

# Triangle Questions for SSC Exams (CGL Tier 1, CGL Tier 2 & SSC 10+2) **Triangle Quiz 4** Directions: Study the following questions carefully and choose the right answer: 1. The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 6. The triangle is : A. acute-angled B. right-angled C. obtuse-angled D. either acute-angled or right-angled 2. If the circumcentre of a triangle lies outside it, then the triangle is A. Equilateral B. Acute angled C. Right angled D. Obtuse angled 3. Taking any three of the line segments out of segments of length 2 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm and 6 cm, the number of triangles that can be formed is : C. 1 D. 4 B. 2 A. 3 4. If the length of the sides of a triangle are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6 and the inradius of the triangle is 3 cm, then the altitude of the triangle corresponding to the largest side as base is : A. 7.5 cm B. 6 cm C. 10 cm D. 8 cm 5. ABC is a triangle. The bisectors of the internal angle $\angle B$ and external angle $\angle C$ intersect at D. if $\angle$ BDC = 50°, then $\angle$ A is A. 100° B. 90° C. 120° D. 60°

6. In a triangle ABC, the side BC is extended up to D. Such that CD = AC, if $\angle$ BAD =												
109° and $\angle ACB = 72°$ then the value of $\angle ABC$ is												
A. 35°	B. 60°	C. 40°	D. 45°									
7. I is the incentre of △ABC, ∠ABC = 60° and ∠ACB = 50°. Then ∠BIC is :												
A. 55°	B. 125°	C. 70°	D. 65°									
8. I is the incentre of a triangle ABC. If $\angle ABC = 65^{\circ}$ and $\angle ACB = 55^{\circ}$ , then the value												
of ∠BIC is												
A. 130°	B. 120°	C. 140°	D. 110°									
9. If two angles of a triangle are 21° and 38°, then the triangle is												
A. Rig <mark>ht-angled tria</mark> ngle B. Acute-angled triangle C. Obtuse-angled triangle												
D. Isosceles triangle												
10. In a triangle ABC, if $\angle A + \angle C = 140^{\circ}$ and $\angle A + 3 \angle B = 180^{\circ}$ , then $\angle A$ is equal to												
A. 80°	B. 40°	C. 60°	D. 20°									

#### **Correct Answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
С	D	В	А	А	А	В	В	С	С

#### **Explanations:**

# 1.

Let the sides of the triangle be 3x, 4x and 6x units.

Clearly,  $(3x)^2 + (4x)^2 < (6x)^2$ 

∴ The triangle will be obtuse angled.

Hence, option C is correct.

# 2.

The right bisectors of the sides of a triangle meet at a point. The point of intersection is called circum-centre. For an obtuse angled triangle, circum-centre lies outside the triangle. Hence, option D is correct.

### 3.

We know that **"The sum of two sides of a triangle should be greater than the third side."** Following this we can get only two possible combinations using the given details as mentioned below.

(3, 5, 6) and (2, 5, 6)

Hence, option B is correct.

## 4.



Now,  $\triangle OBA + \triangle BOC + \triangle AOC = \triangle ABC$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 4x \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5x \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6x \times 3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6x \times h$$
  

$$\Rightarrow 6x + \frac{15x}{2} + 9x = 3xh$$
  

$$\Rightarrow 12 + 15 + 18 = 6h$$
  

$$\Rightarrow 45 = 6h$$
  

$$\Rightarrow h = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$
  
Hence, option A is correct.  
5.  

$$A$$
  

$$A$$
  

$$A$$
  

$$C$$
  

$$B$$
  

$$A$$
  

$$C$$
  
We know that, Exterior angle is sum of opposite interior angles  

$$\therefore \ \angle ACE = \angle A + \angle ABC$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = \angle A + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 2y - 2x$$
 ...(i)

Similarly,

 $\angle DCE = \angle DBC + \angle BDC$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y = x + 50°

From equation (i)

 $\angle A = 2(x + 50^{\circ}) - 2x = 2x + 100^{\circ} - 2x = 100^{\circ}$ 

Hence, option A is correct.

## **6**.



We know that, Exterior angle is sum of opposite interior angles

 $\therefore \angle CAD + \angle ADC = \angle ACB = 72^{\circ}$ 

 $2 \angle ADC = 72^{\circ}$  [:  $AC = DC \Rightarrow \angle CAD = \angle ADC$ ]

∠ADC = 36°

In  $\triangle ABD$ , we know that

 $\angle ABC = 180^{\circ} - \angle BAD - \angle ADB = 180^{\circ} - 109^{\circ} - 36^{\circ} = 35^{\circ}$ 

Hence, option A is correct.

#### 7.



In  $\Delta$ IBC, we know that

 $\therefore \angle BIC = 180^\circ - \angle IBC - \angle ICB = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 25^\circ = 125^\circ$ 

Hence, option B is correct.

8.



$$\angle ICB = \frac{1}{2} \angle ACB = 27.5^{\circ}$$

In  $\triangle$ IBC, we know that

Hence, option B is correct.

# 9.

Third angle of triangle =  $180^\circ - 21^\circ - 38^\circ = 121^\circ > 90^\circ$ 

i.e. obtuse angle.

Hence, option C is correct.

# 10.

We know that, the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180°

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 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ 

 $\therefore \ \angle B = 180^{\circ} - 140^{\circ} = 40^{\circ} \quad [\because \ \angle A + \angle C = 140^{\circ}]$ 

It is also given,

- $\angle A + 3 \angle B = 180^{\circ}$
- $\Rightarrow \angle A + 3 \times 40^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$
- $\Rightarrow \angle A = 180^\circ 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

Hence, option C is correct.

