

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف حل أسئلة الاختبار التجريبي ريفيل

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف التاسع المتقدم ⇨ رياضيات ⇨ الفصل الثالث

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



روابط مواد الصف التاسع المتقدم على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة رياضيات في الفصل الثالث

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رياضيات 2023

الإختبار التجريبي 8 نخبه -2023

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Find the next term in the sequence.

4, 8, 12, 16, 20

+4 +4 +4 +4

Mr Tarek Ali

$$20 + 4 = 24$$

A	24
B	22
C	25
D	30

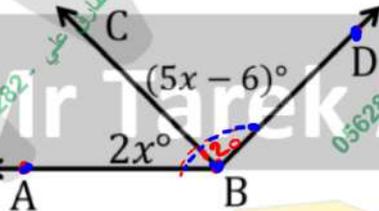


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Find $m\angle ABC$ if $m\angle ABD = 120^\circ$



$$2x + 5x - 6 = 120$$

$$7x - 6 = 120$$

$$+6 \quad +6$$

$$7x = 126$$

$$x = \frac{126}{7}$$

$$x = 18$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 7 \overline{) 126} \\ \underline{4} \\ 56 \\ \underline{56} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

A	18
B	84
C	120
D	36 ✓

$$m\angle ABC = 2x$$

$$= 2(18)$$

$$= 36$$



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Use the following statements to write a compound statement for

or
 $q \vee \sim P$

q: A week has seven days.

p: There are 20 hours in a day.

q → True

or
 \vee

$\sim P$ →

there are not
20 hours in a day
True

A	A week has seven days, or there are 20 hours in a day.
B ✓	A week has seven days, or there aren't 20 hours in a day.
C	A week has seven days, and there are 20 hours in a day.
D	A week hasn't seven days, and there are 20 hours in a day.

Write an equation in slope-intercept form for each line described.

passes through $(-7, -4)$, perpendicular to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 9$

$m \Rightarrow$ Flipped \Rightarrow change sign $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{-2}$

* $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y + 4 = -2(x + 7)$

$y + 4 = -2x - 14$

$y = -2x - 14 - 4$

$y = -2x - 18$

A	$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 10$
B	$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 10$
C ✓	$y = -2x - 18$
D	$y = 2x + 18$



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Determine which statement follows logically from the given statements.

- (1) If you do not get enough sleep, then you will be tired.
- (2) If you are tired, then you will not do well on the test.

A	There is no valid conclusion.
B	If you do not do well on the test, then you did not get enough sleep.
C	If you do not get enough sleep, then you will not do will on the test.
D	If you are tired, then you will not get enough sleep.

Conclusion

invalid

valid

إذا كان لديك
إنتي بعد الذي بعد

إذا كان الذي
إنتي بعد الذي بعد

If

Then



If the trapezoid EDGF is reflected

across the line $x = -1$ to become $E'D'G'F'$

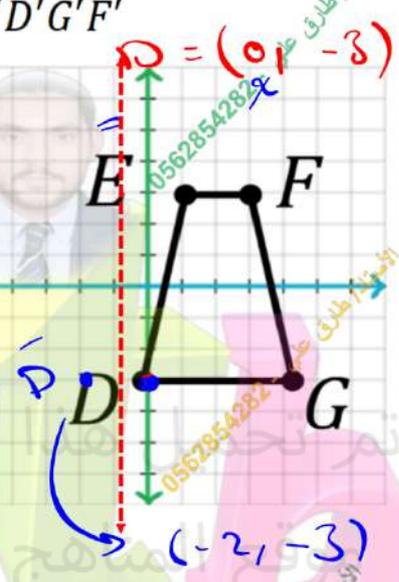
what are the coordinate of D'

subtract

$-1 - 0 = -1$

double $-2 + 0 = -2$

$D(-2, -3)$



A	$D'(-3, 2)$
B	$D'(-2, -3)$
C	$D'(-3, 2)$
D	$D'(-3, -2)$



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Determine the coordinates of $S(-7, 1)$ after a reflection in the line $y = 3$.

A	$(-7, 5)$ ✓
B	$(5, -7)$
C	$(-3, 5)$
D	$(7, 4)$

① Subtract $3 - 1 = 2$
 ② double = $2 + = (5) \Rightarrow (-7, 5)$

Find the distance between the two parallel lines with the given equations.

