

SET - I
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II - 2016 - 2017
MATHEMATICS
(English Medium)

Class : IX(P-2)

(Max. Marks : 40)

PART - A
SECTION - I

4 x 2 = 8

1.

$$\angle COD = \angle AOB = 90^\circ (\because AB = CD)$$

$$\angle OCD = \angle ODC = X^\circ (\because OC = OD)$$

$$\angle OCD + \angle ODC + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$X + X = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$2X = 90^\circ$$

$$X = \frac{90}{2} = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle OCD = X = 45^\circ$$

2. Given Inclusive classes : 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49

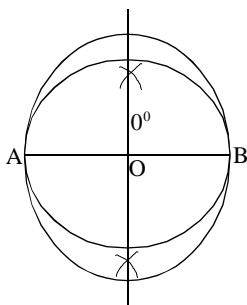
$$\frac{10-9}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

Exclusive classes : 9.5-19.5 , 19.5-29.5 , 29.5-39.5, 39.5-49.5

3. Table with suitable units

S.No	Dimension	Area Units
1	mm	Square m.m (m.m ²)
2	cm	cm ²
3	m	m ²
4	km	km ²

4.



SECTION - II

5x4 = 20

$$3x - 17 + 2x + 5 + x = 180^\circ \text{ (straight angle)}$$

$$6x - 12 = 180^\circ$$

$$6x = 180^\circ + 12$$

5. $6x = 192$

$$x = \frac{192}{6} = 32^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\angle AOP &= 3x - 17 = 3 \times 32 - 17 = 96 - 17 = 79^\circ \\ \angle AOQ &= 3x - 17 + 2x + 5 = 5x - 12 = 5 \times 32 - 12 \\ &= 160 - 12 \\ &= 148^\circ\end{aligned}$$

6.	Marks	No. of Students	C.F
	5	2	2
	10	6	8
	15	18	26
	20	10	36
	25	9	45
	30	8	53

(i) Median Class = $\frac{53+1}{2} = \frac{54}{2} = 27^{\text{th}}$ observation

Median = 20

(ii) Mode = 15 (∵ Highest frequency)

7. Given : In $\triangle ABC$, D and E are the midpoints of BC and AD respectively

RTP : Area of $\triangle ABC = 4 \times$ Area of $\triangle ABE$

Proof : In $\triangle ABC$

AD is the median, It divides the triangle into equal triangles

$$\text{Area of } \triangle ADB = \text{Area of } \triangle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \triangle ABC \rightarrow (1)$$

In $\triangle ADB$, BE is Median

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \triangle ABE = \frac{1}{2} \text{Area of } \triangle ABD \rightarrow (2)$$

From (1) and (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of } \triangle ABE &= \frac{1}{4} \text{Area of } \triangle ABC \\ &= \text{Area of } \triangle ABC = 4 \times \text{Area of } \triangle ABE\end{aligned}$$

8. (i) Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}bh$

(ii) Area of a Rhombus = $\frac{1}{2}d_1d_2$

9. BD = 4cm
AC = BD = 4cm (∵ ABCD is a square)

Diagonals are equal in square

Radius = r = 4cms

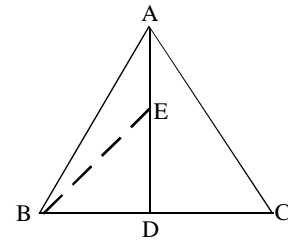
Area of circle =

$$= \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi \times 4 \times 4$$

$$= \pi \times 16$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = 16\pi$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2}{2} \text{sq.units} \\ & = \frac{4^2}{2} \\ \text{Area of a square} & = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \text{sq.cm} \end{aligned}$$

Ratio of Area of the circle and area of a square = $16\pi : 8 = 2\pi : 1$

10-A	No. of centuries	No. of cricketers	$d_i = x_i - A$	$f_i d_i$
	25	10	10	100
	20	22	5	110
	15	18	0	0
	10	24	-5	-120
	5	46	-10	-460
	$\sum f_i = 120$		$\sum f_i d_i = -370$	

10-B Suppose, we assume $A = 15$

$$\text{Mean} = A + \frac{\sum f_i d_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean} &= 15 + \frac{-370}{120} \\ &= 15 - 3.08 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mean} = 11.92$$

