This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 03

16MAY2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Maths
Class :	6C
Teacher :	Mr. Mohammed Assaf
Duration :	1 hour

Calculators are NOT ALLOWED

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Squared paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

I. For each question, indicate the right answer. [5 points]

No.	Questions	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C
1	The sum of two adjacent complementary angles is equals to:	90^0	180^0	0^0
2	The reciprocal of 8 is:	8	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{8}{8}$
3	Every point, which is equidistant from the extremities of a segment:	Belongs to the perpendicular bisector of this segment.	Does not belong to the perpendicular bisector of the segment.	None of the answers.
4	The perpendicular bisector of a segment is:	A line perpendicular to the segment only.	A line perpendicular at its midpoint.	A line parallel at its midpoint.
5	The given equation $\frac{1}{3}p = 10$ is true for:	p = 10	p = 20	p = 30

II. Simplify. [3 points]

1) $4\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{8}$

2) $12 \div \frac{6}{1}$

3) $9\frac{3}{2} \div 5$

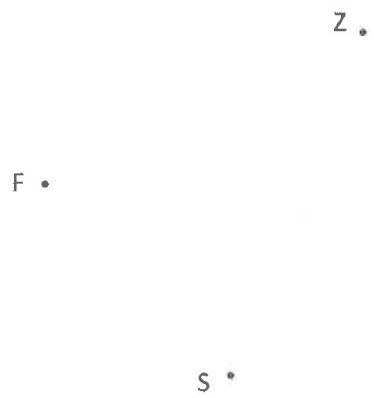
III. Solve. [3 points]

1) $\frac{2}{11}x = \frac{1}{22}$

2) $y \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{7}$

3) $\frac{10}{20} \div z = 30$

IV. F, Z and S are three non-collinear points.



1) Draw the line (d_1), the perpendicular bisector of the segment [FZ]. **(On the question sheet. Don't erase the arcs).** [1.5 points]
2) Draw the line (d_2), the perpendicular bisector of the segment [ZS]. **(On the question sheet. Don't erase the arcs).** [1.5 points]
3) (d_1) and (d_2) intersect at M.
   a) Do we have MF = MZ and MZ = MS? Justify. [1.5 points]
   b) Verify that M is equidistant from F and S. [1 points]
   c) Verify that the perpendicular drawn from M to the segment [FS] is the perpendicular bisector of this segment. [1 points]

V. $\widehat{xOy}$ and $\widehat{yOz}$ are two adjacent supplementary angles such that $\widehat{xOy} = 40^0$.
1) Calculate $\widehat{yOz}$ and draw the figure. [2 points]
2) Draw the bisectors [Ou) and [Ov) of the angles $\widehat{xOy}$ and $\widehat{yOz}$ respectively. **(Use the compass).** [2 points]
3) Calculate the angles $\widehat{uOy}$ and $\widehat{yOv}$. [1 points]
4) Deduce that the angle $\widehat{uOv}$ is right. [1.5 points]

(1 point for clearness of the exam)

Good job

Correction of SE03/Maths **Date: Friday, May 16 th, 2025**

Grade 6C **Done by: Mr.M.Assaf**

I. 1) The sum of two adjacent complementary angles is equals to: 90^0. A [1 point]

2) The reciprocal of 8 is: $\frac{1}{8}$. B [1 point1]

3) Every point, which is equidistant from the extremities of a segment: Belongs to the perpendicular bisector of this segment. A [1 point]

4) The perpendicular bisector of a segment is: A line perpendicular at its midpoint. B [1 point]

5) The given equation $\frac{1}{3}p = 10$ is true for p = 30, since: $\frac{1}{3} \times 30 = \frac{30}{3} = 10$. C [1 point]

II. 1) $4\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{(4\times3)+1}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{13}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{13}{8}$ [1 point]

2) $12 \div \frac{6}{1} = 12 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$ [1 point]

3) $9\frac{3}{2} \div 5 = \frac{(9\times2)+3}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{21}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{21}{10}$ [1 point]

