



**GENERAL EDUCATION AND
TRAINING (GET)**

GRADE 9

MATHEMATICS
2024 UGU DISTRICT CONTROLLED TEST
TERM 3

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NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

LEARNER NAME: _____

MARKS OBTAINED _____ %

DURATION: $1\frac{1}{2}$ HOURS

MARKS: 75

Instructions to candidates

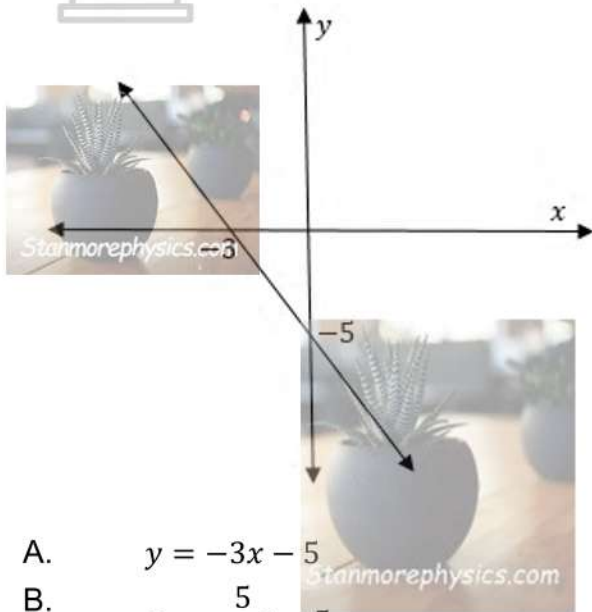
1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections, A and B.
2. Section A items are multiple choice type (MCQ). In order to respond to items in this section, you have to circle the letter corresponding to the correct answer.
3. Section B items are open ended and free response question types.
Use the spaces provided to respond to items in this section.
4. NB. This question paper consists of **15 pages including the cover page.**

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer. **Circle the letter next to the correct answer.**

1.1 Which of the following equations describe the following graph? (1)



A. $y = -3x - 5$

B. $y = -\frac{5}{3}x - 5$

C. $y = \frac{5}{3}x - 5$

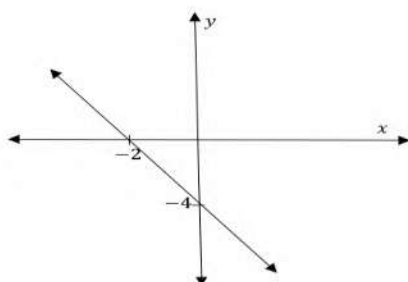
D. $y = \frac{5}{3}x$

1.2 Given the table below: (1)

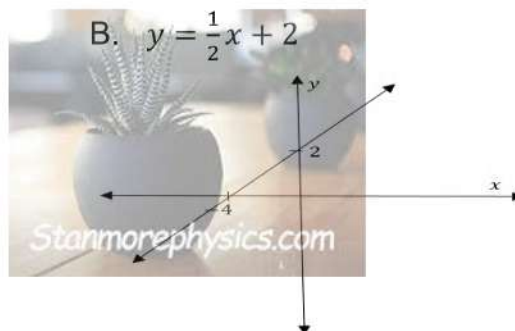
x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	0	2	4	6	8

The equation and the graph that best describe the relationship between x and y in the table is:

A. $y = 2x + 4$



B. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

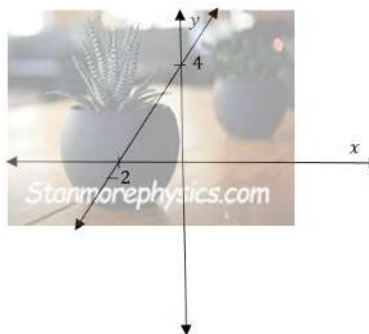
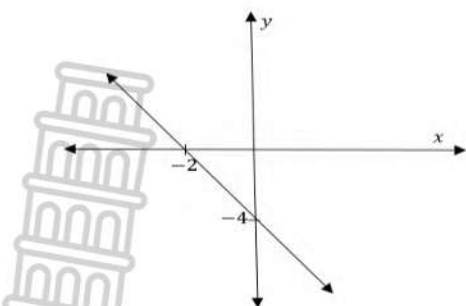


C.

$$y = -2x - 4$$

D.

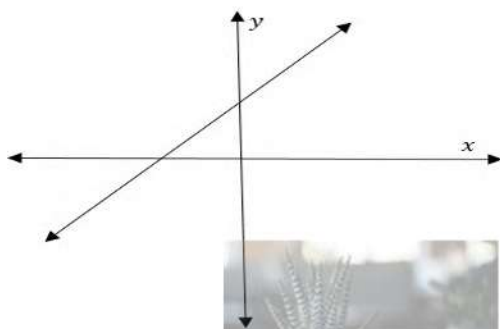
$$y = 2x + 4$$



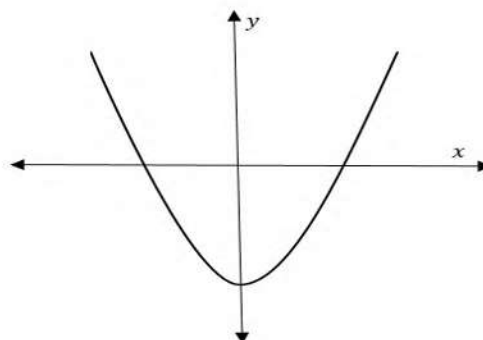
1.3 Which graph in the following graphs is not a linear graph?

(1)

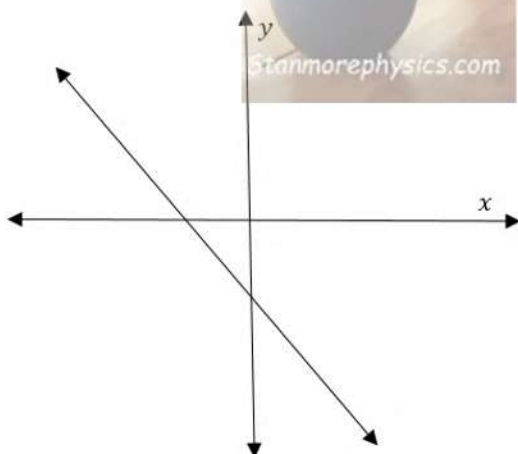
A.



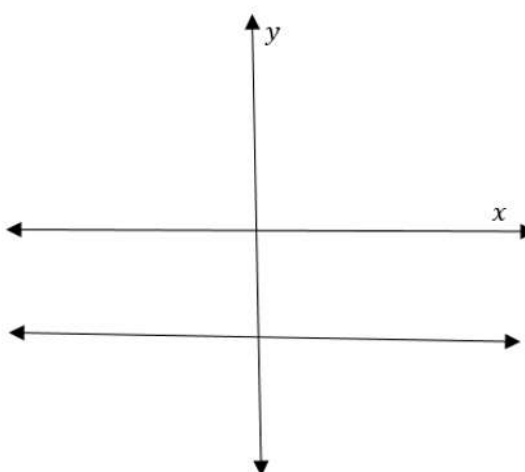
B.



C.

