1. The table below gives the correct answer for each multiple-choice question in this test across version 1. All 4 versions have the same order of questions, hence this can be used for other versions too.
2. If you are evaluating these questions on paper, please award the student 1 mark for choosing the right option for each question.

Q.No	Correct Answers - Version 1
1	D
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	A
6	C
7	C
8	B
9	B
10	B
11	C
12	D
13	A
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	D
18	C
19	D
20	C

Q.No	What to look for	Marks
21	Uses associative property of multiplication to rewrite the above equation as: $-\frac{p}{q} \times (\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5}) = 1$ **Further simplifies the above equation as:** $\frac{p}{q} = -\frac{5}{2}$	1
	From the above, concludes that $p = (-5\,x)$ and $q = 2\,x$ OR $p = 5\,x$ and $q = (- 2\,x)$, where $x \neq 0$. Thus, finds one possible value of p and q, for example, $p = (-10)$, $q = 4$ OR $p = 10$, $q = (-4)$, considering $x = 2$.	1
22	Substitutes the values of a, b and c and find the value of $(a + b) + c$ as $\frac{31}{12}$. The working may look as follows: $(\frac{7}{4} + \frac{-5}{6}) + \frac{5}{3}$ $= (\frac{21}{12} + \frac{-10}{12}) + \frac{5}{3}$ $= \frac{11}{12} + \frac{5}{3}$ $= \frac{11}{12} + \frac{20}{12}$ $= \frac{31}{12}$	1
	Substitutes the values of a, b and c and find the value of $a + (b + c)$ as $\frac{31}{12}$. The working may look as follows: $\frac{7}{4} + (\frac{-5}{6} + \frac{5}{3})$ $= \frac{7}{4} + (\frac{-5}{6} + \frac{10}{6})$ $= \frac{7}{4} + \frac{5}{6}$ $= \frac{21}{12} + \frac{10}{12}$ $= \frac{31}{12}$ From the two steps, concludes that $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$.	1

Q.No	What to look for	Marks
23	Simplifies the RHS of the above equation as: 2.5 x + 1.8 = 4 x - 3.6.	0.5
	Isolates the like terms, the terms with x on one side and the constant terms on the other side to get: 1.8 + 3.6 = 4 x - 2.5 x	0.5
	Simplifies both sides as: 5.4 = 1.5 x	0.5
	Solves the equation and gets x = 3.6.	0.5
24	i) Writes that, the parallelogram will DEFINITELY be a rectangle.	1
	Justifies the answer. For example, writes that, the diagonals of the quadrilateral bisect each other and one angle is 90°. So, it is a rectangle.	1
25	Uses commutative property to re-write the LHS of the above expression as: $\{(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{14}{5}) \times (\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{2})\} \times \{(\frac{5}{9})\}$ Simplifies the above expression as: $\{\frac{14}{5} \times \frac{9}{14}\} \times \{(\frac{5}{9})\} = 1$	1.5
	Uses distributive property to re-write the RHS of the above expression as: $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{12}{15}$ Further simplifies the above expression to get RHS = 1. Thus, shows that LHS = RHS.	1.5

Q.No	What to look for	Marks
26	**Simplifies the given equation as:** $6x + 6 + 5 = \frac{3x+1}{5}$ $=> 6x + 11 = \frac{3x+1}{5}$ $=> 30x + 55 = 3x + 1$ $=> 27x = (-54)$ $=> x = (-2)$	**2**
	Substitutes the value $x = (-2)$ in the left-hand side (LHS) of the equation and simplifies it as: $3\{2 \times (-2) + 2\} + 5 = (-1)$. **Substitutes the value $x = (-2)$ in the right hand side (RHS) of the equation and simplifies it as:** $\frac{3\times(-2)+1}{5} = (-1)$. **Hence, verifies that LHS = RHS.**	**1**
27	**Mentions that alternate angles are equal and concludes that ∠SPR = ∠QRP = 40°.**	**1**
	Mentions that all sides of a rhombus are equal, hence SP = SR and concludes that ∠PRS = ∠SPR = 40°.	**1**
	Mentions angle sum property of a triangle and calculates ∠RSP as 100°.	**1**
28	**Assumes the interior angle and the exterior angle as $4x°$ and $x°$, respectively, and writes the equation as $4x° + x° = 180°$.**	**1**
	Solves the above equation for x to get $x = 36°$ and $4x = 144°$.	**1**

Q.No	What to look for	Marks
	Calculates the number of sides as 10. **The calculation may look as follows:** $$\frac{360°}{\text{Exterior angle}} = \frac{360°}{36°} = 10$$	**1**

End of Questions in Paper