



Series C5ABD/5

SET~3

रोल नं.							
Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **430/5/3**

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट / NOTE :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **23** हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **23** printed pages.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **38** प्रश्न हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **38** questions.
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।

15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

गणित (बुनियादी)

MATHEMATICS (BASIC)



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ ।
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 18 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) तथा प्रश्न संख्या 19 एवं 20 अभिकथन एवं तर्क आधारित 1 अंक के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 25 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के 2 अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (v) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 31 तक लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के 3 अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (vi) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 32 से 35 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के 5 अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 36 से 38 तक प्रकरण अध्ययन आधारित 4 अंकों के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रकरण अध्ययन में आंतरिक विकल्प 2 अंकों के प्रश्न में दिया गया है ।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है । यद्यपि, खण्ड ख के 2 प्रश्नों में, खण्ड ग के 2 प्रश्नों में, खण्ड घ के 2 प्रश्नों में तथा खण्ड ङ के 3 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है ।
- (ix) जहाँ आवश्यक हो स्वच्छ आकृतियाँ बनाइए । जहाँ आवश्यक हो $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ लीजिए, यदि अन्यथा न दिया गया हो ।
- (x) कैल्कुलेटर का उपयोग वर्जित है ।

खण्ड क

इस खण्ड में बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।

20×1=20

1. यह दिया गया है कि $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$. यदि $\angle A = 55^\circ$, $\angle E = 45^\circ$ है, तो $\angle C$ है :

(A) 80°

(B) 90°

(C) 55°

(D) 45°



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *This question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**.*
- (iii) *In **Section A**, Questions no. **1** to **18** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and questions number **19** and **20** are Assertion-Reason based questions of **1** mark each.*
- (iv) *In **Section B**, Questions no. **21** to **25** are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.*
- (v) *In **Section C**, Questions no. **26** to **31** are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.*
- (vi) *In **Section D**, Questions no. **32** to **35** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying **5** marks each.*
- (vii) *In **Section E**, Questions no. **36** to **38** are case study based questions carrying **4** marks each. Internal choice is provided in **2** marks questions in each case study.*
- (viii) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions in Section B, 2 questions in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and 3 questions in Section E.*
- (ix) *Draw neat diagrams wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required, if not stated.*
- (x) *Use of calculator is **not** allowed.*

SECTION A

This section comprises multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. 20×1=20

1. It is given that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$. If $\angle A = 55^\circ$, $\angle E = 45^\circ$, then $\angle C$ is :

(A) 80°

(B) 90°

(C) 55°

(D) 45°



2. त्रिज्या 16 cm वाले वृत्त की एक 18.5 cm लंबी चाप द्वारा बने त्रिज्यखण्ड का क्षेत्रफल है :

(A) 168 cm^2

(B) 148 cm^2

(C) 154 cm^2

(D) 176 cm^2

3. यदि $\tan^2 \theta = 3$, जहाँ θ एक न्यून कोण है, तो θ का मान है :

(A) 30°

(B) 60°

(C) 0°

(D) 45°

4. यदि x एक पूर्ण संख्या है, तो x के किस मान को छोड़कर 8^x सम अंक पर समाप्त होता है ?

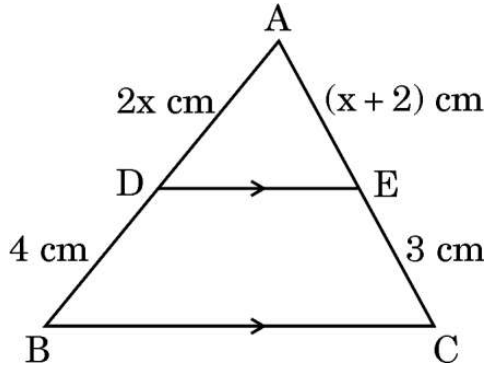
(A) 6

(B) 4

(C) 2

(D) 0

5. दी गई आकृति में, त्रिभुज ABC में, $DE \parallel BC$ है । यदि $AD = 2x$ cm, $AE = (x + 2)$ cm, $DB = 4$ cm, $EC = 3$ cm है, तो x का मान है :