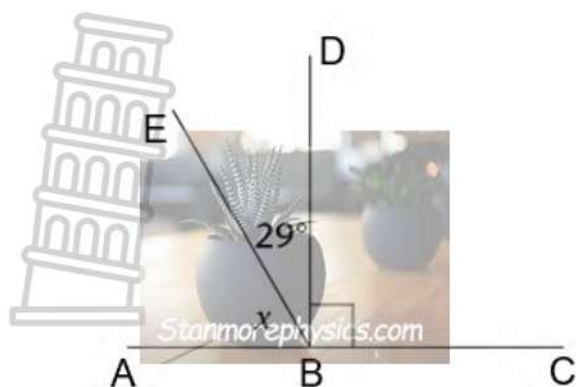


D.



1.4 Given the following diagram.

(1)

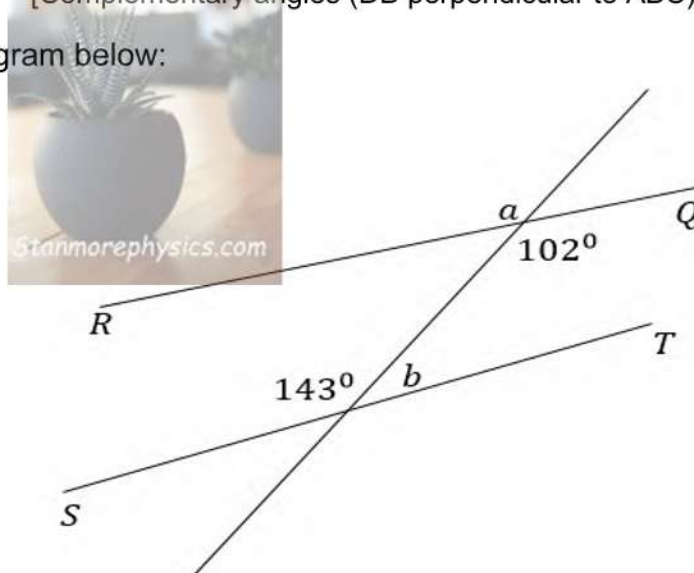


The following is the value of x with its suitable reason

- A. $x = 29^\circ$ [EB bisects angle ABD]
- B. $x = 90^\circ$ [angles on a straight line]
- C. $x = 119^\circ$ [angles on a straight line]
- D. $x = 61$ [Complementary angles (DB perpendicular to ABC)]

1.5 Consider the diagram below:

(1)

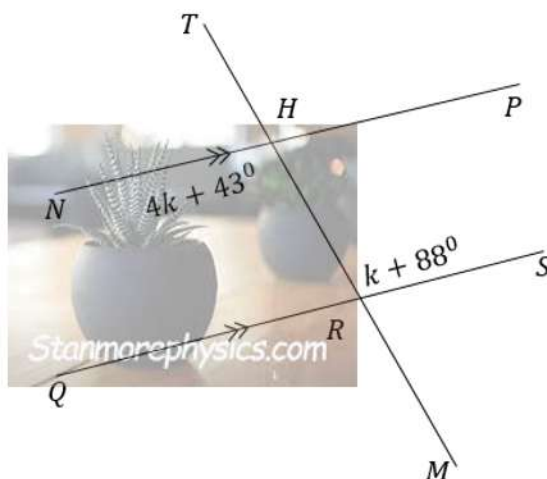


Determine the values of a & b .

- A. $a = 37^\circ$ & $b = 102^\circ$
- B. $a = 102^\circ$ & $b = 78^\circ$
- C. $a = 102^\circ$ & $b = 37^\circ$
- D. $a = 143^\circ$ & $b = 78^\circ$

1.6 Calculate the value of k and the size \widehat{THN} .

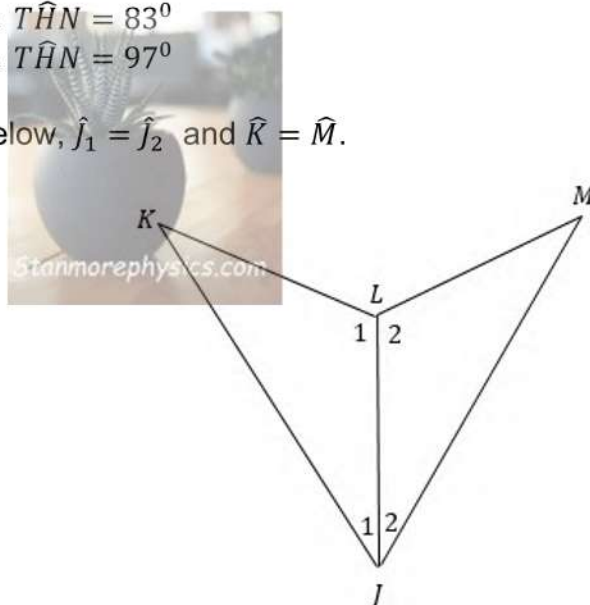
(1)



- A. $k = 15^\circ$ & $\widehat{THN} = 77^\circ$
 B. $k = 15^\circ$ & $\widehat{THN} = 103^\circ$
 C. $k = 10^\circ$ & $\widehat{THN} = 83^\circ$
 D. $k = 10^\circ$ & $\widehat{THN} = 97^\circ$

1.7 In the diagram below, $\widehat{J_1} = \widehat{J_2}$ and $\widehat{K} = \widehat{M}$.

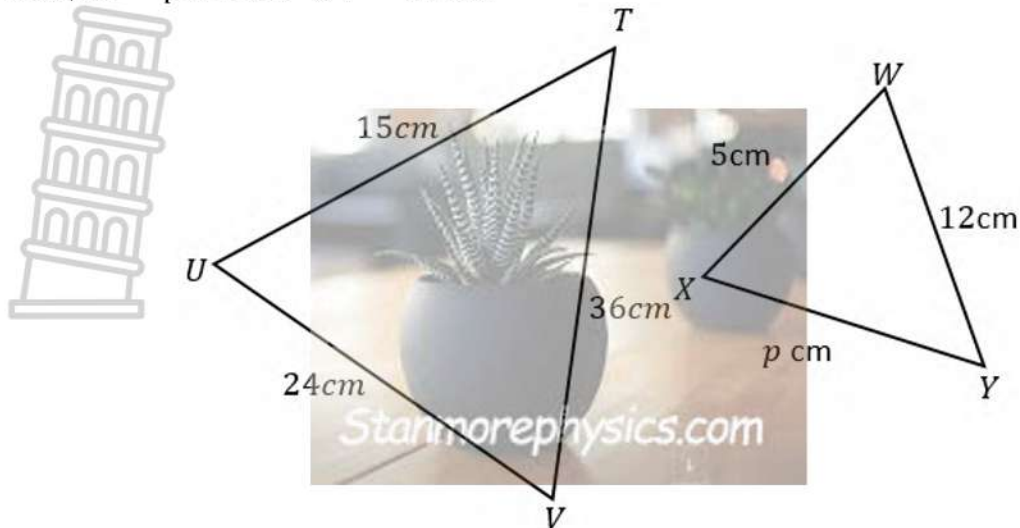
(1)



Which statement best describes the relationship between $\triangle JKL$ & $\triangle JML$

