## Basic proportionality theorem and mid point theorem

Put the sentences below into the right order, as shown in the example.

| A | and find the value of EF, |
| :--- | :--- |
| B | So if DE is drawn |
| C | and AD is equal to EF. |
| D | Now after this we have |
| E | is parallel and equal to the half |
| F | half of the side BC. |
| G | parallel to BC, |
| H | CD is given parallel to EF, |
| I | This is exactly what we mean |
| J | which is simply 8. |
| K | D end E are the mid points |
| L | is equal to AE over EC. |
| M | Is it 3 ? Is it 4? |
| N | then we have that DE is parallel to BC, |
| O | of any two sides of a triangle |
| P | divides the other two sides in the same ratio. |
| Q | it would divide the side $A B$ |
| R | of the third side. |
| S | the basic proportionnality theorem. |
| T | and DE is also |
| U | Is it 8, is it 6 or is it 10? |
| V | It said that in triangle AEF, |
| W | and side AC proportionally. |
| X | of sides AB and AC, |
| Y | In a triangle, if a line is drawn |
| Z | here is an example based upon these theorems. |
| AA | Simply apply the mid point theorem |
| AB | If in triangle ABC, |
| AC | Now, after all these theorems, |
| AD | A line basically joining the mid points |
| AE | Also, CD is equal to 4. |
| AF | by the mid point theorem. |
| AG | So what is the measure of EF? |
| AH | Then we have the mid point theorem. |
| parallel to one side of a triangle (then it) |  |
| That means AD over DB |  |