(A) 3

(B) 2

(C) 6

(D) 4

6. 15 m ऊँचे एक बिजली के खंभे की भूमि पर पड़ने वाली छाया की लंबाई $5\sqrt{3}$ m है । उस समय पर सूर्य का उन्नतांश है :

(A) 90°

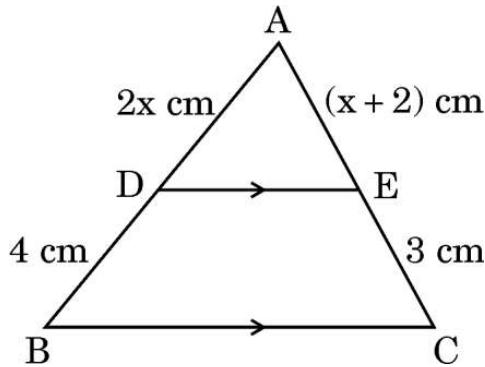
(B) 60°

(C) 45°

(D) 30°



2. The area of a sector of a circle of radius 16 cm cut off by an arc, which is 18.5 cm long, is :
- (A) 168 cm^2 (B) 148 cm^2
(C) 154 cm^2 (D) 176 cm^2
3. If $\tan^2 \theta = 3$, where θ is an acute angle, then the value of θ is :
- (A) 30° (B) 60°
(C) 0° (D) 45°
4. If x is a whole number, then 8^x ends with an even digit, except for which value of x ?
- (A) 6 (B) 4
(C) 2 (D) 0
5. In the given figure, in $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. If $AD = 2x \text{ cm}$, $AE = (x + 2) \text{ cm}$, $DB = 4 \text{ cm}$, $EC = 3 \text{ cm}$, then the value of x is :



- (A) 3 (B) 2
(C) 6 (D) 4
6. A lamp post 15 m high, casts a shadow $5\sqrt{3}$ m long on the ground. The Sun's elevation at this moment is :
- (A) 90° (B) 60°
(C) 45° (D) 30°



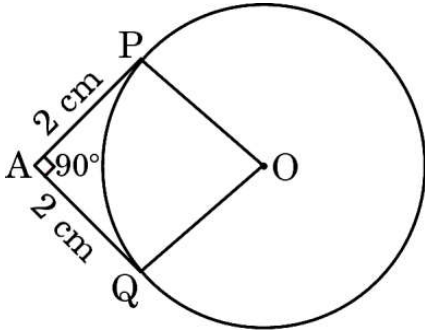
7. यदि $x = 4 \sin \theta$, $y = 4 \cos \theta$ है, तो $(x^2 + y^2)$ का मान है :

- (A) 4 (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{16}$ (D) 16

8. द्विघात समीकरण $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ के मूल हैं :

- (A) 5, 2 (B) -5, 2
(C) 5, -2 (D) -5, -2

9. केंद्र O वाले वृत्त पर बाह्य बिंदु A से दो स्पर्श-रेखाएँ AP और AQ परस्पर 90° के कोण पर झुकी हुई हैं। यदि प्रत्येक स्पर्श-रेखा की लंबाई 2 cm है, तो वृत्त की त्रिज्या है :



- (A) 4 cm (B) 2 cm
(C) $2\sqrt{2}$ cm (D) 1 cm

10. संख्याओं 40 और 30 के लिए $HCF \times LCM$ है :

- (A) 12 (B) 120
(C) 1200 (D) 40

11. एक बारंबारता बंटन में, एक वर्ग का मध्य-मान 10 है और वर्ग अंतराल का माप 6 है। इस वर्ग की निचली वर्ग सीमा है :

