



education

Department:
Education
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

**MATHEMATICS
COMMON TEST
MARCH 2020**

MARKS: 75

TIME: 1½ Hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of **6** questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, etc. which you have used in determining your answers.
4. Answers only will NOT necessarily be awarded full marks.
5. You may use an approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless stated otherwise.
6. If necessary, round off answers correct to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
7. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Factorise the following expressions fully:

1.1.1 $xy^2 + 3x^2y$ (1)

1.1.2 $x^2 - 7x - 18$ (2)

1.1.3 $x^2y - 16 + 4y - 4x^2$ (3)

1.2 Simplify the following expressions fully:

1.2.1 $(2x-1)(x^2 - 3x + 1)$ (3)

1.2.2 $\frac{x^2 - 1}{(x+2) + x(x+2)} \div \frac{x-1}{2x+4}$ (4)

1.2.3 $\frac{2^{-2n} \cdot 3^{-3n}}{2^{2n} \cdot 4^{n-1} \cdot 12^{-3n}}$ (4)

[17]**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Solve for x :

2.1.1 $x(2x - 5) = 0$ (2)

2.1.2 $3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$ (3)

2.1.3 $5^{2x-1} - 1 = 0$ (2)

2.1.4 $x = y + xy$ (3)

2.1.5 $\frac{8x^3 - 1}{2x - 1} = 1$ (4)

2.2 The following inequality is given: $-11 < -2x + 1 < -9$; where $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

2.2.1 Solve for x . (3)

- 2.2.2 Hence, and without the use of a calculator, show that $x = \sqrt{29}$ would satisfy the above inequality.

(2)
[19]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Solve for x and y simultaneously:

$$2x - y = 3$$

$$3x + 2y = 8$$

(5)

- 3.2 Given that $M = 2^{0,2}$ and $M^b = 16$, determine the value of b .

(3)
[8]

QUESTION 4

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Write down the question number (4.1 – 4.5) and choose the answer by writing the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.1 – 4.5) in your answer book, for example: 4.6) D

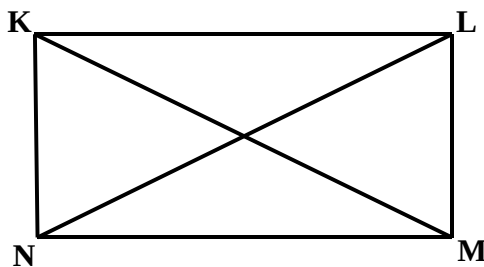
- 4.1 Which description below does NOT guarantee that a quadrilateral is a square?

- A. Quadrilateral is both a rectangle and a rhombus
 - B. Quadrilateral is a parallelogram with perpendicular diagonals
 - C. Quadrilateral has all sides equal and all angles equal
 - D. Quadrilateral has all right angles and has all sides equal
- (1)

- 4.2 Which of the following statements is true?

- A. All quadrilaterals are rectangles
 - B. All quadrilaterals are squares
 - C. All rectangles are quadrilaterals
 - D. All quadrilaterals are parallelograms
- (1)

- 4.3 In the diagram below rectangle KLMN has $KM = 6x + 16$ and $LN = 49$. Find the value of x .



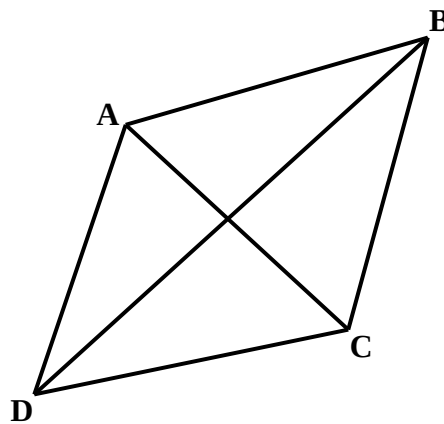
- A. $x = 5,5$

- B. $x = 33$
C. $x = 4,5$
D. $x = 6,5$ (1)

4.4 A quadrilateral with only one pair of opposite sides parallel is called a:

- A. Trapezium
B. Square
C. Kite
D. Rhombus (1)

4.5 In quadrilateral $ABCD$, $\hat{ACD} = 2x + 4$ and $\hat{ACB} = 5x - 11$.
For what value of x is $ABCD$ a rhombus?

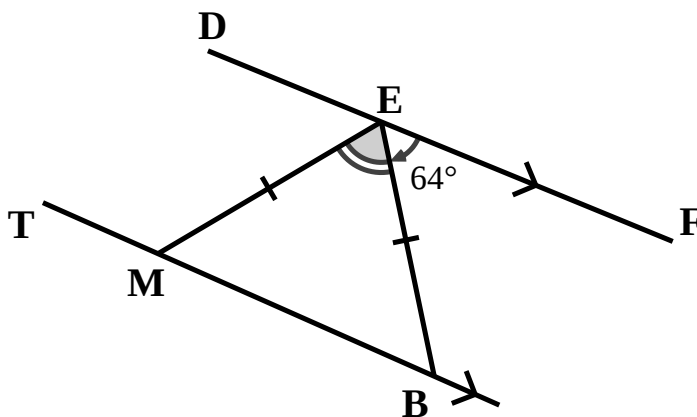


- A. $x = 4$
B. $x = 5$
C. $x = 6$
D. $x = 7$ (1)
[5]

Give reasons for your statements in the answers to QUESTIONS 5 and 6.