- A. $\triangle JKL \equiv \triangle JML$ ($\angle\angle\angle$)
 B. $\triangle JKL \parallel \triangle JML$ ($\angle\angle s$)
 C. $\triangle JKL \equiv \triangle JML$ ($\angle\angle s$)
 D. $\triangle JKL \parallel \triangle JML$ ($s\angle s$)

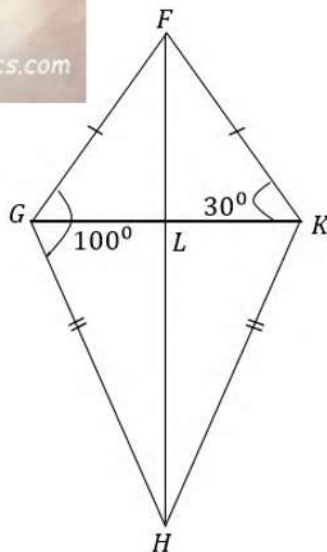
- 1.8 In the diagram below: $\triangle TUV \parallel \triangle WXY$ $TU = 15\text{cm}$, $UV = 24\text{cm}$, $TV = 36\text{cm}$, $WX = 5\text{cm}$, $XY = p\text{ cm}$ and $WY = 12\text{ cm}$. (1)



Determine the value of p

- A. $p = 24$
- B. $p = 15$
- C. $p = 8$
- D. $p = 6$

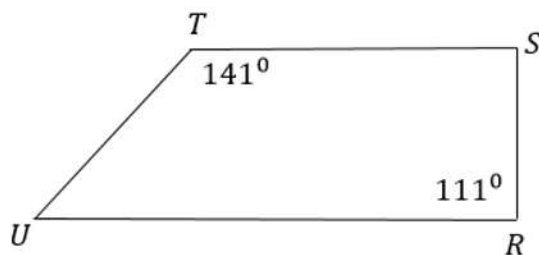
- 1.9 Given that $FGHK$ is a kite and $GK = 20\text{cm}$. Determine the length of GL . (1)



- A. $GL = 20\text{ cm}$
- B. $GL = 10\text{ cm}$
- C. $GL = 5\text{ cm}$
- D. $GL = 40\text{ cm}$

1.10 Diagram TURS below is a trapezium with $\hat{T} = 141^\circ$ & $\hat{R} = 111^\circ$.

(1)

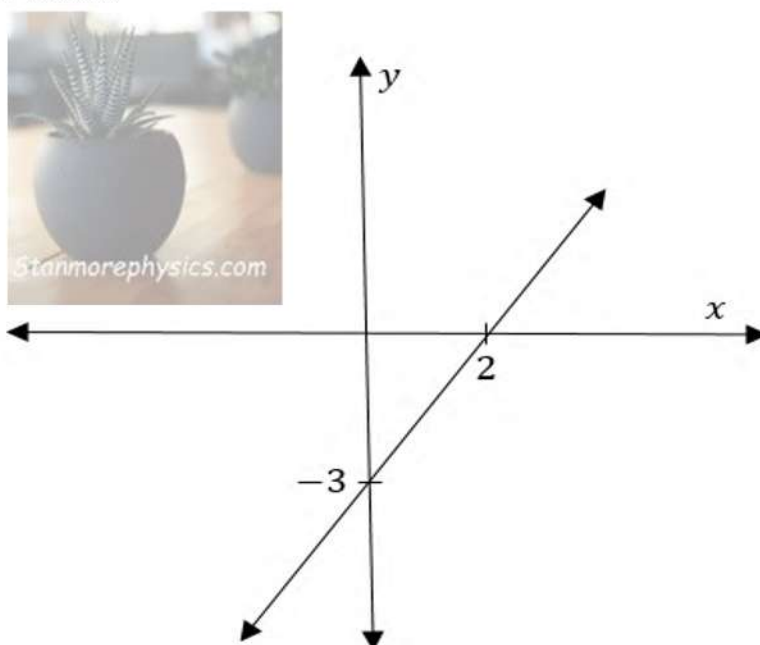


Calculate the size of \hat{S} & \hat{U} .

- A. $\hat{S} = 69^\circ$ & $\hat{U} = 39^\circ$
- B. $\hat{S} = 39^\circ$ & $\hat{U} = 69^\circ$
- C. $\hat{S} = 141^\circ$ & $\hat{U} = 111^\circ$
- D. $\hat{S} = 69^\circ$ & $\hat{U} = 69^\circ$

QUESTION 2

2.1 Given the graph below:



2.1.1 Write down the co-ordinates of x – and y – intercept of the graph. (2)

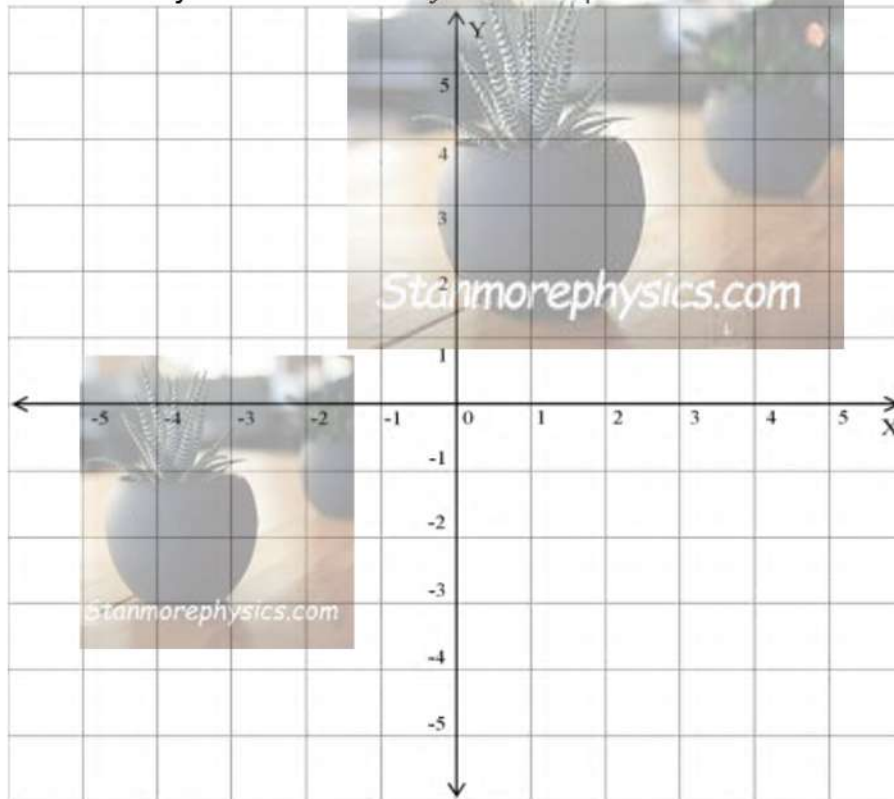
2.2 Determine the gradient of the graph in 2.1. (3)

2.3 Given the equation: $y = -x + 2$

2.3.1 Complete the table below:

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	_____	3
y	5	_____	3	2	1	0	-1

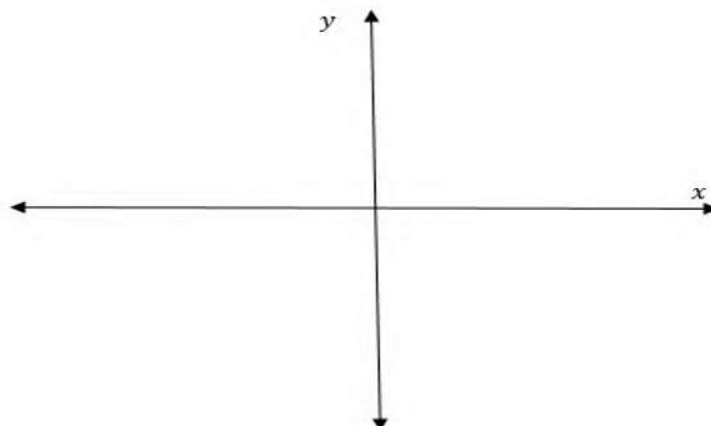
2.3.2 Use the points from the table in 2.3.1. to draw the graph in the Cartesian plane provided. Clearly indicate x – and y – intercepts with the axis.