- (A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 12



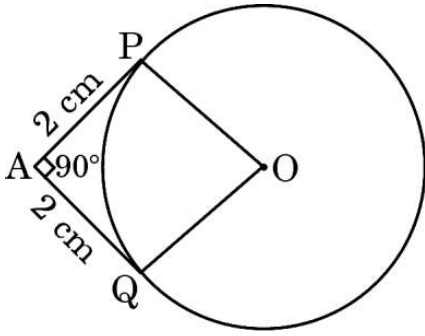
7. If $x = 4 \sin \theta$, $y = 4 \cos \theta$, then the value of $(x^2 + y^2)$ is :

- (A) 4 (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{16}$ (D) 16

8. The roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ are :

- (A) 5, 2 (B) -5, 2
(C) 5, -2 (D) -5, -2

9. AP and AQ are tangents drawn from an external point A to a circle with centre O and inclined to each other at an angle of 90° . If the length of each tangent is 2 cm, then the radius of the circle is :



- (A) 4 cm (B) 2 cm
(C) $2\sqrt{2}$ cm (D) 1 cm

10. $\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$ for the numbers 40 and 30 is :

- (A) 12 (B) 120
(C) 1200 (D) 40

11. In a frequency distribution, the mid-value of a class is 10 and the width of the class is 6. The lower limit of the class is :

- (A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 12



12. संख्या 424 का अभाज्य गुणनखंडन है :

(A) $2 \times 53 \times 4$

(B) $2 \times 53 \times 2$

(C) $2^3 \times 53$

(D) $2^4 \times 53$

13. रैखिक समीकरण युग्म $2kx + 5y = 7$, $6x + 5y = 11$ का केवल एक अद्वितीय हल होगा, यदि

(A) $k \neq 3$

(B) $k \neq -3$

(C) $k \neq \frac{1}{3}$

(D) $k \neq -\frac{1}{3}$

14. द्विघात समीकरण $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ के मूल वास्तविक और भिन्न होंगे, यदि :

(A) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

(B) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

(C) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

(D) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

15. यदि एक वृत्त की दो त्रिज्याओं के बीच का कोण 130° है, तो इन त्रिज्याओं के सिरों पर बनी स्पर्श-रेखाओं के बीच का कोण है :

(A) 50°

(B) 60°

(C) 90°

(D) 130°

16. 12 cm त्रिज्या वाले एक वृत्त की एक चाप की लंबाई 10π cm है। यह चाप वृत्त के केंद्र पर जो केंद्रीय कोण अंतरित करती है, वह है :

(A) 120°

(B) 6°

(C) 75°

(D) 150°

17. बिंदुओं A(-2, 8) और B(-6, 4) को मिलाने वाले रेखाखंड AB का मध्य-बिंदु है :

(A) (2, 6)

(B) (-4, 12)

(C) (-4, 6)

(D) (4, -6)



12. Prime factorisation of 424 is :

(A) $2 \times 53 \times 4$

(B) $2 \times 53 \times 2$

(C) $2^3 \times 53$

(D) $2^4 \times 53$

13. The pair of linear equations $2kx + 5y = 7$, $6x + 5y = 11$ have a unique solution, if

(A) $k \neq 3$

(B) $k \neq -3$

(C) $k \neq \frac{1}{3}$

(D) $k \neq -\frac{1}{3}$

14. The roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are real and distinct, if :

(A) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

(B) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

(C) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

(D) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

15. If the angle between the two radii of a circle is 130° , then the angle between the tangents at the ends of these radii, is :

(A) 50°

(B) 60°

(C) 90°

(D) 130°

16. The length of an arc of a circle with radius 12 cm is 10π cm. The central angle subtended by this arc at the centre, is :

(A) 120°

(B) 6°

(C) 75°

(D) 150°

17. The mid-point of the line segment AB joining A(- 2, 8) and B(- 6, 4) is :

(A) (2, 6)

(B) (- 4, 12)

(C) (- 4, 6)

(D) (4, - 6)



18. शब्द 'MATHEMATICS' से एक अक्षर यादृच्छया चुना जाता है। इस अक्षर के एक 'स्वर' होने की प्रायिकता क्या है ?

