

NUMBER SYSTEM, POLYNOMIAL, CO-ORNATE GEOMETRY, LINEAR EQUATION, **EUCLID'S GEOMETRY, LINES & ANGLES** 

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## **MARKS: 80**

## **MATHEMATICS**

TIME : 3 :00 HR

- State whether of the following statement are true or false. [1x5=5]
  - (i) Every natural number is a whole number.
  - (ii) Every integer is a whole number.
  - (iii) Only one line can pass through a single point.
  - (iv) If two circles are equal, then their radii are equal.
  - (v)  $\sqrt{23}$  is an irrational number.
- 2. Solve [1x5=5]
  - (i) Write  $\frac{1}{11}$  in decimal expansion.
  - (ii)  $125^{\frac{1}{3}}$
  - (iii) Find the value of the polynomial  $5x 4x^2 + 3$  at x = 2.
  - (iv) Find the zero of the polynomial p(x) = x 5.
  - (v) Is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  rational or irrational.
- Rationalise the denominators of the following:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7-\sqrt{6}}}$ [2]
- Find :  $16^{\frac{3}{4}}$ [2]
- Find the remainder when  $x^2 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$  is divided by x + 1[2]
- Use suitable identities to find the following products: (3x-2x)(3+2x) [2]
- 7. Evaluate the following products without multiplying directly:

## 103×107.

[2]

Factorize  $2x^2 + 7x + 3$ .

[2]

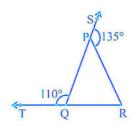
Find five rational numbers between 3 and 4.

[2]

10. Draw the graph of the following linear equation in two variables:

[2] Y = 3x

11. In Fig. sides QP and RQ of PQR are produced to points S and T respectively. If  $\angle$  SPR = 135° and  $\angle$  PQT = 110°, find  $\angle$  PRQ [2]



**12.** In Fig. if AC = BD, then prove that AB = CD.

[2]

- D
- **13.** Express the following in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where p and q are integers and

 $q \neq 0$  (i)  $0.4\overline{7}$ [3]

- **14.** Simplify:  $2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{5}}$ [3]
- **15.** Factorise:  $3x^2 x 4$ [3]
- 16. Evaluate the following using suitable identities: (99)<sup>3</sup> [3]
- 17. What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine [3] the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?

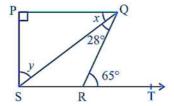
18. Draw the graph of the following linear equation in two variables:

$$3 = 2x + y$$
 [3]

- 19. 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. [3]
- **20.** Express the following in the form  $\frac{p}{a}$ , where p and q are integers and

$$q \neq 0$$
 (i)  $0.\overline{001}$  [3]

**21.** In Fig. if PQ  $\perp$  PS, PQ | | SR,  $\angle$  SQR = 28° and  $\angle$  QRT = 65°, then find the values of x and y. [3]



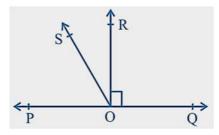
- **22.** Write the answer of each of the following questions: [3]
  - (i) What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
  - (ii) What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?
  - (iii) Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.
- 23. In countries like USA and Canada, temperature is measured in Fahrenheit, whereas in countries like India, it is measured in Celsius.

Class 9th MP Board Sunday Test

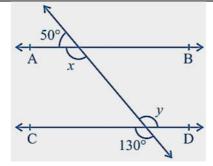
Here is a linear equation that converts Fahrenheit to Celsius:

$$F = \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)C + 32 \tag{5}$$

- (i) Draw the graph of the linear equation above using Celsius for x-axis and Fahrenheit for y-axis.
- (ii) If the temperature is 30° C, what is the temperature in Fahrenheit?
- (iii) I the temperature is 95°F, what is the temperature in Celsius?
- (iv) If the temperature is 0°C, what is the temperature in Fahrenheit and if the temperature is 0°F, what is the temperature in Celsius?
- **24.** Expand each of the following, using suitable identities:  $(-2x + 3y + 2z)^2$  [5]
- **25.** In Fig. POQ is a line. Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR. Prove that  $\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2} (\angle QOS \angle POS)$ . **[5]**



**26.** In Fig. find the values of x and y and then show that AB | CD. [5]





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