KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GACHIBOWLI, HYDERABAD SAMPLE PAPER 04 : PERIODIC TEST – 1 (2019 – 20) CLASS – IX MATHEMATICS

T.T. 1:30

M.M. 40

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Question paper is divided into four sections: Section A contains 10 Objective type questions each carry 1 mark, Section B contains 3 questions each carry 2 marks, Section C contains 4 questions each carry 3 marks and Section D contains 3 questions each carry 4 marks.

SECTION – A (1 mark each)

1.	Simplify: $\sqrt{72} + \sqrt{800} - \sqrt{18}$			
	(a) $2\sqrt{2}$	(b) $3\sqrt{2}$	(c) $23\sqrt{2}$	(d) 0
2.	Simplify: $16^{-\frac{1}{4}} \times \sqrt[4]{16}$	(b) ()	(c) 8	(d) none of these
	(a) 1	(0) 0		(d) none of these
3.	Write the coefficients of x^3 in $5x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 9$			
	(a) - 6	(b) 5	(c) /	(d) none of these
4.	Write the coefficient of y in the expansion of $(5 - y)^2$.			
	(a) 10	(b) –10	(c) –1	(d) none of these
5.	Find the value of the polynomial $p(y) = y^2 - 5y + 6$ at $y = -2$			
	(a) 10	(b) 20	(c) 8	(d) none of these
6.	Find the perpendicular distance of the point $P(5, 7)$ from the y-axis.			
	(a) 12	(b) 5	(c) 7	(d) none of these
7.	Write the coordinate of a point whose abscissa is -7 and ordinate is 2.			
	(a) (- 7, 2)	(b) (7, 2)	(c) (7, – 2)	(d) none of these
8.	Find a, if linear equation $3x - ay = 6$ has one solution as (4, 3).			
	(a) 3	(b) 6	(c) 2	(d) none of these
9.	How many solution(s) of the linear equation $2x - 5y = 7$ has?			
	(a) one solution (b) two solutions			
	(c) infinitely many solutions (d) none of these			

10. At what point the graph of the linear equation 2x - y = 7 cuts the y-axis. (a) (7, 0) (b) (0, 7) (c) (0, -7) (d) (-7, 0)

SECTION – B (2 marks each)

11. Find two solutions for the equation 4x + 3y = 24. How many solutions of this equation are possible?

12. Simplify $\frac{6-4\sqrt{3}}{6+4\sqrt{3}}$ by rationalising the denominator.

- **13.** In which quadrant, will the point lies, if
 - (i) the ordinate is 2 and the abscissa is -3
 - (ii) the abscissa is -4 and the ordinate is -2
 - (iii) the ordinate is -3 and the abscissa is 4
 - (iv) the ordinate is 3 and the abscissa is -2

SECTION – C(3 marks each)

14. If $p = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$ and $q = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$, then find $p^2 + q^2$.

- **15.** Express 1.2353535... in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.
- **16.** If 2x + 3y = 12 and xy = 6, find the value of $8x^3 + 27y^3$.
- 17. In the given figure, it is given that $\angle 1 = \angle 4$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 2$. By which Euclid's axiom, it can be shown that if $\angle 2 = \angle 4$, then $\angle 1 = \angle 3$.



SECTION – D (4 marks each)

- **18.** Find the value of a and b so that polynomial $p(x) = x^3 3x^2 ax + b$ has (x + 1) and (x 5) as factors.
- 19. (i) Plot the points A(-5, -2), B(1, -2), C(6, 4) and D(0, 4).
 (ii) Join the points to get AB, BC, CD and DA. Name the figure so obtained.
 (iii) Find the coordinates of a point where the line AB intersects the y-axis.
- **20.** In a class, number of girls is x and that of boys is y. Also, the number of girls is 10 more than the number of boys. Write the given data in the form of a linear equation in two variables. Also, represent it graphically. Find graphically the number of girls, if the number of boys is 20.

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