## Note: All questions are compulsory; marks are indicated under the section.

## Section -A(each question carries 01 mark)

1. Which graph is parallel to $x$-axis?
(a) $y=x+1$
(b) $y=2$
(c) $\mathrm{x}=3$
(d) $x=2 y$
2. Which point lies on $x$-axis?
(a) $(3,2)$
(b) $(-3,2)$
(c) $(2,0)$
(d) $(-1,-2)$

3 What is the median of the data $78,56,22,34,45,54,39,68,54,84$ ?
(a) 54
(b) 53
(c) 55
(d) 51
4. The number of zeros of a polynomial $x^{2}+4 x+2$ is
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) none of these
5. The polynomial of type $a x^{2}+b x+c, a=0$ is of type
(a) linear
(b) quadratic
(c) cubic
(d) Biquadratic
6. If $x+2$ is a factor of $x^{3}-2 a x^{2}+16$, then value of $a$ is
(a) 3
(b) 1
(c) 4
(d) 2
7. If in a parallelogram its diagonals bisect each other at right angles and are equal, then it is a
I. Square
II. Rectangle
III. Rhombus
IV. Parallelogram
8. A quadrilateral with only one pair of opposite sides parallel is called:
I. Trapezium
II. Square
III. Rectangle
IV. Rhombus
9. The number $(3-\sqrt{3})(3+\sqrt{3})$ is
(a) an irrational number
(b) a rational number
(c) not a natural number
(d) none of these
10. On simplifying $8^{3} \times 2^{4}$ we get
(a) $16^{7}$
(b) $2^{13}$
(c) $2^{10}$
(d) $8^{4}$
11. The number $1.101001000100001 \ldots$ is
(a) a natural number
(b) a whole number
(c) a rational number
(d) an irrational number
12. Distance of a point $A(-4,-5)$ from $X$ axis is
a. 4 unit
b. 5 unit
c. -4 unit
d.-5 unit
13. If two complementary angles are in the ratio $13: 5$, then the angles are:
a) $13 x^{\circ}, 5 x^{0}$
b) $25^{\circ}, 65^{\circ}$
c) $65^{\circ}, 25^{\circ}$
d) $65^{\circ}, 35^{\circ}$
14.If $A B \| C D, E F \perp C D$ and $\angle G E D=135^{\circ}$ as per the figure given below.


The value of $\angle A G E$ is:
a) $120^{\circ}$
b) $140^{\circ}$
c) $90^{\circ}$
d) $135^{\circ}$
15. The volume of hemisphere whose radius is $r$, is:
a. $4 / 3 \pi r^{3}$
b. $4 \pi r^{3}$
c. $2 \pi r^{3}$
d. $2 / 3 \pi r^{3}$
16.If the radius of a sphere is doubled, then its volume will become
a. same
b. double
c. four times
d. 8 times
17. The longest chord of the circle is:
a. Radius
b. Arc
c. Diameter
d. Segment
18. The mode of the given data: $4,6,5,9,3,2,7,7,6,5,4,9,10,10,3,4,7,6,9,9$ is;
a. 7
b. 9
c. 10
d. 6
19. The mean of $x+2, x+3, x+4$ and $x-2$ is:
a. $(x+7) / 4$
b. $(2 x+7) / 4$
c. $(3 x+7) / 4$
d. $(4 x+7) / 4$
20.If volume and surface area of sphere are numerically equal then its radius is
a. 3 unit
b. 4 unit
c. 2 unit
d. none of these

## Section B (each question carries 2 marks)

21. Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$
22. Write 2.53 in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$
23.Write identity $(a+b+c)^{2}$ and then Expand $(2 x-y+z)^{2}$
23. prove that $A B=C D$, in the given concentric circles

24. Marks of top 20 students are given below, find the mean marks of the following data

| Marks | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No of <br> students | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 |

## Section C (each question carries 3 marks)

26. Represent $\sqrt{8.6}$ on number line. (step of construction need not to be written)
27. In which quadrant or on which axis the following point lie
A (2, -3)
B $(-3,4)$
C (-4,0)
D (0, -5)
$E(-2,-3)$
F $(2,4)$
28. In the given figure, $P O Q$ is a line. Ray $O R$ is perpendicular to line $P Q$. $O S$ is another ray lying between rays $O P$ and $O R$. Prove that $\angle R O S=\frac{1}{2}(\angle Q O S-\angle P O S)$.

