



# BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE & SECONDARY EDUCATION, HYDERABAD SINDH

*Excellence – Equity – Empathy*

Time: 2 Hours

MATHEMATICS MODEL PAPER (CLASS IX)

Marks: 75

(Condensed Syllabus)

## SECTION "A"

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Marks 37

Q1: Choose the correct answer.

- (i)  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  is the set of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Natural numbers (b) Integers (c) Whole numbers (d) Odd numbers
- (ii) Set of all real numbers between 1 and 2 is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Empty set (b) Infinite set (c) Finite set (d) None of these
- (iii)  $\sqrt{2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ number.  
(a) natural (b) even (c) rational (d) irrational
- (iv) If  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 3$  then  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) 15
- (v)  $x^2 + xyz + 4$  is a polynomial of degree \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 8
- (vi)  $y^3 + z^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a)  $(y - z)(y^2 + yz + z^2)$  (b)  $(y - z)(y^2 + 2yz + z^2)$   
(c)  $(y + z)(y^2 + 2yz + z^2)$  (d)  $(y + z)(y^2 - yz + z^2)$
- (vii) One and only one \_\_\_\_\_ can pass through three non-collinear points.  
(a) Line (b) Plane (c) Line segment (d) Ray
- (viii) Supplement of  $70^\circ$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a)  $20^\circ$  (b)  $-70^\circ$  (c)  $130^\circ$  (d)  $110^\circ$
- (ix) Which of the following is not a convex set.  
(a) Line (b) Line segment (c) Circle (d) Plane
- (x) A triangle having no sides congruent, is called \_\_\_\_\_ triangle .  
(a) Isosceles (b) Scalene (c) Equilateral (d) Right
- (xi) If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, the \_\_\_\_\_ angles are congruent.  
(a) Interior (b) Exterior (c) Adjacent (d) Alternate .
- (xii) Sum of all angles of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a)  $360^\circ$  (b)  $180^\circ$  (c)  $90^\circ$  (d)  $40^\circ$
- (xiii)  $(5x - 9)(5x + 9) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a)  $5x^2 - 81$  (b)  $5x^2 + 81$  (c)  $25x^2 - 81$  (d)  $25x^2 + 81$
- (xiv) The characteristic of  $\log 56.34$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
- (xv) The natural logarithm has the base \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a)  $\pi$  (b) e (c) 10 (d) 0
- (xvi)  $(x - y)^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a)  $x^3 - y^3 - 3xy$  (b)  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$   
(c)  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$  (d)  $x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$
- (xvii) A parallelogram whose each angle is right angle, is called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Rhombus (b) Rectangle (c) Trapezoid (d) None of these
- (xviii) \_\_\_\_\_ lines can pass through a point.  
(a) Infinite (b) Finite (c) One (d) No
- (xix) If  $(x + 5, 1 + y) = (7, 2)$  then values of x and y are \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.  
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 1 (c) 2 and -1 (d) none of these

- (xx) The point  $(-2, 7)$  is located in \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.  
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
- (xxi) The ordinate of any point on x-axis is always \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Non-zero (b) Zero (c) Negative (d) Positive
- (xxii) \_\_\_\_\_ is multiplicative identity in set of real numbers.  
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) None of these
- (xxiii) The expression  $x^2 \times 5y - 3$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Monomial (b) Trinomial (c) Binomial (d) All of these
- (xxiv) The H.C.F of  $6x^3y^2$  and  $4x^2y^3$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a)  $6x^3y^3$  (b)  $6x^2y^2$  (c)  $2x^2y^2$  (d)  $4x^2y^2$
- (xxv)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ matrix.  
 (a) Square (b) Scalar (c) Unit (d) All of these
- (xxvi) The matrix A is called \_\_\_\_\_ matrix if its determinant is zero.  
 (a) Rectangular (b) Square (c) Singular (d) Non-singular
- (xxvii)  $(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a)  $2(x + y)^2$  (b)  $x^2 + y^2$  (c)  $2(x^2 + y^2)$  (d)  $4xy$
- (xxviii) The order of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a)  $0 \times 0$  (b)  $1 \times 2$  (c)  $2 \times 1$  (d)  $1 \times 1$
- (xxix) If two adjacent angles are supplementary then their non-common arms are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Coincident (b) Collinear (c) Non-collinear (d) Perpendicular
- (xxx) The sum of two complementary angles is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.  
 (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 360 (d) 100
- (xxxii)  $\sqrt{3}$  is surd of order \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these
- (xxxiii)  $\frac{\sqrt{256} - \sqrt{144}}{\sqrt{16}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 1 (d) none of these
- (xxxiv)  $\sqrt[3]{125} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 50 (b) 25 (c) 15 (d) 5
- (xxxv) Factors of  $2x^3 + 2y^3$  are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a)  $(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$  (b)  $2(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$   
 (c)  $(x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$  (d)  $2(x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$
- (xxxvi) If  $\log_2 x = 6$  then  $x$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 128 (b) 64 (c) 32 (d) 16
- (xxxvii) In a right triangle, the acute angles are \_\_\_\_\_ angles.  
 (a) Supplementary (b) Alternate (c) Complementary (d) Corresponding
- (xxxviii) The sum of two supplementary angles is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ degrees  
 (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 360 (d) 100



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## SECTION B

Marks 24

**NOTE:** Attempt any SIX from the following .Each question carries 4 marks.

- Q.2 If  $a, b$  represent elements of  $Z^+$ , find the domain and range of the relation  
 $R = \{(a, b) | 2a + b = 10\}$ .
- Q.3 If  $U = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\}$ ,  $A = \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 19\}$  and  $B = \{2, 4, 6, \dots, 20\}$  then prove any one of the De Morgan's Laws.
- Q.4 If  $x = \sqrt{5} + 2$  then find the value of  $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$ .
- Q.5 Find the value of  $\frac{\sqrt{431.5} \times (1.2)^2}{\sqrt[3]{36.98}}$  using logarithms.
- Q.6 Find the value of  $8ab(a^2 + b^2)$  when  $a + b = 5$  and  $a - b = -5$ .
- Q.7 What should be subtracted from  $2x^4 + 3x^3 - x^2 - 1$  so that it becomes exactly divisible by  $x - 2$ ?
- Q.8 Find the value of  $27x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$  when  $3x - \frac{1}{x} = 2$ .
- Q.9 Factorize any two : (i)  $x^4 + 4$  (ii)  $6x^2 + 11x - 10$  (iii)  $2x^3 - 250y^3$ .

## SECTION C LONG QUESTIONS

Marks 14

**Note:** Attempt any ONE (a & b) from the following.

- Q.10 (b) Define any two of the following with figures.  
(i) Line segment (ii) Adjacent angles (iii) Ray
- (b) Apply Cramer's Rule to solve the system of equations :  
$$4x - 3y = 7$$
$$5x + 2y = 3$$
- Q.13 (a) If two lines intersect, the vertical angles so formed are congruent. Prove it.
- (b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $A^{-1}$  and verify that  $AA^{-1} = I$ .