = 4.5cm PQ = 5cm , QR = 4.5cm

<B = 500 <R = 500

Q8. True / False:-

1. All equilateral triangles are congruent.
2. If three angles of two triangles are equal, then triangles are congruent.
3. A two rupee coin is congruent to a five rupee coin.