# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GACHIBOWLI, GPRA CAMPUS, HYD-32 SAMPLE PAPER 01 FOR PERIODIC TEST II EXAM (2018-19)

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS(041)

## BLUE PRINT FOR PERIODIC TEST II EXAM: CLASS IX

Chapter	VSA (1 mark)	SA – I (2 marks)	SA – II (3 marks)	LA (4 marks)	Total
Number System	1(1)	2(1)	6(2)	4(1)	13(5)
Polynomials	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	4(1)	10(4)
<b>Coordinate Geometry</b>	1(1)		3(1)	4(1)	8(3)
Linear Equation in two variables		2(1)	3(1)	4(1)	9(3)
Introduction to Euclid's Geometry	1(1)		3(1)		4(2)
Lines and Angles	2(2)	2(1)	3(1)	4(1)	11(4)
Triangles		2(1)	6(2)	4(1)	12(4)
Quadrilaterals		2(1)	3(1)	8(2)	13(4)
Total	6(6)	12(6)	30(10)	32(8)	80(30)

## MARKING SCHEME FOR PERIODIC TEST II EXAM

SECTION	MARKS	NO. OF QUESTIONS	TOTAL
VSA	1	6	08
SA – I	2	6	12
SA – II	3	10	30
LA	4	8	32
	80		

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SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS MAX. MARKS: 80 CLASS: IX DURATION: 3 HRS

#### **General Instructions:**

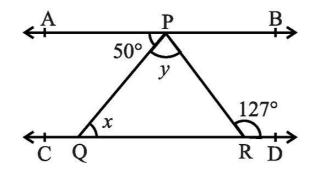
- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 30 questions divided into four Sections A, B, C and D.
- (iii). Section A comprises of 6 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 10 questions of 3 marks each and Section D comprises of 8 questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). Use of Calculators is not permitted

## SECTION - A

- 1. State "PLAYFAIR" axiom.
- 2. Rationalize the denominator of  $\frac{3-\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}}$ .
- **3.** Find the value of k, if x = 2, y = 1 is a solution of the equation 2x + 3y = k.
- **4.** One of the angles of a triangle is 50° and the other two angles are equal. Find the measure of each of the equal angles.
- 5. If x + 6 is a factor of  $p(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + k$ , find the value of k.
- **6.** Write the coordinates of the point lying on x-axis and with x-coordinate 4.

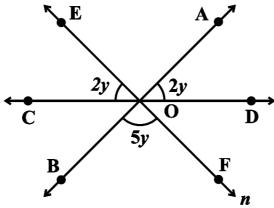
#### SECTION - B

- 7. Show that 1.272727...... can be expressed in the form of  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where p and q are integers and  $q \neq 0$ .
- **8.** In the below figure, if AB || CD,  $\angle$ APQ = 50° and  $\angle$ PRD = 127°, find x and y.



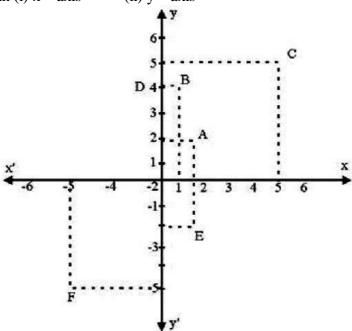
- **9.** The angles of quadrilateral are in the ratio 3:5:9:13. Find all the angles of the quadrilateral.
- **10.**  $\triangle$ ABC is right angled in which  $\angle$  A = 90° and AB = AC. Find  $\angle$  B and  $\angle$  C.
- **11.** Factorise:  $27x^3 \frac{1}{216} \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x$

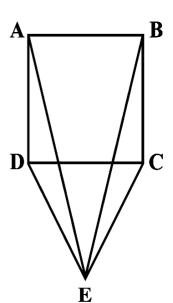
12. In the below figure, AB, CD and EF are three lines concurrent at O. Find the value of y.



