

O.P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Periodic Test-II (Round-1), 2025-2026

Class: IX
Subject: Mathematics

MM:20
Time :1 Hour

General Instructions:

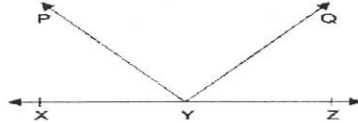
- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Question no. 1 to 8 carries 1 mark each, question no. 9 to 11 carries 2 marks each, question no. 12 and 13 carries 3 marks each.
- iii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided.

SECTION A

Q1. How many straight lines can be drawn through two given points

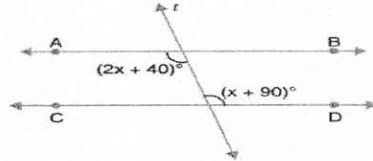
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (a) Only one | (b) two |
| (c) three | (d) four |

Q2. In the given figure XYZ is a straight line. If $\angle XYP + \angle ZYQ = 85^\circ$ then $\angle PYQ$ is



- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 95° | (b) 90° |
| (c) 75° | (d) 85° |

Q3. In figure $AB \parallel CD$ and t is a transversal the value of x is equal to:



- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 50° | (b) 70° |
| (c) 35° | (d) 20° |

Q4. The complement of an angle m is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) $2m$ | (b) $90^\circ + m$ |
| (c) $90^\circ - m$ | (d) $90^\circ \times m$ |

Q5. The ratio of the measures of the three angles of a triangle is 2:3:4. The measure of the largest angle is:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 80° | (b) 60° |
| (c) 40° | (d) 180° |

Q6. An exterior angle of a triangle is 110° and its two interior opposite angles are equal. Each of these equal angles is

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) 70° | (b) 55° |
| (c) 35° | (d) 27.5° |

Q7. Ritesh wants to prove that $\triangle FGH \cong \triangle JKL$ using SAS rule. He knows that $FG = JK$ and $FH = JL$. What additional piece of information does he need?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) $\angle F = \angle J$ | (b) $\angle H = \angle L$ |
| (c) $\angle G = \angle K$ | (d) $\angle F = \angle G$ |

Q8. If one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of other two angles, then the triangle is

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) an Equilateral triangle | (b) an Isosceles triangle |
| (c) an obtuse triangle | (d) a right triangle. |

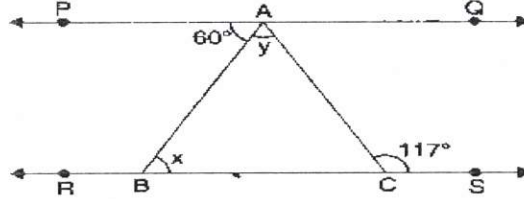
SECTION B

- Q9.** Two complementary angles are such that two times the measure of one angle is equal to three times the measure of the other. Find the measure of the largest angle.

OR

In a triangle ABC, if $\angle A - \angle B = 33^\circ$ and $\angle B - \angle C = 18^\circ$. Find the value of $\angle B$.

- Q10.** In figure if $PQ \parallel RS$, $\angle PAB = 60^\circ$ and $\angle ACS = 117^\circ$ then find $x - y$.

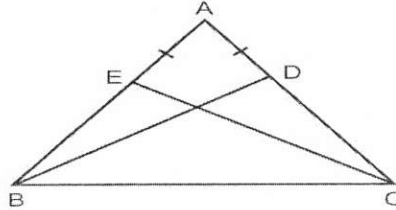


- Q11.** Of the three angles of the triangle, one is twice the smallest and another is thrice the smallest angle. Find the angles of the triangle.

SECTION C

- Q12.** BE and CF are two equal altitudes of triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that triangle ABC is isosceles.

- Q13.** ABC is an isosceles triangle with $AB = AC$ and BD and CE are its two medians. Show that $BD = CE$.



OR

In figure $BA \perp AC$, $DE \perp DF$. Such that $BA = DE$ and $BF = EC$. Show that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$.

