

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**LUCKNOW REGION**  
**SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2023-24**

**Class – IX**  
**Time: 3 Hours**

**Subject – Mathematics**  
**Max. Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 Short Answer-I (SA-I) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 Short Answer-II (SA-II) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 Case Based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Qs of 5 marks, 2 Qs of 3 marks and 2 Questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2marks questions of Section E
8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take  $\pi = 22/7$  wherever required if not stated.

**Section A**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Factors of $6x^2 + 5x - 6$ are  | 1 |
|    | a. $(x - 6)(x+5)$ b. $(2x - 2)(x - 3)$ c. $(2x - 3)(3x + 2)$ d. $(2x + 3)(3x - 2)$  |   |
| 2  | The bisectors of any two adjacent angles of a parallelogram intersect at:   | 1 |
|    | (a) 30 degree    (b) 45 degree    (c) 60 degree    (d) 90 degree  |   |
| 3  | Which is not the criteria of congruency?  | 1 |
|    | (a) SSS (b) AAS (C) AAA (d) SAS   |   |
| 4  | The linear equation $x + 0y + 9 = 0$ in two variables is  | 1 |
|    | a) parallel to x axis    b) parallel to y axis    c) passing through origin    d) none of these   |   |
| 5  | Which of the following is not a solution of linear equation $2x - 3y = 12$  | 1 |
|    | (a) (0,-4)    (b) (2, 3)    (c) (6, 0)    (d) (3, -2)   |   |
| 6  | An angle is 18 degree less than its complementary angle. The measure of this angle is   | 1 |
|    | (a) 36 degree    (b) 48 degree    (c) 83 degree    (d) 81 degree  |   |
| 7  | For drawing a frequency polygon of a continuous frequency distribution, we plot the points whose ordinates are the frequencies of the respective classes and abscissa are respectively: | 1 |
|    | (a) upper limits of the classes    (b) lower limits of the classes<br>(c) class marks of the classes    (d) upper limits of preceding classes   |   |
| 8  | The value of semi-perimeter of an equilateral triangle having area $4\sqrt{3}$ sq cm is   | 1 |
|    | (a) 8 cm    (b) 36 cm    (c) 16 cm    (d) 6 cm  |   |
| 9  | Euclid stated that all right angles are equal to each other in the form of  | 1 |
|    | (a) A Postulate    (b) A Proof    (c) An Axiom    (d) A Definition  |   |
| 10 | 0.01233333..... can be expressed in rational form as  | 1 |
|    | (a) 900/111    (b) 111/9000    (c) 123/100    (d) 111/900   |   |
| 11 | The expanded form of $(3x - 5)^3$ is:   | 1 |

- (a)  $27x^3 + 135x^2 + 225x - 125$   
 (b)  $27x^3 + 135x^2 - 225x + 125$   
 (c)  $27x^3 - 135x^2 + 225x - 125$   
 (d) None of the above
- 12 How many linear equations can be satisfied by  $x = 2$  and  $y = 3$ ? 1  
 (a) Only one (b) many (c) two (d) none of these
- 13 Abscissa of a point is negative in a  
 (a) Quadrant IV only (b) Quadrant II and III (c) Quadrant I and IV (d) Quadrant I only
- 14 The ordinate of any point on x – axis 1  
 (a) 0 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) any
- 15 If  $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$ , then  $1/\sqrt{5} = ?$  1  
 (a) 44.72 (b) 0.4472 (c) 0.04472 (d) 4.472
- 16 D and E are the mid points of sides AB and AC of a  $\Delta ABC$ . If  $BC = 5.6$  cm, find DE. 1  
 (a) 2.8 cm (b) 3 cm (c) 2.9 cm (d) 2.5 cm
- 17 A polynomial of two terms is called 1  
 (a) quadratic (b) binomial (c) monomial (d) cubic
- 18 Find the value of k , if  $x=1$  ,  $y= -3$  is a solution of equation  $2x - 3y=k$  1  
 (a) 32 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 22
- 19 **Assertion (A):** If  $(x - 1)$  is a factor of  $4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + k$  , then  $k = -3$  1  
**Reason (R):**  $(x - a)$  is a factor of the polynomial  $p(x)$  if  $p(a)=0$ .  
 (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).  
 (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).  
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.  
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- 20 **Assertion (A):**  $2 + \sqrt{6}$  is an irrational number. 1  
**Reason (R):** Sum of a rational number and an irrational number is always an irrational number.  
 (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).  
 (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).  
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.  
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

### Section B

- 21 A shot-putt is a metallic sphere of radius 4.9 cm. if the density of the metal is 7.8g per cm cube , 2  
 find the mass of the shot-putt.
- 22 Factorise  $8x^3 - (2x - y)^3$  2
- 23 Write the coordinates of the point: 2  
 i) Which lie on x and y axes both.  
 ii) Whose ordinate is -4 and which lies on y axis.

- 24 If point C lies between two points A and B such that  $AC = BC$ , then prove that  $AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$ . 2  
 Explain by drawing the figure.

OR

- 25 Why is Axiom 5, The whole is greater than a part, considered a “universal truth” 2  
 The surface areas of two spheres are in the ratio 1:4, find the ratio of their volumes.

