

## Chapter 11 : Triangles and Parallel Lines

**ASSESSMENT**  
Max.Marks : 20

**A : Choose the correct alternatives in each of the following :**

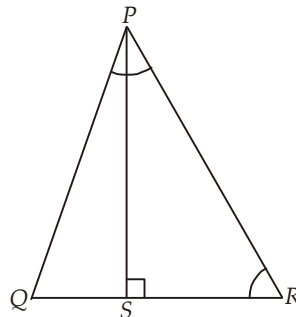
(1 × 5 = 5)

- The sum of lengths of the sides of a triangle is known as its  
 (a) area (b) height (c) region (d) perimeter
- A perpendicular drawn from a vertex to the opposite side of a triangle is known as  
 (a) a median (b) a bisector (c) an altitude (d) all of these
- Parallel lines  
 (a) intersects at only one point (b) intersect at two point (c) do not intersect (d) none of these
- One of the acute angles of a right triangle is  $47^\circ$ . The other acute angle is  
 (a)  $43^\circ$  (b)  $53^\circ$  (c)  $63^\circ$  (d)  $73^\circ$
- In  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $\angle A = 65^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 25^\circ$ , then  $\angle B$  is a  
 (a) acute angle (b) obtuse angle (c) right angle (d) straight angle

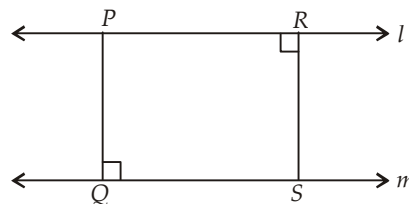
**B : Solve the following :**

(3 × 5 = 15)

- In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $PS \perp QR$ , if  $\angle QPR = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle R = 60^\circ$ , find  $\angle RPS$  and  $\angle Q$ .



- The angles of a  $\triangle ABC$  are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. Find all the angles of the triangle.
- One of the acute angles of a right triangle is  $57.5^\circ$ . Find the other acute angle.
- In the given figure,  $l \parallel m$ ,  $PQ \perp m$ ,  $SR \perp l$ , and  $PQ = 3.5$  cm, find  $RS$ .



- In the given figure,  $ABCD$  is a quadrilateral. Find  $\angle ABC + \angle BCA + \angle CAB + \angle CDA + \angle DAC + \angle ACD$ .