2.4. Given the equation that describes a certain graph: $5y - 25x = -5$

2.4.1. Write down the equation in the form $y = \dots$

2.4.2. Use the equation in 2.4.1. to sketch the graph. Clearly indicate ALL intercepts with axes.



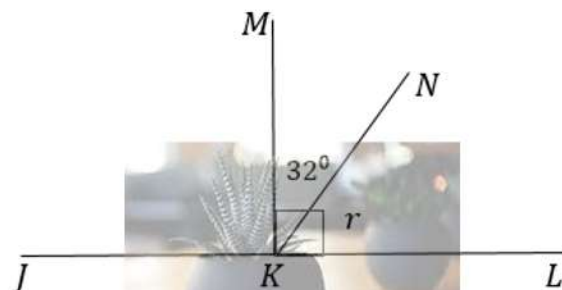
- 2.5 Two points $(-2; 4)$ & $(3; \frac{3}{2})$ lie on the same linear/straight line graph. Determine the equation of the graph. Show ALL the workings. (4)





QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Given the diagram below

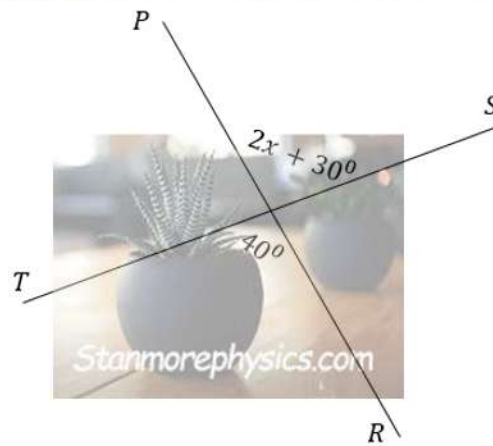


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Calculate, giving suitable reason, the size of r .

STATEMENT	REASON

(2)

3.2 Consider the diagram below:

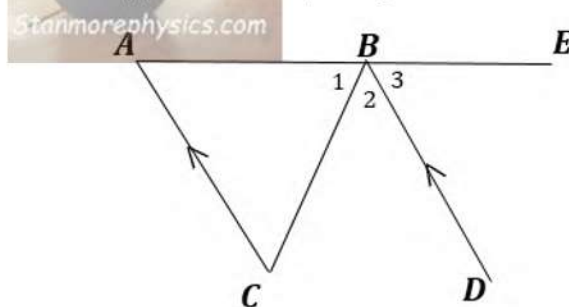


Solve for x giving suitable reasons.

STATEMENT	REASON

(3)

3.3 In the diagram below: $AC \parallel BD$ and $\hat{B}_2 = \hat{B}_3$.

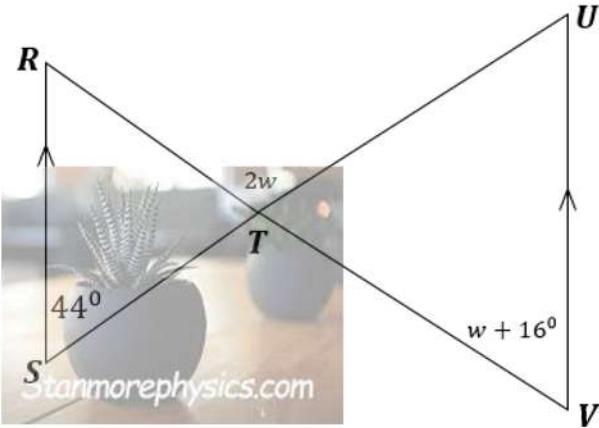


Prove giving suitable reasons that $\hat{ACB} = \hat{B}_3$. The first statement has been made.

STATEMENT	REASON
$\hat{ACB} = \hat{B}_2$	

(3)

3.4 In the diagram below. $RS \parallel UV$, $\angle RST = 44^\circ$, $\angle RTU = 2w$ and $\angle TVU = w + 16^\circ$



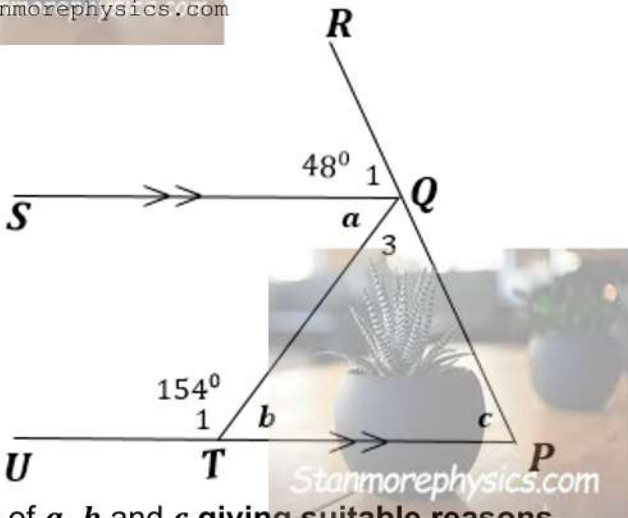
Solve for w , giving suitable reasons.

STATEMENT	REASON

(5)

3.5 In the diagram below: $\hat{Q}_1 = 48^\circ$, $\hat{T}_1 = 154^\circ$, $\hat{Q}_2 = a$, $\hat{T}_2 = b$ and $\angle RPQ = c$

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Determine the value of a , b and c giving suitable reasons.

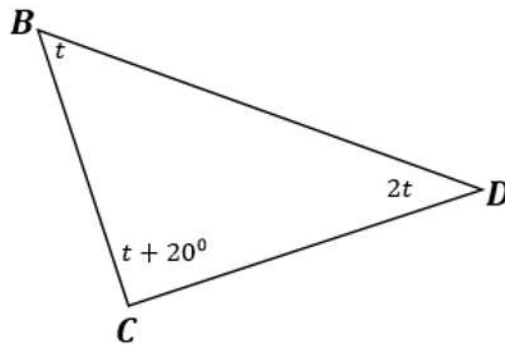
STATEMENT	REASON

(5)

[18]

QUESTION 4

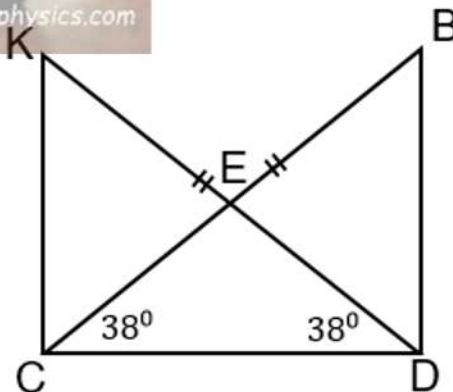
4.1. Solve for t giving suitable reasons in the following diagram.