(A) $\frac{3}{11}$

(B) $\frac{4}{11}$

(C) $\frac{5}{11}$

(D) $\frac{7}{11}$

प्रश्न संख्या 19 और 20 अभिकथन एवं तर्क आधारित प्रश्न हैं। दो कथन दिए गए हैं जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को तर्क (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर नीचे दिए गए कोडों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से चुनकर दीजिए।

(A) अभिकथन (A) और तर्क (R) दोनों सही हैं और तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) और तर्क (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** करता है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु तर्क (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु तर्क (R) सही है।

19. अभिकथन (A) : एक पासा फेंकने पर, संख्या 8 प्राप्त होने की प्रायिकता शून्य (0) है।

तर्क (R) : एक असंभव घटना की प्रायिकता शून्य (0) होती है।

20. अभिकथन (A) : समान्तर श्रेढ़ी 5, 1, - 3, - 7 का सार्व अन्तर 4 है।

तर्क (R) : समान्तर श्रेढ़ी $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ का सार्व अन्तर प्राप्त होता है $d = a_n - a_{n-1}$ से।



18. A letter is chosen at random from the word 'MATHEMATICS'. What is the probability that it will be a 'vowel' ?

(A) $\frac{3}{11}$

(B) $\frac{4}{11}$

(C) $\frac{5}{11}$

(D) $\frac{7}{11}$

Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

19. Assertion (A) : The probability of getting number 8 on rolling a die is zero (0).

Reason (R) : The probability of an impossible event is zero (0).

20. Assertion (A) : Common difference of the A.P. 5, 1, - 3, - 7 is 4.

Reason (R) : Common difference of the A.P. $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ is obtained by $d = a_n - a_{n-1}$.



खण्ड ख

इस खण्ड में अति लघु-उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं।

5×2=10

21. एक बिंदु A से, जो एक वृत्त के केंद्र से 10 cm दूरी पर है, वृत्त पर खींची गई स्पर्श-रेखा की लंबाई 6 cm है। वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।
22. यदि द्विघात समीकरण $kx^2 - x - 2 = 0$ का एक मूल $\frac{2}{3}$ है, तो k का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।
23. (a) यदि α, β द्विघात बहुपद $2x^2 + 7x + 5$ के शून्यक हैं, तो $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

अथवा

- (b) यदि द्विघात बहुपद $6x^2 + 37x - (p - 2)$ का एक शून्यक, दूसरे शून्यक का व्युत्क्रम है, तो p का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।
24. यदि $x = \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$ है, तो x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।
25. (a) वह अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए जिसमें बिंदु (3, y), बिंदुओं (-2, -5) और (6, 3) को मिलाने वाले रेखाखंड को विभाजित करता है। y का मान भी ज्ञात कीजिए।

अथवा

- (b) y-अक्ष पर उस बिंदु को ज्ञात कीजिए जो बिंदुओं A(6, 5) और B(-4, 3) से समान दूरी पर है।

खण्ड ग

इस खण्ड में लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं।

6×3=18

26. बहुपद $3x^2 - 5x - 2$ के शून्यक ज्ञात कीजिए और शून्यक तथा बहुपद के गुणांकों के बीच के संबंध की सत्यता की जाँच कीजिए।
27. बिंदुओं A(5, -3) और B(-4, 3) को मिलाने वाले रेखाखंड को सम-त्रिभाजित करने वाले बिंदुओं के निर्देशांक ज्ञात कीजिए।



SECTION B

This section comprises Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each. $5 \times 2 = 10$

21. The length of a tangent drawn to a circle from a point A, at a distance of 10 cm from the centre of the circle, is 6 cm. Find the radius of the circle.
22. If $\frac{2}{3}$ is a root of the quadratic equation $kx^2 - x - 2 = 0$, then find the value of k.
23. (a) If α, β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2 + 7x + 5$, then find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta$.

OR

- (b) If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $6x^2 + 37x - (p - 2)$ is reciprocal of the other, then find the value of p.
24. If $x = \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$, then find the value of x.
25. (a) Find the ratio in which the point $(3, y)$, divides the line segment joining the points $(-2, -5)$ and $(6, 3)$. Also, find the value of y.