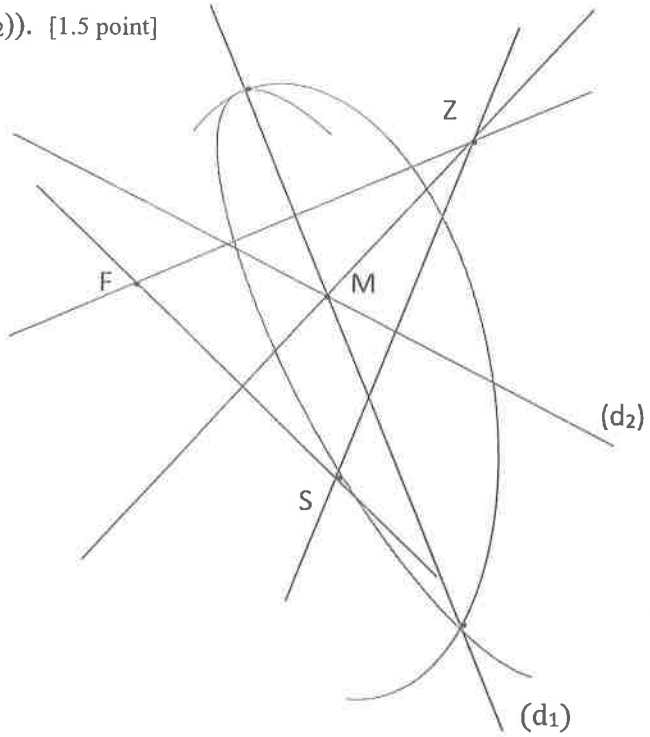
III. 1) $\frac{2}{11}x = \frac{1}{22} \rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{1}{22}}{\frac{2}{11}} = \frac{1\times11}{22\times2} = \frac{11}{44} = \frac{1}{4}$ [1 point]

2) $y \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{7} \rightarrow y \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{7} \rightarrow y = \frac{\frac{5}{7}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{5\times4}{7\times5} = \frac{4}{7}$ [1 point]

3) $\frac{10}{20} \div z = 30 \rightarrow \frac{10}{20} \times \frac{1}{z} = 30 \rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\frac{30}{1}}{\frac{10}{20}} = \frac{30\times20}{1\times10} = \frac{600}{10} = 60 \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{60}$ [1 point]

IV. 1) Figure. [1.5 point]

2) Figure. (similarly for (d_2)). [1.5 point]



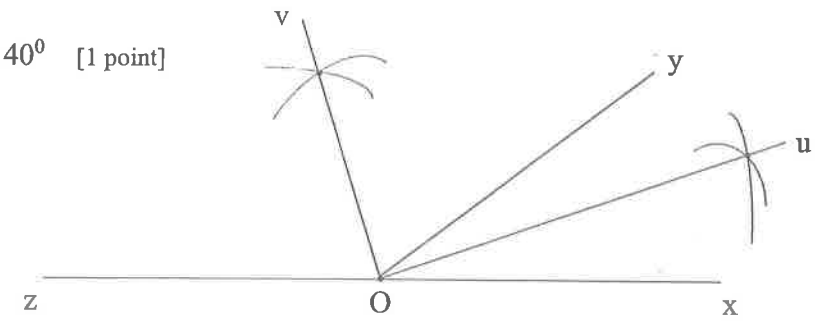
3) a) Yes, MF = MZ (M is a point on (d_1) → M is equidistant to [FZ]).
And yes, MZ = MS (M is a point on (d_2) → M is equidistant to [SZ]).
[1.5 point]

b) Since MF = MS then M is equidistant from F and S. [1 point]

c) Since M is equidistant from [FS], M belongs to the perpendicular bisector of [FS].
[1 point]

V. 1) $y\widehat{O}z = 180^0 - 40^0 = 140^0$ [1 point]

Figure: [1 point]



2) Figure. [2 points]

3) $u\widehat{O}y = x\widehat{O}y \div 2 = 40^0 \div 2 = 20^0$ ([Ou) is the bisector of $x\widehat{O}y$). [1 point]
$y\widehat{O}v = y\widehat{O}z \div 2 = 140^0 \div 2 = 70^0$ ([Ov) is the bisector of $y\widehat{O}z$). [1 point]

4) $u\widehat{O}v = u\widehat{O}y + y\widehat{O}v = 20^0 + 70^0 = 90^0$ → $u\widehat{O}v$ is right. [1.5 point]