STATEMENT	REASON

(4)

4.2. Given the diagram below: $KD = CB$, $\widehat{KDC} = 38^\circ$ and $\widehat{BCD} = 38^\circ$

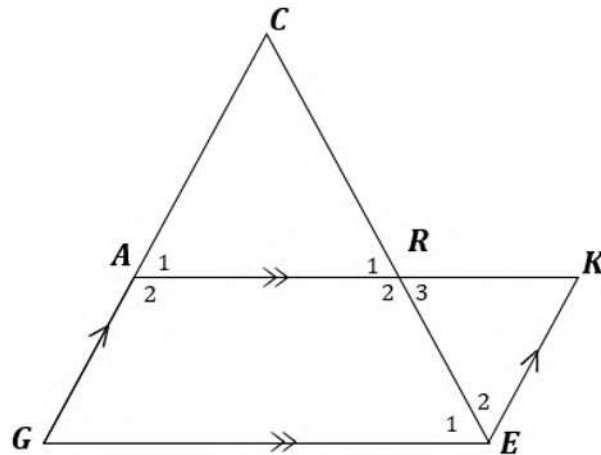


Prove giving suitable reasons that $\widehat{K} = \widehat{B}$

STATEMENT	REASON

(4)

4.3. In the following diagram: $CG \parallel KE$ and $AK \parallel GE$.



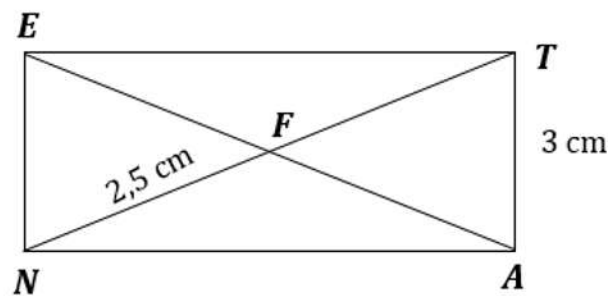
Prove **giving suitable reasons** that $\triangle CRA \parallel \triangle ERK$

In $\triangle CRA$ & $\triangle ERK$

STATEMENT	REASON
 \therefore	

(5)

4.4. ENAT below is rectangle. Diagonal EA and NT intersect at F. $NF = 2,5\text{cm}$ and $TA = 3\text{cm}$.

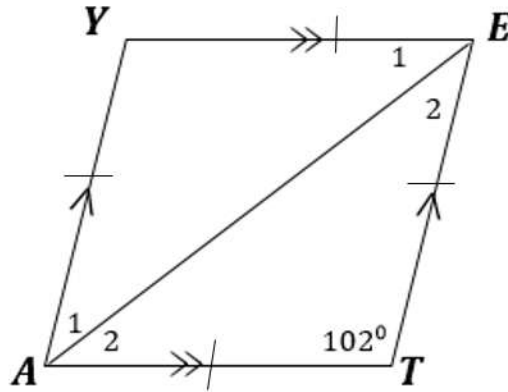


Calculate the length of NA

STATEMENT	REASON

(5)

4.5. VADE is a rhombus with $\hat{V} = 102^\circ$.



Calculate with suitable reasons the size of:

4.5.1. \hat{VET}

STATEMENT	REASON

(2)

4.5.2. $\hat{E_2}$

STATEMENT	REASON

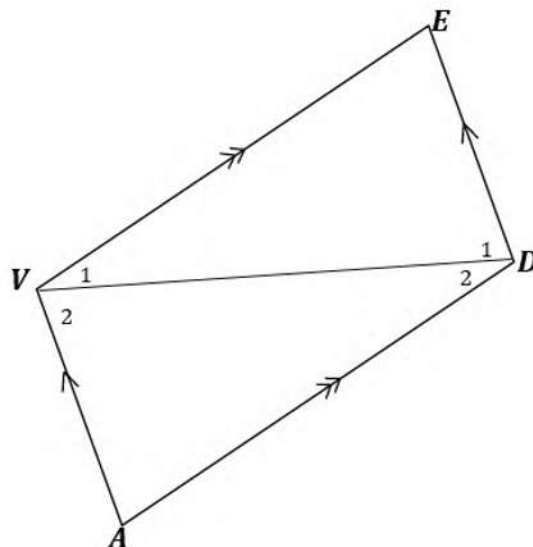
(2)

4.5.3. $\hat{A_1}$

STATEMENT	REASON

(1)

4.6. In the diagram below VADE is a parallelogram.



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Prove that $\triangle EVD \equiv \triangle ADV$ by completing the table below.

In $\triangle EVD$ & $\triangle ADV$

(3)

STATEMENT	REASON
$\widehat{V}_1 = \widehat{D}_2$	alt. \angle 's, $VE \parallel AD$
$VD = VD$	
	alt. \angle 's, $ED \parallel VA$
$\therefore \triangle EVD \equiv \triangle ADV$	

4.7. DKLM is a parallelogram. $\widehat{D} = 2p$, $\widehat{DKM} = 60^\circ$ and $\widehat{MLK} = 80^\circ$



4.7.1. Determine the size of \widehat{M}_2

(1)

STATEMENT	REASON

4.7.2. Solve for p

(3)

STATEMENT	REASON

[30]

GRAND TOTAL: 75 MARKS



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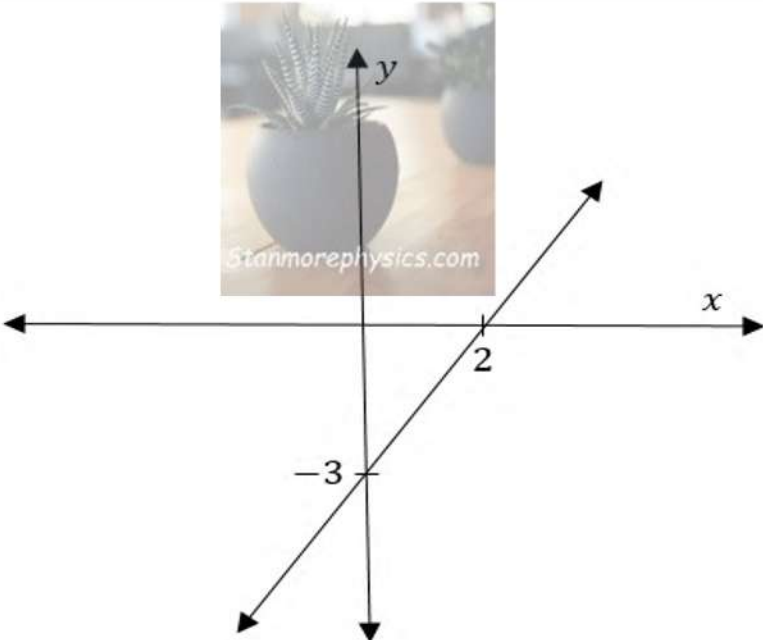
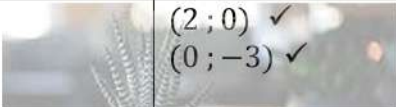
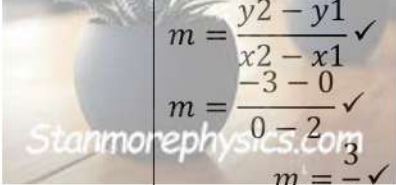
MARKS: 75