OR

Find the capacity of a conical vessel in litres with height 12 cm and slant height 13 cm

### Section C

- 26 If  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 5$ , find the value of  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$  3

OR

Factorise:  $x^3 - 23x^2 + 142x - 120$

- 27 Represent  $\sqrt{9.3}$  on number line. 3

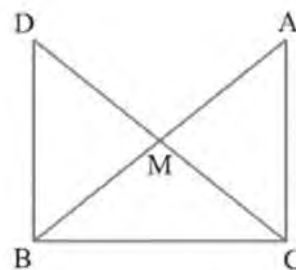
- 28 Prove that the angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by any point on the remaining part of the circle. 3

- 29 Triangle ABC is an isosceles triangle in which  $AB = AC$ . Side BA is produced to D such that  $AD=AB$ . So that angle BCD is a Right angle. 3

OR

In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid-point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that  $DM = CM$ . Point D is joined to point B (see Figure). Show that:

- (i)  $\triangle AMC \cong \triangle BMD$
- (ii)  $\angle DBC$  is a right angle.
- (iii)  $\triangle DBC \cong \triangle ACB$



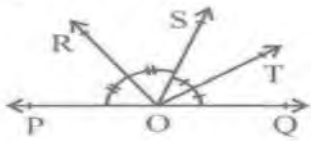
- 30 A triangular park ABC is inside the campus of green valley apartments. All age group peoples used to visit the park. This park has sides 120m, 80m and 50m. A gardener dhania has to put a fence all around it and also plant grass inside. Based on the above information answer the following questions. 3

- i) How much area does he need to plant grass?
- ii) If the shape of the park is similar to equilateral triangle of perimeter 180 m, then what will be the area of the park?

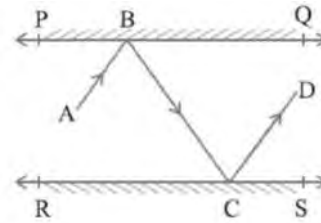
- 31 Find three different solutions of the equation  $2x + y = 6$ . 3

### Section D

- 32 i) In the figure, ray OS stands on a line POQ. Ray OR and OT are angle bisectors of  $\angle POS$  and  $\angle SOQ$ , respectively. If  $\angle POS = 2a$ , find  $\angle ROT$  2



ii) In given figure, PQ and RS are two mirrors placed parallel to each other. An incident ray AB strikes the mirror PQ at B, the reflected ray moves along the path BC and strikes the mirror RS at C and again reflects back along CD. Prove that  $AB \parallel CD$ .



3

- 33 Monica has a piece of canvas whose area is  $551 \text{ m}^2$ . She uses it to have a conical tent made, with a base radius of 7 m. assuming that all the stitching margins and the wastage incurred while cutting, amounts to approximately  $1 \text{ m}^2$ , Find the volume of the tent that can be made with it.

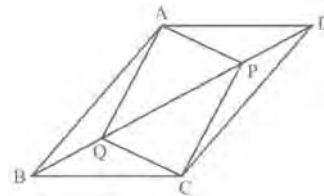
5

OR

A right triangle ABC with sides 5 cm, 12 cm and 13 cm.

- If the triangle ABC is revolved about the side 12 cm, then find the volume of the solid so obtained.
- If the triangle ABC is revolved about the side 5 cm, then find the volume of the solid so obtained.
- Find the ratio of the volumes of the two solids obtained

- 34 In parallelogram ABCD, two points P and Q are taken on diagonal BD such that  $DP = BQ$  (see Fig.). Show that:



- $\triangle APD \cong \triangle CQB$
- $AP = CQ$
- $\triangle AQB \cong \triangle CPD$
- $AQ = CP$
- APCQ is a parallelogram

OR

ABC is a triangle right angled at C. A line through the mid-point M of hypotenuse AB and parallel to BC intersects AC at D. Show that:

- D is the mid-point of AC
- $MD \perp AC$
- $CM = MA = \frac{1}{2} AB$

35 .Draw a Frequency Polygon to represent the following grouped frequency distribution : 5

Age in years	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
No.of teachers	10	28	32	48	50	35	12

**Section E**

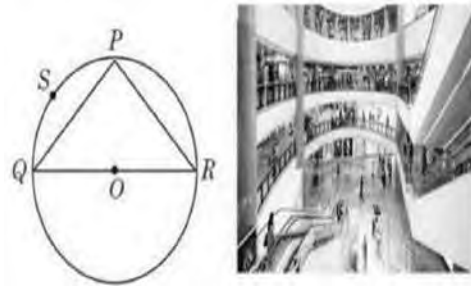
36 Two partners start a business together. They decided to share their capitals depending upon the variable expenditure. The capital of two partners together is given  $4x^2 - 8x - 5$  which is the product of their individual share factors.

- a. Write the degree of given polynomial and also write the name of polynomial on the basis of degree. 1
- b. Name of the polynomial of amount invested by each partner. 1
- c. What are the shares of two partners invested individually? 2

OR

What is the total amount invested by both, if  $x = 100$ .

37 Sanjay and his mother visited in a mall. He observes that three shops are situated at P, Q and R as shown in the figure from where they have to purchase things according to their need. Distance between shop P and Q is 8m and distance between shop P and R is 6m. Considering O as centre of the circle.



Answer the following questions

- (a) Find the measure of  $\angle QPR$  1
- (b) Find the radius of the circle. 2

OR

Find the perimeter of the circle. 1

- (c) Find the measure of  $\angle QSR$

38 To judge the preparation of students of class 9th on the topic rationalisation of irrational numbers, Mathematics teacher defined rationalisation saying that when the denominator of an expression contains the term with the square root, the procedure of converting it to an equivalent expression whose denominator is rational number is called rationalising that denominator

Based on the above information answer the following questions

- a) Rationalize  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$  1
- b) Classify the following as Rational or irrational number  $(6 - \sqrt{27}) - (-\sqrt{27} - 8)$  1
- c) Simplify  $(\sqrt{14} - 2\sqrt{2})^2$  2

OR

Rationalize the denominators of  $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{5}}$  4

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