29.If diagonals of a parallelogram are equal then show that it is a rectangle.
29. The diameter of a moon is approximately one sixth of the diameter of a earth ,find the ratio of (i) surface area (ii) Volume
30. Two circles having radii 5 cm and 3 cm intersect each other at two distinct points. If the distance between their centres is 4 cm , then what is the length of the common chord.

## Section $D$ (each question carries 5 marks)

32. In fig ,the side $Q R$ of triangle $P Q R$ is produced to a point S . If the bisectors of $\angle P Q R$ and $\angle$ meet at point $T$, then prove that $\angle Q T R=\frac{1}{2} \angle Q P R$.


Or
In figure PQ and RS are two mirrors placed parallel to each other .An incident ray AB strikes the mirror $P Q$ at $B$ and reflected ray moves along the path $B C$ and strikes the mirror $R S$ at $C$ and again reflects back along CD. Prove that AB II CD


Fig. 6.33
33. State and prove mid-point theorem.
34. Prove that $x^{3}+y^{3}+z^{3}=3 x y z$, if $x+y+z=0$. using above identity find the value of $(-15)^{3}+(7)^{3}+(8)^{3}$.

Factorise : $x^{3}-23 x^{2}+142 x-120$
35.Height of 50 students of class 9 are given below. Draw histogram and frequency polygon of the given data.

| Height (in cm) | $120-130$ | $130-140$ | $140-150$ | $150-160$ | $160-170$ | $170-180$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No of students | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 3 |
| Section E (Each case study carries 4 marks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Case study question 1

Read the Source/Text given below and answer any four questions:


There is a square park $A B C D$ in the middle of Saket colony in Delhi. Four children Deepak, Ashok, Arjun and Deepa went to play with their balls. The colour of the ball of Ashok, Deepak, Arjun and Deepa are red, blue, yellow and green respectively.
All four children roll their ball from centre point $O$ in the direction of $X O Y, X^{\prime} O Y, X^{\prime} O Y^{\prime}$ and $X O Y^{\prime}$.
Their balls stopped as shown in the above image.
Answer the following questions:

1. What are the coordinates of the ball of Ashok?
a) $(4,3)$
b) $(3,4)$
c) $(4,4)$
d) $(3,3)$
2. What are the coordinates of the ball of Deepa?
a) $(2,-3)$
b) $(3,2)$
c) $(2,3)$
d) $(2,2)$
3. What the line $X O X^{\prime}$ is called?
a) y-axis
b) ordinate
c) $x$-axis
d) origin
4. What the point $O(0,0)$ is called?
a) $y$-axis
b) ordinate
c) $x$-axis
d) origin
5. What is the ordinate of the ball of Arjun?
a) -3
b) 3
d) 4
d) 2

## Case study question 2

Too different students were given equal amount of clay to make model of solid shapes. Mohan made a spherical ball of radius 7 cm and measured its volume and surface area, whereas Ravi made a cone of radius 7 cm and measured the height.
Answer the following (1+1+2)
(i) Which formula Mohan used to find volume of clay
(ii) Which formula Mohan used to find surface Area
(iii) What is height of Ravi's model

## Case study question 3

Three shops are there on a circular path of radius 5 m with centre $o$. shortest distance from shop $A$ to $B$ is 6 m from $B$ to $C$ is 6 m find.

1. Whether $O B$ is perpendicular bisector of $A C$ justify
2. Find the shortest distance from shop $A$ to $C($ Length $A C)$
