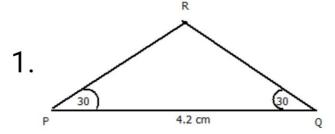1.

2. congruent.

Explanation:

If three sides and three angles of one triangle are equal to three sides and three angles of second triangle then the two triangles are said to be congruent.

3. $\angle A = \angle B$.

Explanation:

In an isosceles triangle, the angles opposite to equal sides are equal.

In $\triangle ABC$, the angle opposite to side BC is $\angle A$ and the angle opposite to side CA is $\angle B$.

Hence, if BC = CA, then $\angle A = \angle B$.

4. SSS.

Explanation:

If three sides of a triangle are equal to three corresponding sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are said to be congruent according to SSS congruency criterion.

Given, in $\triangle$ABC and $\triangle$QPR,

AB = QP, AC = QR, BC= PR

Therefore, $\triangle$ABC $\cong$ $\triangle$QPR , by SSS congruency criterion.

5. False.

Explanation:

According to angle sum property of a triangle, sum of 3 angles of a triangle should be 180°.

6. Yes.

Explanation:
Given, in $\triangle$PQR, PQ = 5 cm, $\angle$PQR= 115° and $\angle$QRP = 30°

We can locate point R, by constructing the third $\angle$QPR = 35° [180°- (115° + 30°)] from the point P, which meets $\angle$PQR at R