

CLASS: IX	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PERIODIC ASSESSMENT	SUBJECT: MATHS
	SET - C	
QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	$S = 25$, $s-a = 12$, $s-b = 12$, $s-c = 1$ Area of a triangle = $12 \times 5 = 60 \text{ cm}^2$ using Heron's formula	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\text{formula})$
2.	Using area of an equilateral triangle, we get its side = $6 \times 2 = 12 \text{ cm}$ Therefore, its perimeter = $12 \times 3 = 36 \text{ cm}$.	$\frac{1}{2}(\text{formula}) + 1$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	$PQ = 4 \text{ cm}$. By midpoint thm, $BC = 2 \times PQ = 8 \text{ cm}$ Therefore perimeter of an equilateral $\Delta = 3 \times 8 = 24 \text{ cm}$.	$\frac{1}{2}(\text{mid pt. thm})$, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
4.	Since each pair of adjacent angles of a parallelogram are equal $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ $\angle B = 180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ$ Since opp. \angle s of a \parallel gm are equal. $\angle A = \angle C = 72^\circ$; $\angle B = \angle D = 108^\circ$	$\frac{1}{2}$ each angle and reason
5.	$S = 147$, $s-a = 42$, $s-b = 56$, $s-c = 49$ Using Heron's formula, we get area of $\Delta = 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 4 \times 3 = 4116 \text{ m}^2$ Cost of planting it at Rs. 20 per $\text{m}^2 = 4116 \times 20 = \text{Rs. } 82320$.	$\frac{1}{2}$ each step 1 1
6.	Given, To prove, Construction and proof	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 2 and $\frac{1}{2}(\text{proof})$
7.	Side of a rhombus $260/4 = 65 \text{ m}$ Area of a rhombus = $2 \times$ area of a triangle $S = 98$, $s-a = 33$, $s-b = 33$, $s-c = 32$, Using Heron's formula, we get area of $\Delta = 33 \times 2 \times 7 \times 4 = 1848 \text{ m}^2$ Area of a rhombus = $2 \times 1848 = 3696 \text{ m}^2$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ each step $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

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	SET A	SET B	
1.	Same as Q2 in Set C	Since each pair of adjacent angles of a parallelogram are equal $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ $\angle B = 180^\circ - 67^\circ = 113^\circ$ Since opp. \angle s of a \parallel gm are equal. $\angle A = \angle C = 67^\circ$; $\angle B = \angle D = 113^\circ$	$\frac{1}{2}$ each angle and reason
2.	Same as Q4 in Set C	Same as Q1 in Set C	
3.	Same as Q1 in Set C	Same as Q3 in Set C	
4.	Same as Q3 in Set C	Using area of an equilateral triangle, we get its side = $4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ cm}$ Therefore, its perimeter = $8 \times 3 = 24 \text{ cm}$.	$\frac{1}{2}(\text{formula}) + 1$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5.	Same as Q6 in Set C	Same as Q6 in Set C	
6.	Same as Q5 in Set C	Same as Q7 in Set C	
7.	Same as Q7 in Set C	Same as Q5 in Set C	