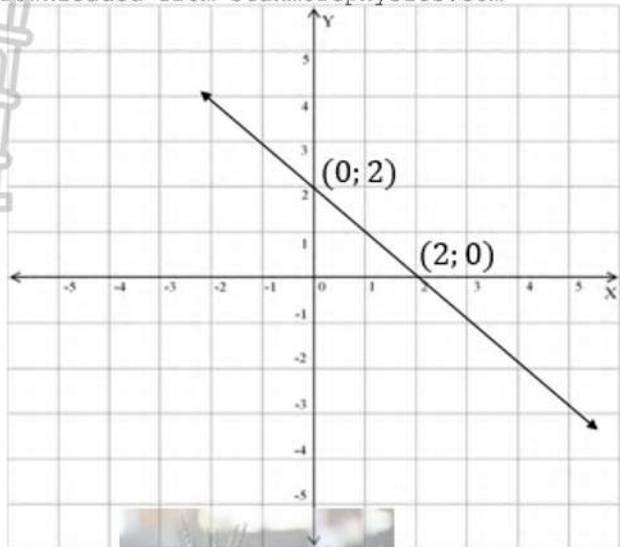
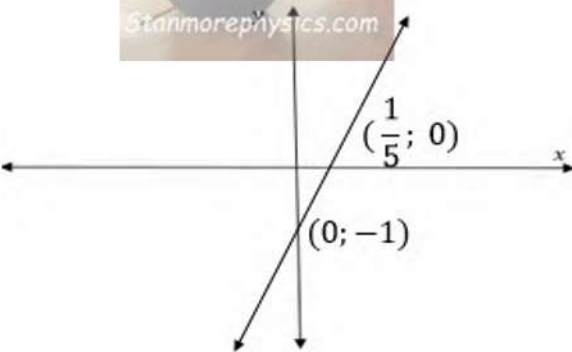
This marking guidelines consists of 9 pages

QUESTION 1

1.1.	B	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.2.	A	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.3.	B	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.4.	D	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.5.	C	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.6.	A	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.7.	C	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.8.	C	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.9.	B	✓ (Answer)	(1)
1.10.	A	✓ (Answer)	(1)
			[10]

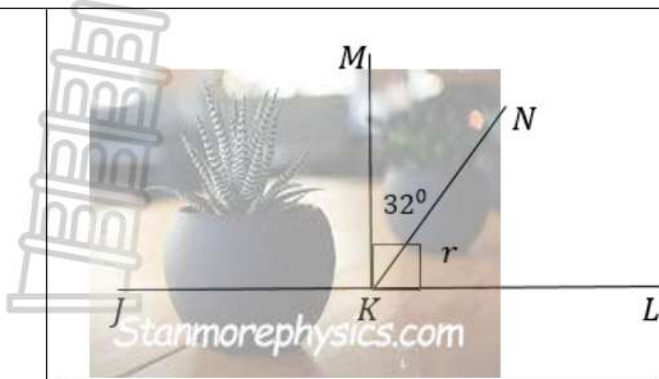
QUESTION 2

2.1					
	2.1.1.	$x - \text{intercept} - (2 ; 0)$ $y - \text{intercept} - (0 ; -3)$	 $(2 ; 0) \checkmark$ $(0 ; -3) \checkmark$	(2)	
2.2.	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ $m = \frac{-3 - 0}{0 - 2}$ $m = \frac{3}{2}$			 $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \checkmark$ $m = \frac{-3 - 0}{0 - 2} \checkmark$ $m = \frac{3}{2} \checkmark$	(3)
2.3.					

2.3.1.	<table><tr><td>x</td><td>-3</td><td>-2</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td></tr></table>	x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	y	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	3✓ 4✓	(2)
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3												
y	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1												
2.3.2.		x – and y – intercepts ✓ Shape ✓	(2)																
2.4.	$5y - 25x = -5$																		
2.4.1.	$y = 5x - 1$	$y = 5x - 1$ ✓	(1)																
2.4.2.		x – intercept ✓ y – intercepts ✓ Shape ✓	(3)																
2.5.	$m = \frac{\frac{3}{2} - 4}{3 - (-2)}$ $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + c$ $4 = -\frac{1}{2}(-2) + c$ $c = 3$ <p style="text-align: center;">therefore $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$</p>	$m = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$ $4 = -\frac{1}{2}(-2) + c$ subst. a point ✓ $c = 3 \checkmark$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \checkmark$	(4)																
			[17]																

QUESTION 3

3.1.

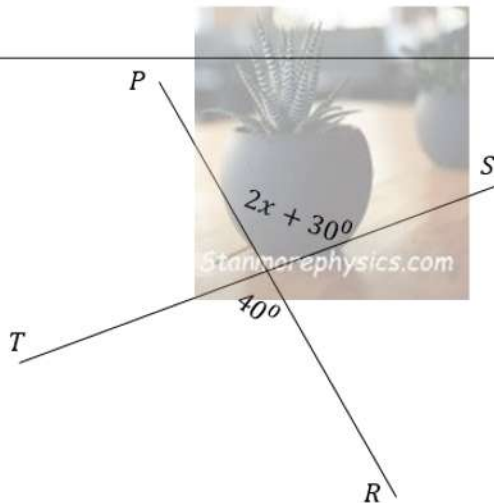


STATEMENT	REASON
$r + 32^\circ = 90^\circ$ $r = 58^\circ$	Complementary angles MK is pep. JL

(2)

$$r = 58^\circ \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Reason} \checkmark$$

3.2.



STATEMENT	REASON
$2x + 30^\circ = 40^\circ$ $2x = 10^\circ$ $x = 5^\circ$	Vertical opp. Angles.

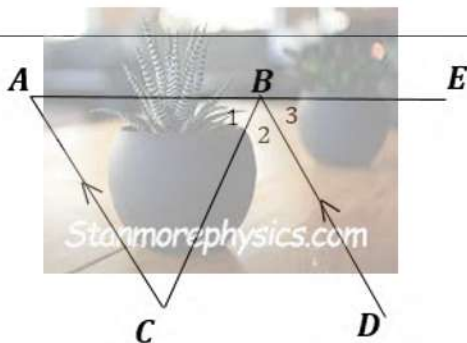
(3)

$$2x + 30^\circ = 40^\circ \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Reason} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 5^\circ \quad \checkmark$$

3.3.