$x = -5$, $x = 4$



$d = |-5 - 4| = |-9| = 9$

A	1
B	8
C	5
D	9 ✓

$d = \sqrt{(-5 - 4)^2 + (0 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{(9)^2} = \sqrt{81} = 9$



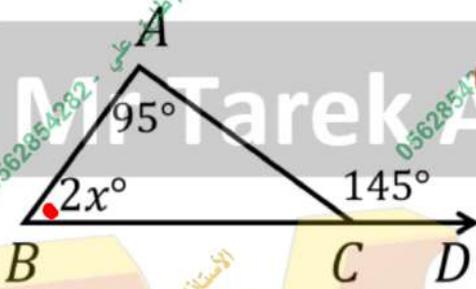
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Find $m\angle ABC$

exterior Angles



$$145 = 2x + 95$$

$$\underline{-95}$$

$$50 = 2x$$

$$x = 25$$

$$* m\angle ABC = 2x = 50$$

A	25
B	30
C	50 ✓
D	95



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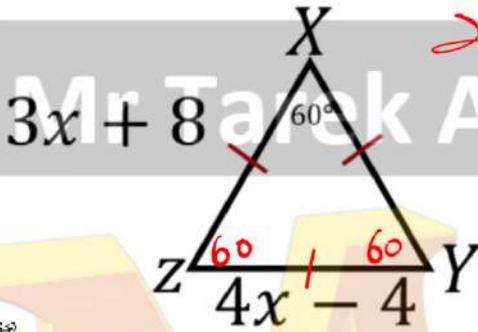
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Find the value of x .



إذا كان ضلعين متساويين
 Congruent
 وزواياها = 60
 فإن شكل المثلث متساوي الساقين

$$3x + 8 = 4x - 4$$

$$8 + 4 = 4x - 3x$$

A	25
B	12
C	40
D	60

$$12 = x$$



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Find $m\angle 3$



$$* m\angle 1 = 180 - 66 - 58 = 114 - 58 = 56$$

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ As vertical Angles

$$m\angle 3 = 180 - 50 - 56$$

A	50
B	56
C	66
D	74

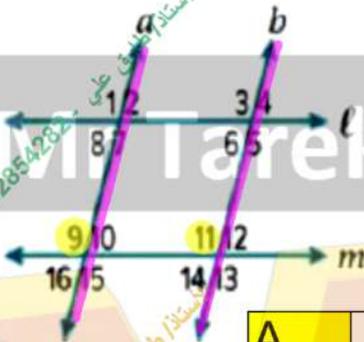




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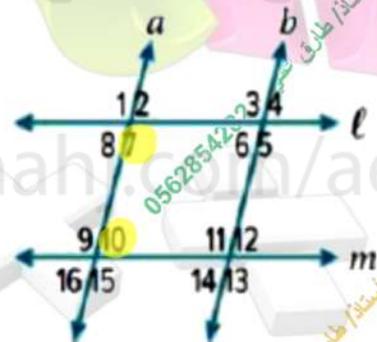
Determine which lines, if any, are parallel. so that $\angle 9 \cong \angle 11$



A	L, m
B	L, b
C	a, b
D	m, a

Name the relationship:

$\angle 7$, $\angle 10$



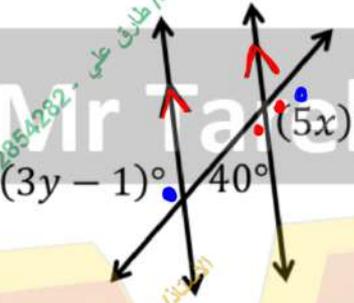
A	corresponding
B	consecutive interior
C	alternate interior
D	alternate exterior



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Find the value of x and y .



$$3y - 1 = 5x$$

$$5x + 40 = 180$$

$$-40 \quad -40$$

$$5x = 140$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{140}{5} \Rightarrow x = 28$$

Alternate exterior

$$3y - 1 = 140$$

$$+1 \quad +1$$

$$3y = 141$$

$$3y = 141$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 3 \overline{) 141} \\ \underline{-126} \\ 21 \\ \underline{-21} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{141}{3}$$

$$y = 47$$

A	$x = 47, y = 40$
B	$x = 28, y = 47$
C	$x = 40, y = 8$
D	$x = 47, y = 28$



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Determine which of the following coordinates would make \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} are perpendicular. $\Rightarrow m_1 \times m_2 = -1$, Parallel