QUESTION 5

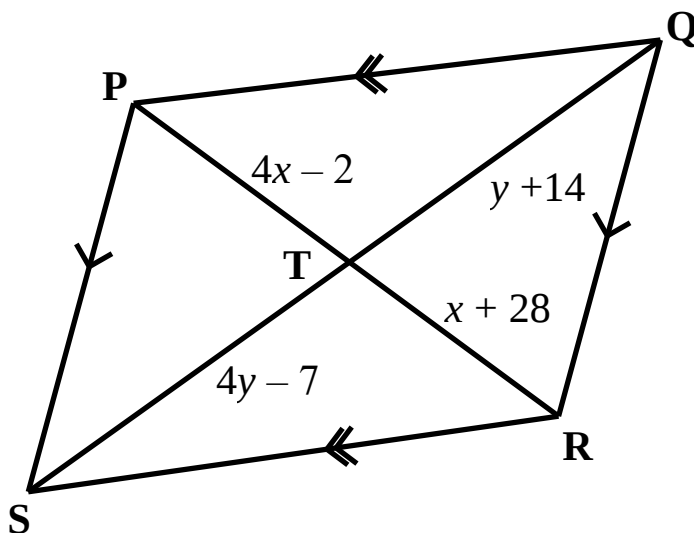
- 5.1 In the diagram below, straight lines DEF and TMB are parallel to each other. It is also given that $EM = EB$ and $\hat{BEF} = 64^\circ$.



Calculate the size of $\hat{MEB}$.

(4)

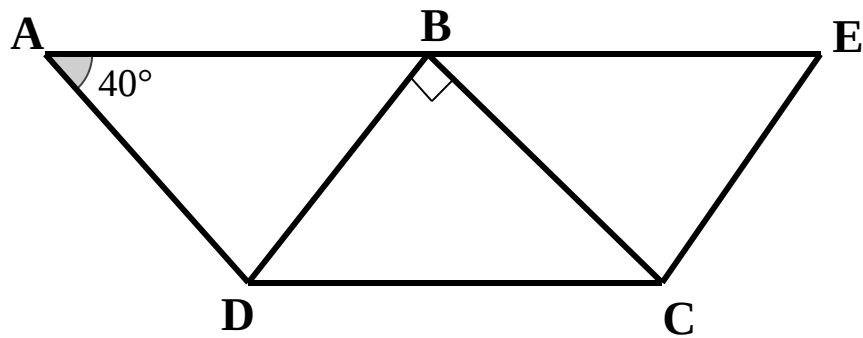
- 5.2 In the diagram below, $PQRS$ is a parallelogram. $PT = 4x - 2$, $TR = x + 28$, $ST = 4y - 7$ and $TQ = y + 14$.



Determine, with reasons, the values of x and y .

(4)

- 5.3 In the diagram below, $ABCD$ and $BECD$ are parallelograms with common base DC .
 $BC \perp BD$ and $\hat{DAB} = 40^\circ$.



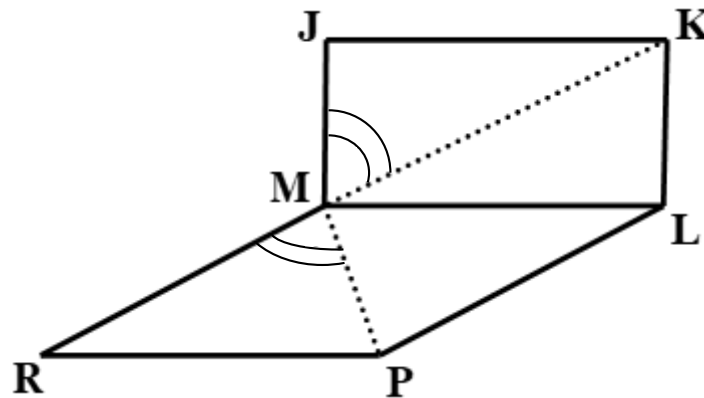
Determine the size of $\hat{BEC}$. (4)

[12]

QUESTION 6

6.1 In the diagram below, JKLM is a rectangle. MLPR is a rhombus.

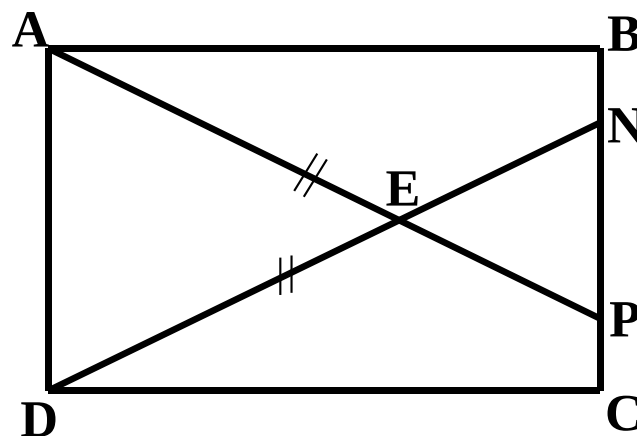
$$\hat{JMK} = \hat{RMP} ; \hat{JMK} = 55^\circ \text{ and } \hat{MRP} = 70^\circ$$



Using the diagram, and giving reasons, determine:

- 6.1.1 $\hat{MPR}$ (2)
- 6.1.2 $\hat{KML}$ (1)
- 6.1.3 $\hat{KLP}$ (3)

6.2 In the diagram below rectangle ABCD is given with $AP = DN$.



- 6.2.1 Prove that $\triangle ABP \equiv \triangle DCN$. (4)
- 6.2.2 Prove that $AE = DE$. (4)
- [14]**

GRAND TOTAL: [75]