# Grade 7 Practical Geometry Worksheets

Grade 7 Maths Practical Geometry Multiple **Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. **A triangle can be constructed by taking its sides as:**
(a) 1.4 cm, 3.2 cm, 4.6 cm
(b) 2.3 cm, 3.2 cm, 5.5 cm
(c) 1.8 cm, 1.8 cm, 5 cm
(d) 2 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm

2. **A triangle can be constructed by taking two of its angles with any side as:**
(a) 120°, 30°
(b) 70°, 120°
(c) 90°, 90c°
(d) 60°, 120°

3. **Which geometrical instrument can be used to draw an arc:**
(a) Scale
(b) Compass
(c) Set square 30°, 60°, 90°
(d) Set square 45°, 45°, 90°

4. **How many lines can be drawn parallel to a given line, through a point outside the given line?**
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Many lines
(d) None

5. **In a AABC it is given that ∠B = 37° and ∠C = 29°. Then the value of ∠A is:**
(a) 86°
(b) 66°
(c) 114°
(d) 57°

6. **The sum of any two sides of a triangle is always:**
(a) Equal to the third side
(b) Less than the third side
(c) Greater than or equal to the third side
(d) Greater than the third side

7. **△ ABC is right angled at A. If AB = 24cm and AC = 7cm, then the value of BC is:**
(a) 31cm
(b) 17cm

(c) 25cm
(d) 28cm

**8. The angles of a triangle are (3x)°, (2x − 7)° and (4x − 11)°, than the value of x**
(a) 18
(b) 20
(c) 22
(d) 30

**9. In a △ ABC if ∠A − ∠B = 33° and ∠B − ∠C = 18°. then the value of ∠B is:**
(a) 35°
(b) 45°
(c) 55°
(d) 57°

**10. In a ABC if 2∠A = 3∠B = 6∠C. Then the value of ∠B is:**
(a) 30°
(b) 45°
(c) 60°
(d) 90°

## Grade 7 Maths Practical Geometry Fill In The Blanks

1. ………….. line (s) can be drawn parallel to a given line.
2. ………….. sides and the …………….. angle between them are enough to construct a triangle.
3. ………….. angles and the ………….. side included between them is enough to construct a triangle.
4. For construction of a triangle, the sum of three angles of a triangle should be ……………….. .
5. The ………………… angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of interior opposite angles.

## Grade 7 Maths Practical Geometry Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Draw two parallel lines at a distance of 5 cm apart.
2. Draw a triangle whose side are of length 4 cm, 5 cm and 6 cm.
3. Construct an obtuse angled triangle which has a base of 5 cm and base angles of 30° and 110°.
4. Construct a triangle ABC whose sides AB − 3 cm, BC = 4 cm and ∠B = 60°.