Class: 9 Mathematics Chapter: Triangles MM: 30 Marks

Section – A ($1 \times 9 = 9$)

Q1. If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta LKM$, then side of ΔLKM equal to side AC of ΔABC is —

(a) LK, (b) KM, (c) LM, (d) None of these

Q2. In ΔABC, if $\angle A = \angle B + \angle C$, then ΔABC is —

(a) Isosceles, (b) Equilateral, (c) Right Δ, (d) None

Q3. Which of the following is not a criterion for congruency?

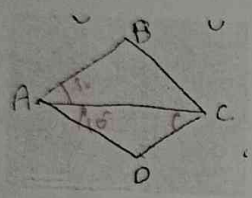
(a) SAS, (b) ASA, (c) SSA, (d) SSS

Q4. In ΔABC & ΔPQR, $AB = PQ$, $\angle B = \angle Q$, the two Δs are congruent by SAS if —

(a) $AC = PR$, (b) $BC = PQ$, (c) $AC = QR$, (d) $BC = QR$

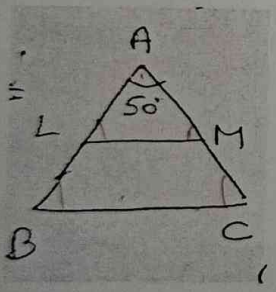
Q5. In fig: if $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta ADC$, $\angle BAC = 30°$, $\angle DAC = 10°$, then $\angle ACD$ = —

(a) 30°, (b) 80°, (c) 50°, (d) 70°



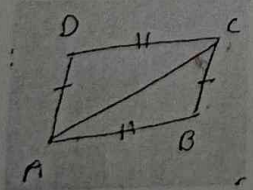
Q6. In fig: ΔABC is isos. Δ, with $AB = AC$ & $LM // BC$. If $\angle A = 50°$, then $\angle B$ = —

(a) 65°, (b) 115°, (c) 130°, (d) 50°



Q7. In fig: $\angle ACB$ = ____

(a) $\angle ACD$, (b) $\angle BAC$, (c) $\angle CAD$, (d) $\angle BAD$



Q8. In fig: if $\angle CAB = \angle DBA$, then $\angle ACB$ = —

(a) $\angle ACD$, (b) $\angle BAC$, (c) $\angle CAD$, (d) $\angle BAD$