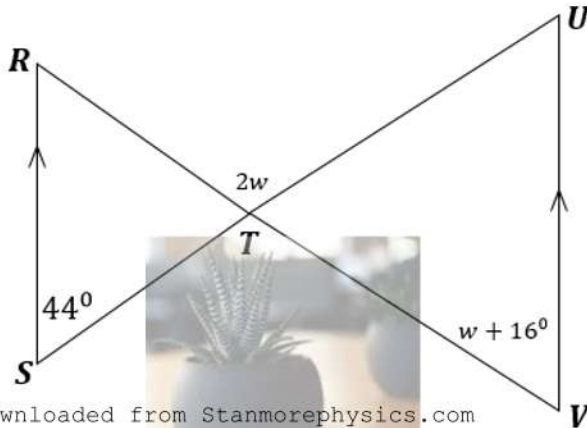


(3)

STATEMENT	REASON
$\hat{A}CB = \hat{B}_2$	[Alt. Angles AC//BD]
$\hat{B}_2 = \hat{B}_3$	Given
Therefore $\hat{A}CB = \hat{B}_3$	Both $= \hat{B}_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}CB &= \hat{B}_2 \checkmark \\ \hat{B}_2 &= \hat{B}_3 \checkmark \\ \text{Both} &= \hat{B}_2 \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

3.4.



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STATEMENT	REASON
$2w + \hat{RTS} = 180$	Angles on str. Line
$\hat{RTS} = 180 - 2w$	
$\hat{SRT} = w + 16^\circ$	
$180 - 2w + w + 16^\circ + 44^\circ = 180^\circ$	Alt. angles RS//UV
$-w = -60$	Sum of int. angles of a tri.
$w = 60$	

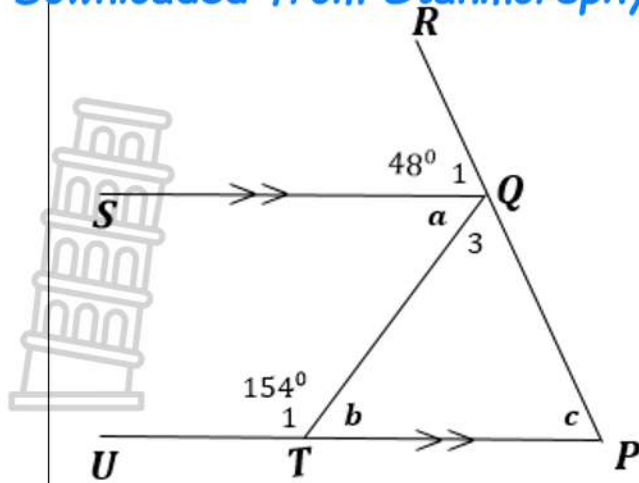
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Statement} + \text{Reas.} &\checkmark \\ \hat{RTS} &= 180 - 2w \checkmark \\ \text{Statement} + \text{Reas.} &\checkmark \\ \text{Statement} + \text{Reas.} &\checkmark\end{aligned}$$

$$w = 60 \checkmark$$

(5)

3.5.

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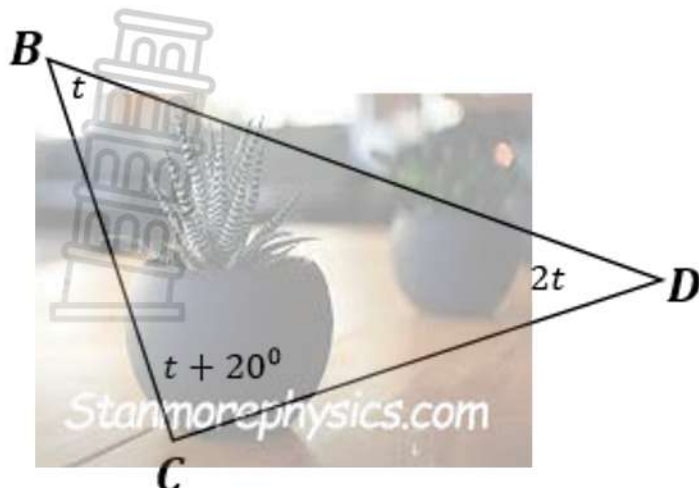
STATEMENT	REASON
$c = 48^\circ$	[Corr. Angles SQ//UP]
$a + 154^\circ = 180^\circ$ $a = 26^\circ$	[Co-int. angles SQ//UP]
$b = 26^\circ$	[Alt. angles SQ//UP]

Statement + Reas. ✓
 Statement ✓ Reas. ✓
 $a = 26^\circ$ ✓
 Statement + Reas. ✓

(5)

[18]

4.1.

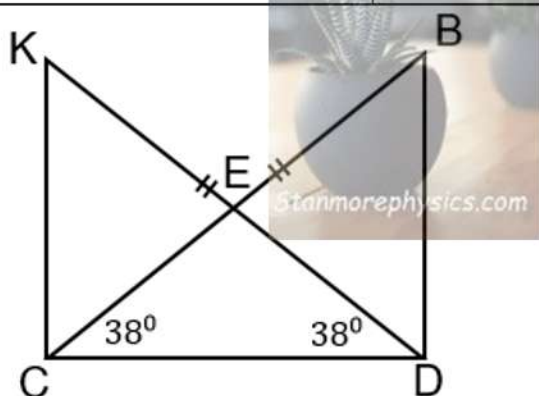


(4)

STATEMENT	REASON
$t + 2t + t + 20^\circ = 180^\circ$	Sum of int. angles of a triangle.
$4t = 160^\circ$	
$t = 40^\circ$	

Statement ✓ reason ✓
 $4t = 160^\circ$ ✓
 $t = 40^\circ$ ✓

4.2.



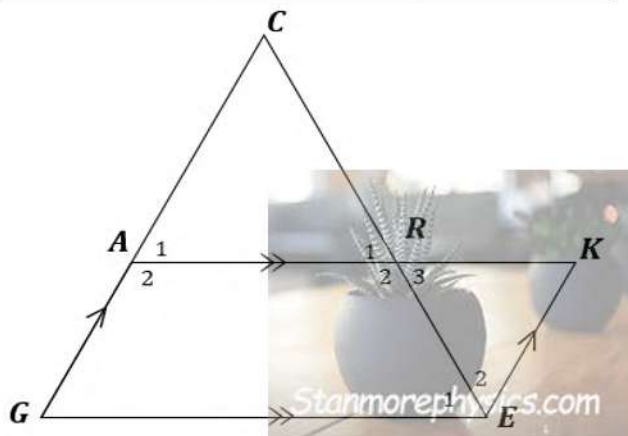
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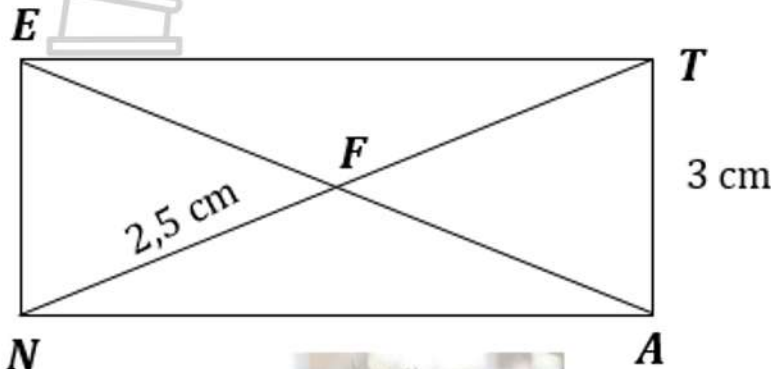
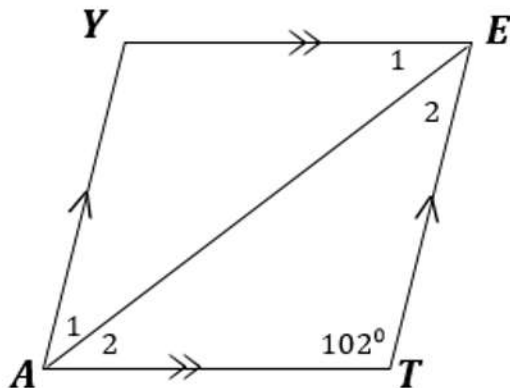
STATEMENT	REASON
In $\triangle KDC$ & $\triangle BDC$	Given Both = 38° or given Common SAS
$KD = BC$	
$\widehat{KDC} = \widehat{BCD}$	
$CD = CD$	
$\therefore \triangle KDC \cong \triangle BDC$	
$\rightarrow \widehat{K} = \widehat{B}$	

