



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Pre Mid-Term Examination (2023-24)

Class: VIII

Sub: MATHEMATICS

Max Marks: 30

Date: 30-05-2023

Set - I (ANSWER KEY)

Time: 1 hour

Section A: Multiple Choice Question (Q.1 to Q.6) of 1 mark each

1.	In a quadrilateral ,three angles are 80° , 122° and 95° , then the measure of fourth angle is						
A		B		C	63°	D	
2.	The value of $(\frac{3}{5})^{-3}$						
A		B		C		D	$\frac{125}{27}$
3.	The property use in $\frac{-3}{8} + \frac{9}{11} = \frac{9}{11} + \frac{-3}{8}$						
A	Commutativity	B		C		D	I
4.	The polygon with no portion of diagonals lie in the exterior of the polygon						
A		B		C		D	Convex polygon
5.	The multiplicative inverse of $(\frac{8}{11})^{-5}$						
A	$(\frac{8}{11})^5$	B		C		D	
6.	Simplify : $\frac{-3}{2} \times \frac{5}{7} + \frac{-3}{2} \times \frac{2}{7}$						
A		B	$\frac{-3}{2}$	C		D	
Section B: Source based questions (Q.7 to Q.11) of 1 mark each							

7.	If Neha wrote 0.0000587 on paper slip. The standard form of 0.0000587 is			
A		B		C 5.87×10^{-5}
8.	If $256500000 = 2.565 \times 10^k$, the value of k is			
A		B	8	C
9.	$0.000612 = m \times 10^{-4}$. The value of m is			
A		B		C 6.12
10.	The usual form of 9.3×10^{-3}			
A	0.0093	B		C
11.	Which of the following is standard form is correct for 385600?			
A		B		C
				D 3.856×10^5
Section C : Long Answer Questions (Q12 to Q.14)				
12.	$X = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ (1m)$ $72^\circ + 125^\circ + 70^\circ + y = 360^\circ$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ marks) $Y = 360 - 267^\circ = 93^\circ$ ($\frac{1}{2}$)			
13.	$\frac{-5}{8}, \frac{-2}{8}, 0$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ Number line (1m) each number (1/2 each)			
14.	$\frac{2}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ Lcm (7,8) = 56 ($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{2 \times 8}{7 \times 8} = \frac{16}{56}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{3 \times 7}{8 \times 7} = \frac{21}{56}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{16 \times 10}{56 \times 10} = \frac{160}{560}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{21 \times 10}{56 \times 10} = \frac{210}{560}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) Any 6 rational numbers between 0.2875 and 0.375 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$)			
Section D : Case study (Q.15 & Q.16) of 5 marks each				

<p>15.</p>	<p>(I) The length of Geometry box $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-1}$</p> $= 2^2 + 3^2 + 5 \text{ (1m)} = 4 + 9 + 5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 18\text{cm} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ <p>(II) length of chalk $= [3^6 \div 3^4] + 3^0 = 3^2 + 3^0 \text{ (1m)} = 9 + 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 10\text{cm} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$</p> <p>(III) Simplify : $\frac{3^4 \times 7^3}{7^2 \times 3^3} = 7 \times 3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 21 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>Case Study-2</p> <p>(I) the sum of interior angles of the pentagon $= (n-2) \times 180^\circ = 3 \times 180^\circ \left(1\frac{1}{2}\right) = 540^\circ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$</p> <p>(II) Number of diagonals $= \frac{n(n-3)}{2} = \frac{5(5-3)}{2} \left(1\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$</p> <p>(III) Regular pentagon (1 mark)</p>