A	$A(8,2), B(4,1), C(3,11), D(2,9)$
B	$A(1,4), B(5,5), C(9,-10), D(-6,-5)$
C	$A(4,2), B(3,1), C(6,0), D(10,8)$
D	$A(8,-2), B(4,-1), C(3,11), D(-2,-9)$

(A) $m_{AB} = \frac{2-1}{8-4} = \frac{1}{4}$, $m_{CD} = \frac{11-9}{3-2} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$ Not

(B) $m_{AB} = \frac{5-4}{5-1} = \frac{1}{4}$, $m_{CD} = \frac{-5+10}{-6-9} = \frac{5}{-15} = -\frac{1}{3}$ Not

(C) $m_{AB} = \frac{2-1}{4-3} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$, $m_{CD} = \frac{8-0}{10-6} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$ Not

(D) $m_{AB} = \frac{-2+1}{8-4} = -\frac{1}{4}$, $m_{CD} = \frac{11+9}{3+2} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$

$-\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = -1$ ✓



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The image of $F(-3, 1)$, under a translation vector. $\langle 5, -1 \rangle$

$$(-3 + 5, 1 - 1)$$

$$(2, 0)$$

A	(2,0) ✓
B	(0,2)
C	(8,2)
D	(0,-2)

Determine Order and Magnitude of Symmetry



$$\text{order} = 2$$

$$\text{Magnitude} = \frac{360}{2} = 180$$

A	Not Rotational Symmetry	
B	order = 5	magnitude = 72°
C	order = 2	magnitude = 180°
D	order = none	magnitude = none



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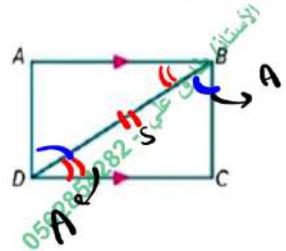
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Determine which postulate can be used to prove that the triangles are congruent according to the information given.

Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$, $\angle CBD \cong \angle ADB$

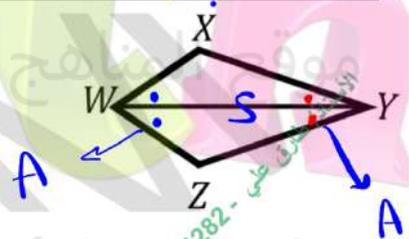


A	SSS
B	SAS
C	AAS
D	ASA

منهون

Given: \overline{WY} bisects $\angle XWZ$ and $\angle XYZ$

Determine which postulate can be used to prove that the triangles are congruent.



A	SSS
B	SAS
C	AAS
D	ASA



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COMPLETE THE PROOF

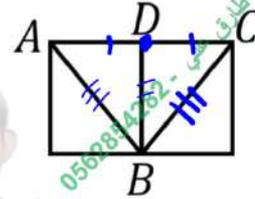
Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, D is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CBD$

solution:

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, D is the midpoint of \overline{AC} .

Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$

Proof:

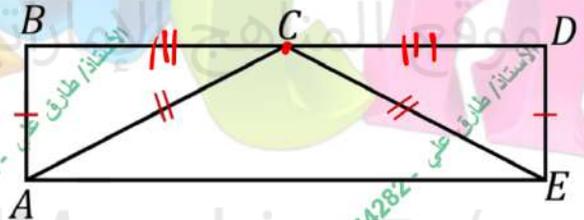


Statements	Reason
$AB \cong CB$, D is Mid point	Given
$AD \cong DC$. Definition of midpoint
$BD \cong BD$	reflexive property.
$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$	by SSS

(52) two-column proof.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$, $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CE}$, \overline{AC} bisects \overline{BD}

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$



Statements	Reason
$AB \cong ED$, $CA \cong CE$, AC bisects BD	Given
C is Mid point of BD	. Definition of segment bisector
$BC \cong CD$	Midpoint Theorem
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$	by SSS.



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4. Line l contains points $(4, -1)$ and $(4, 9)$. Point P has coordinates $(1, 6)$.

① $m = \frac{9 - (-1)}{4 - 4} = \frac{10}{0}$ undefined

$x = x_1 \rightarrow |x = 4|$

② perpendicular $m = \frac{10}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{flip}} \frac{0}{10}$

$|m = 0| \rightarrow |y = y_1|$

$|y = 6| \quad (4, 6)$

③ distance $(4, 6) \quad (1, 6)$

$d = \sqrt{(4 - 1)^2 + (6 - 6)^2}$

$= \sqrt{3^2} \Rightarrow |d = 3 \text{ units}|$