Statement + Reas. ✓
 Statement + Reas. ✓
 Statement + Reas. ✓

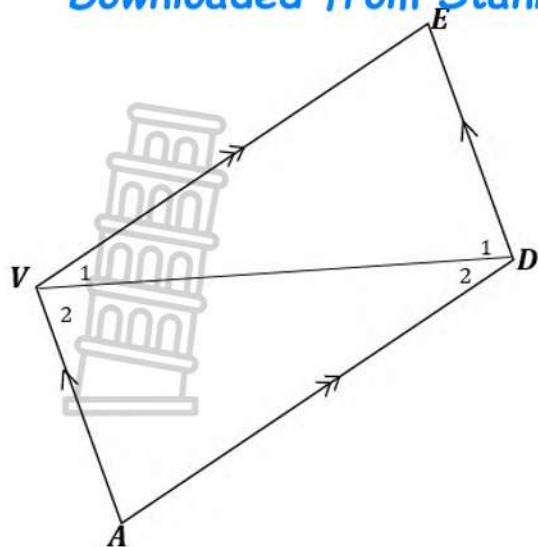
 $\rightarrow \widehat{K} = \widehat{B}$ ✓

4.3.



		Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com		Eg. Distric September 2021 Contendu Tests					
		<table><tr><th>STATEMENT</th><th>REASON</th></tr><tr><td>In $\triangle CRA$ & $\triangle ERK$ $\widehat{C} = \widehat{E}_2$ $\widehat{R}_1 = \widehat{R}_3$ $\widehat{A}_1 = \widehat{K}$ $\therefore \triangle CRA \parallel \triangle ERK$</td><td>[Alt angles. GC//KE] [Vert. opp. Angles] [Alt angles. GC//KE] [AAA]</td></tr></table>	STATEMENT	REASON	In $\triangle CRA$ & $\triangle ERK$ $\widehat{C} = \widehat{E}_2$ $\widehat{R}_1 = \widehat{R}_3$ $\widehat{A}_1 = \widehat{K}$ $\therefore \triangle CRA \parallel \triangle ERK$	[Alt angles. GC//KE] [Vert. opp. Angles] [Alt angles. GC//KE] [AAA]		<p>Statement+reason ✓ Statement+ Reason ✓ Statement+reason ✓ $\triangle CRA \parallel \triangle ERK$ ✓ + Reason ✓</p>	(5)
STATEMENT	REASON								
In $\triangle CRA$ & $\triangle ERK$ $\widehat{C} = \widehat{E}_2$ $\widehat{R}_1 = \widehat{R}_3$ $\widehat{A}_1 = \widehat{K}$ $\therefore \triangle CRA \parallel \triangle ERK$	[Alt angles. GC//KE] [Vert. opp. Angles] [Alt angles. GC//KE] [AAA]								
4.4					(5)				
	<table><tr><th>STATEMENT</th><th>REASON</th></tr><tr><td>$NF = FT = 2,5$ $NT = 5 \text{ cm}$ $NT^2 = NA^2 + TA^2$ $5^2 = NA^2 + 3^2$ $NA^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 \quad NA^2 = 16$ $NA = 4$</td><td>Diagonal of a rectangle Pythagoras theorem</td></tr></table>	STATEMENT	REASON	$NF = FT = 2,5$ $NT = 5 \text{ cm}$ $NT^2 = NA^2 + TA^2$ $5^2 = NA^2 + 3^2$ $NA^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 \quad NA^2 = 16$ $NA = 4$	Diagonal of a rectangle Pythagoras theorem		<p>Statement+ Reason ✓ $NT = 5 \text{ cm}$ ✓ Pyth. Theorem ✓ Correct subst ✓ $NA = 4$ ✓</p>		
STATEMENT	REASON								
$NF = FT = 2,5$ $NT = 5 \text{ cm}$ $NT^2 = NA^2 + TA^2$ $5^2 = NA^2 + 3^2$ $NA^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 \quad NA^2 = 16$ $NA = 4$	Diagonal of a rectangle Pythagoras theorem								
4.5.									
4.5.1.	$\widehat{YET} = 78$ [Co. int. angles YE//AT]		Statement ✓ Reason ✓		(2)				
4.5.2.	$\widehat{E}_2 = 39^\circ$ [Prop of a rhombus]		Statement ✓ Reason ✓		(2)				
4.5.3.	$\widehat{A}_1 = 39^\circ$ [Prop of a rhombus]		Statement+Reason ✓		(1)				

4.6.



STATEMENT	REASON
$\widehat{V}_1 = \widehat{D}_2$	alt. \angle 's, $VE \parallel AD$
$VD = VD$	Common side
$\widehat{D}_1 = \widehat{V}_2$ $\therefore \Delta EVD$ $\equiv \Delta ADV$	alt. \angle 's, $ED \parallel VA$ ASA

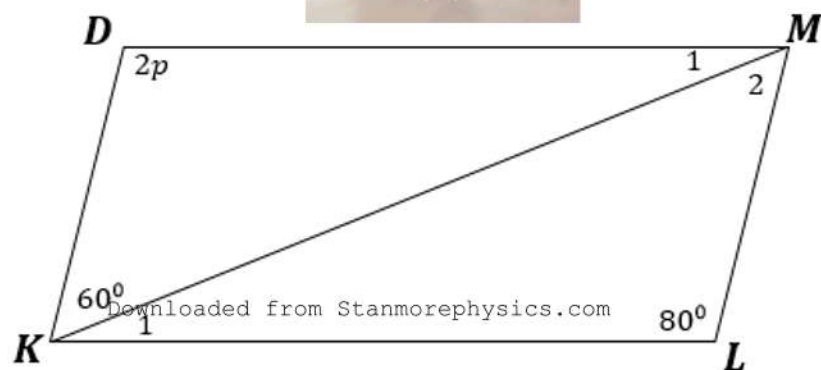
(3)

Common side ✓

 $\widehat{D}_1 = \widehat{V}_2$ ✓

ASA ✓

4.7.



4.7.1.

STATEMENT	REASON
$\widehat{M}_2 = 60^\circ$	Alt. angles DK//ML

Statement + reason ✓

(1)

4.7.2.

STATEMENT	REASON
$2p = 80^\circ$ $p = 40^\circ$	Opp. angles of a parm.

Statement ✓ reason ✓
 $p = 40^\circ$ ✓

(3)

[30]

[GRAND TOTAL: 75 MARKS]