

INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT II

Subject : Mathematics

SET 1

Class: IX

Marks: 25

Date: 28.08.2013

Time: 45 minutes

General Instructions:

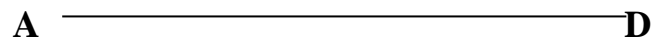
- * All questions are compulsory
- The question paper consists of 11 questions divided into 4 sections A,B,C and D. Section-A comprises of 3 questions of 1 mark each, Section-B comprises of 4 questions of 2 marks each, Section-C comprises of 2 questions of 3 marks each and Section-D comprises of 2 questions of 4 marks each.
- Question numbers 1 to 3 in section-A are multiple choice questions where you are to select one correct option out of the given four.

Section – A

- 1 Point (0, 7) lies :
a) in I quadrant b) on x-axis c) on y-axis d) in IV quadrant
- 2 ‘Lines are parallel if they do not intersect’ is stated in the form of :
a) an axiom b) a definition c) a postulate d) a proof
- 3 If the measure of an angle is twice the measure of its supplementary angle, then the measure of the angle is :
a) 60° b) 90° c) 120° d) 130°

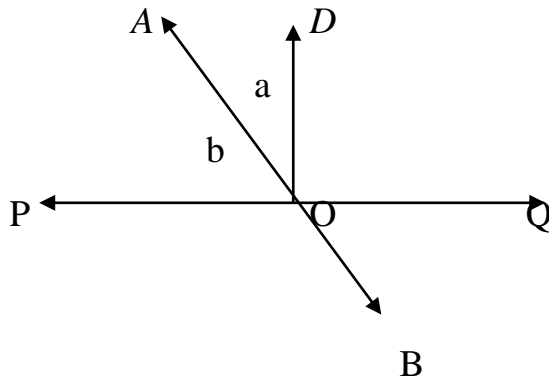
Section – B

- 4** In the figure, if $AC = BD$, then prove that $AB = CD$



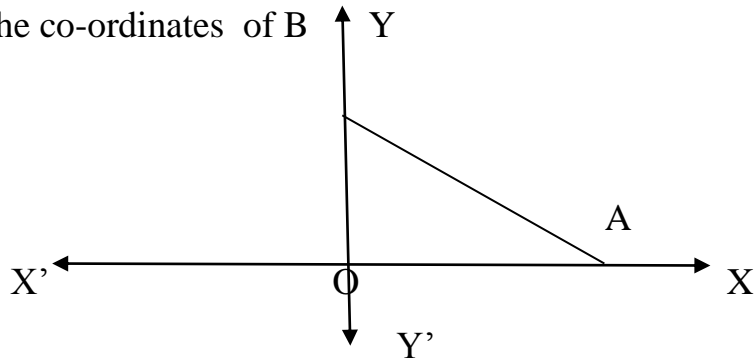
- 5 Prove that the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180°
- 6 A point lies on x-axis at a distance of 7 units from y-axis . What are its coordinates? What will be the coordinates of a point if it lies on y-axis at a distance of (-7) units from x – axis?

- 7 In the figure, lines PQ and AB intersect at O. If $\angle DOQ = 90^\circ$ and $a:b = 2:3$ find c .



Section C

- 8 In the figure, AOB is a triangle with co-ordinates of A and O as (4,0) and (0,0) respectively. $AB = 5$. Find the co-ordinates of B



- 9 Mark the points (0,2), (3,0), (-3,0) and (0,-2) on a graph. Join these points. Name the figure obtained and find the area of the figure so obtained.

Section – D

- 10 If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then prove that the bisectors of the interior angles form a rectangle.
- 11 Bisectors of angles B and C of a triangle ABC intersect each other at the point O. Prove that $\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$.

*****THE END*****