11-A

$PQ \perp PS, PQ \parallel SR$

$\angle SQR = 28^\circ$ and $\angle QRT = 65^\circ$

In a triangle exterior angle ($\angle QRT$) is the sum of two opposite interior angles

$$\angle QRT = \angle SQR + \angle QSR$$

$$65^\circ = 28^\circ + \angle QSR$$

$$\therefore \angle QSR = 65^\circ - 28^\circ = 37^\circ$$

(i) $PQ \parallel SR$ is given

$$\angle x = \angle QSR \text{ (Alternate angle)}$$

$$x^\circ = 37^\circ$$

(ii) $PQ \perp PS$ is given

$$x + y = 90^\circ$$

$$37^\circ + y = 90^\circ$$

$$y = 90^\circ - 37^\circ$$

$$y = 53^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 37^\circ \text{ and } y = 53^\circ$$

12-A Given

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} = 42$$

$$a+b+c = 126$$

$$60+48+c = 126$$

$$= 126+108$$

$$c = 18$$

Marks obtained by the Latha = 18

Substituting, $b=48, c=18$ in (1), we get

$$48+18+d = 132$$

$$66+d = 132$$

$$d = 132 - 66$$

$$d = 66$$

Marks obtained by Sravani, $d = 66$

\therefore Marks obtained by Sai, Raju, Latha, Sravani are 60+, 48, 18, 66 respectively

12-B From the figure

$\triangle APQ$, $\triangle PQRS$ are on the same base PQ and between the same parallel lines PQ and RS

$$\therefore \triangle APQ = \frac{1}{2} \square PQRS$$

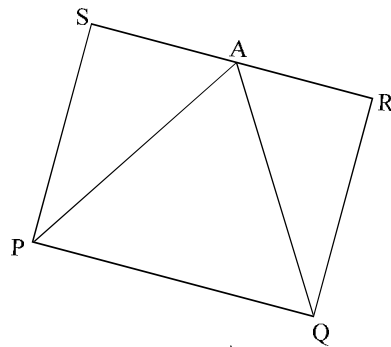
$$\square PQRS - \triangle APQ = \frac{1}{2} \square PQRS$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \square PQRS = \triangle ASP + \triangle ARQ$$

The farmer may sow groundnuts on $\triangle APQ$ region

The farmer may sow pulses on $\triangle ASP$ region

The farmer may sow Paddy on $\triangle ARQ$ region



13-A In $\triangle ABC$, $BC=6\text{cm}$, $\angle A = 52^\circ$, $\angle B = 48^\circ$

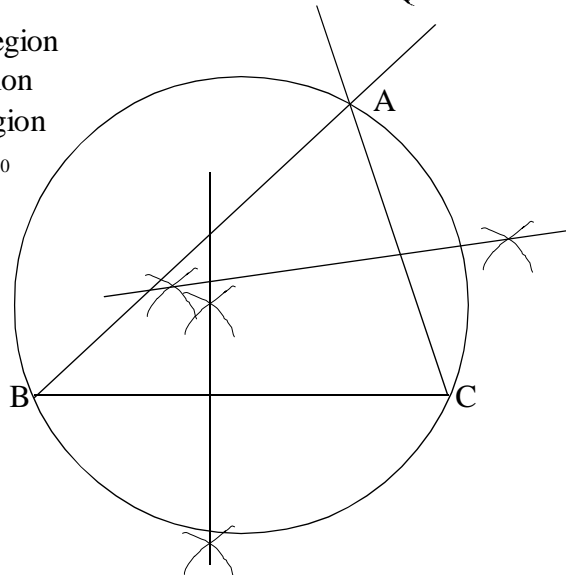
$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$52^\circ + 48^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$100^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 80^\circ$$



13-B Highest score = 475
 Lowest score = 209
 Range = Highest score - Lowest score
 Class size = 50

$$\text{No. of Classes} = \frac{266}{50} = 5.32$$

Classes	Tally Marks	Frequency
200-250	IIII	4
250-300	IIII III	8
300-350	IIII I	6
350-400	IIII	4
400-450	IIII II	7
450-500	IIII I	6
Total		<u>35</u>

PART - B
SECTION - IV

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|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14 (B) | 15(D) | 16(D) | 17(C) | 18(A) | 19(B) |
| 20(D) | 21(D) | 22(D) | 23(A) | 24(B) | 25(B) |
| 26(B) | 27(C) | 28(B) | 29(C) | 30(B) | 31(D) |
| 32(A) | 33(D) | | | | |