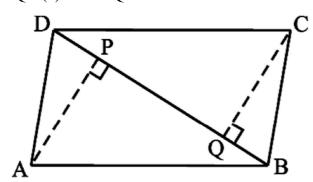
SECTION - C

**13.** From the figure, find the coordinates of A, B, C, D, E and F. Which of the points are mirror image in (i) x – axis (ii) y – axis



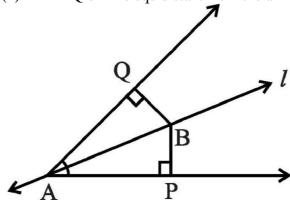


- **14.** In the adjacent figure,  $\triangle$  CDE is an equilateral triangle formed on a side CD of a square ABCD. Show that  $\triangle$  ADE  $\cong$   $\triangle$  BCE.
- **15.** In the below figure, ABCD is a parallelogram and AP and CQ are perpendiculars from vertices A and C on diagonal BD. Show that (i)  $\Delta APB \cong \Delta CQD$  (ii) AP = CQ

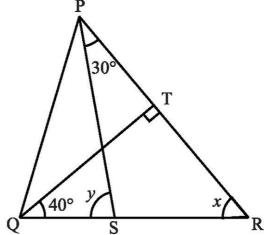


**16.** If 
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$
, find  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ 

- 17. If a and b are rational numbers and  $\frac{7-4\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}$ , find the values of a and b.
- **18.** If a point C lies between two points A and B such that AC = BC, then prove that  $AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$ . Explain by drawing the figure.
- **19.** The Autorikshaw fare in a city is charged Rs 10 for the first kilometer and @ Rs 4 per kilometer for subsequent distance covered. Write the linear equation to express the above statement. Draw the graph of the linear equation.
- **20.** Without actual division, prove that  $2x^4 5x^3 + 2x^2 x + 2$  is divisible by  $x^2 3x + 2$ .
- **21.** Line l is the bisector of an angle  $\angle A$  and B is any point on l. BP and BQ are perpendiculars from B to the arms of  $\angle A$  (see the below figure). Show that:
  - (i)  $\triangle$  APB  $\cong$   $\triangle$ AQB (ii) BP = BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of  $\angle$ A.



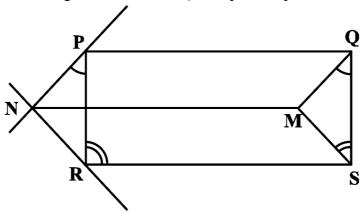
**22.** In the above sided figure, if QT  $\perp$  PR,  $\angle$ TQR = 40° and  $\angle$ SPR = 30°, find x and y.



## SECTION - D

- 23. Simplify  $\frac{4+\sqrt{5}}{4-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{4-\sqrt{5}}{4+\sqrt{5}}$  by rationalizing the denominator.
- **24.** If in two right triangles, hypotenuse and one side of a triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and one side of other triangle, prove that the two triangles are congruent

- **25.** Solve the equation 2x + 1 = x 3, and represent the solution(s) on (i) the number line, (ii) the Cartesian plane.
- **26.** The polynomial  $f(x)=x^4-2x^3+3x^2-ax+b$  when divided by (x-1) and (x+1) leaves the remainders 5 and 19 respectively. Find the values of a and b. Hence, find the remainder when f(x) is divided by (x-3).
- **27.** ABCD is a rectangle and P, Q, R and S are mid-points of the sides AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Show that the quadrilateral PQRS is a rhombus.
- **28.** In below figure, PQ and RS are two equal and parallel line-segments. Any point M not lying on PQ or RS is joined to Q and S and lines through P parallel to QM and through R parallel to SM meet at N. Prove that line segments MN and PQ are equal and parallel to each other.



**29.** Plot the following points on a graph paper:

X	1	2	3	4	5
y	5	8	11	14	17

Join these points. What do you observe?

**30.** In the above sided figure, the sides AB and AC of a triangle ABC are produced to points E and D respectively. If bisectors BO and CO of  $\angle$ CBE and  $\angle$ BCD respectively meet at point O, then prove that  $\angle$ BOC =  $90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \angle$ BAC.

