



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



TOPIC –Miscellaneous

Subject : Mathematics

Class-9

First Term F. M. 15

WORKSHEET NO. - 16

Solutions

Date: 08.03.2021

Q.1) Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

- i) The simplest value of $-3\sqrt{2} + 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) - 5(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) =$
a) $-3\sqrt{3}$
- ii) The irrational number $\sqrt{7}$ lies between two integers _____ and _____
b) 2 & 3
- iii) The irrational number $\sqrt{11}$ lies between the two integers _____ and _____
c) 3 & 4
- iv) The simplest value of $(5 + \sqrt{6})(5 - \sqrt{6})$ is
d) 19
- v) The greater of $4\sqrt{5}$ and $5\sqrt{3}$ is _____
c) $4\sqrt{5}$
- vi) The greater of the irrational number $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ is _____
b) $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$
- vii) The simplest value of $\sqrt{28} - \sqrt{175} + \sqrt{112}$ is _____
b) $\sqrt{7}$
- viii) The simplest value of $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$ is
a) 2
- ix) A rational number lies between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ is
d) $\frac{3}{2}$
- x) In a rhombus ABCD $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$,. The ratio of their diagonals AC and BD is _____
c) $1 : \sqrt{3}$
- xi) The point of intersection of the diagonals of a rectangle ABCD is O. If $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$, then the value of $\angle ODC$ is
d) 30°
- xii) If the greater angle of a parallelogram is 54° more than twice the smaller angle, then the greater angle is ____
a) 138°
- xiii) In the rhombus ABCD, if $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$, then $\angle ADB$ is _____
d) 50°
- xiv) In the parallelogram ABCD, P is the midpoint of the diagonal BD. If PB bisects $\angle ABC$, then the measure of $\angle APB$ is
c) 90°
- xv) The diagonals of a parallelogram _____ each other.
b) bisect

-Chaitali Roy