OR

- (b) Find a point on y-axis which is equidistant from the points $A(6, 5)$ and $B(-4, 3)$.

SECTION C

This section comprises Short Answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each. $6 \times 3 = 18$

26. Find the zeroes of the polynomial $3x^2 - 5x - 2$ and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients of the polynomial.
27. Find the coordinates of the points of trisection of the line segment joining the points $A(5, -3)$ and $B(-4, 3)$.



28. (a) सिद्ध कीजिए कि किसी वृत्त के परिगत समांतर चतुर्भुज समचतुर्भुज होता है ।

अथवा

(b) सिद्ध कीजिए कि किसी बाह्य बिंदु से वृत्त पर खींची गई स्पर्श-रेखाओं की लंबाइयाँ बराबर होती हैं ।

29. (a) 20 m भुजा वाले एक समबाहु त्रिभुजाकार मैदान के एक कोने पर एक घोड़े को 14 m लंबी रस्सी से बाँध दिया गया है । मैदान के उस भाग का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए जिसे घोड़ा चर नहीं सकता है ।

अथवा

(b) एक घड़ी की मिनट की सुई की लंबाई 14 cm है । इस मिनट की सुई द्वारा 8:00 am और 8:05 am के बीच के समय में रचित क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए ।

30. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}} = \sec A + \tan A$

31. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $6 + 3\sqrt{2}$ एक अपरिमेय संख्या है, जबकि दिया गया है कि $\sqrt{2}$ एक अपरिमेय संख्या है ।

खण्ड घ

इस खण्ड में दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं ।

4×5=20

32. (a) एक त्रिभुज ABC की भुजाएँ AB, BC तथा माध्यिका AD एक अन्य त्रिभुज PQR की क्रमशः भुजाओं PQ, QR तथा माध्यिका PM के समानुपाती हैं । दर्शाइए कि $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ है ।

अथवा

(b) सिद्ध कीजिए कि यदि किसी त्रिभुज की एक भुजा के समांतर अन्य दो भुजाओं को भिन्न-भिन्न बिन्दुओं पर प्रतिच्छेदन करने के लिए एक रेखा खींची जाए, तो अन्य दो भुजाएँ एक ही अनुपात में विभाजित होती हैं ।



28. (a) Prove that the parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.

OR

- (b) Prove that the lengths of the tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

29. (a) A horse is tied with a 14 m long rope at one corner of an equilateral triangular field having side 20 m. Find the area of the field where the horse cannot graze.

OR

- (b) The length of the minute hand of a clock is 14 cm. Find the area swept by the minute hand between 8:00 am and 8:05 am.

30. Prove that $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}} = \sec A + \tan A$.

31. Prove that $6 + 3\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number, given that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.

SECTION D

This section comprises Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each. 4×5=20

32. (a) Sides AB, BC and median AD of ΔABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ, QR and median PM of ΔPQR . Show that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$.

OR

- (b) Prove that if a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides at distinct points, then the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.



33. निम्नलिखित आँकड़े 225 निऑन लैंपों के जीवन काल (घंटों में) के बारे में जानकारी प्रदर्शित करते हैं :

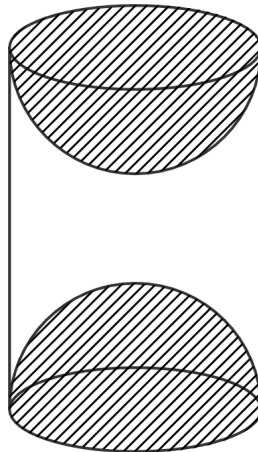
जीवन काल (घंटों में)	लैंपों की संख्या
1500 – 2000	10
2000 – 2500	35
2500 – 3000	52
3000 – 3500	61
3500 – 4000	38
4000 – 4500	29

एक लैंप का माध्यक जीवन काल ज्ञात कीजिए ।

34. (a) एक खिलौना एक 7 cm त्रिज्या के शंकु के आकार का है जो समान त्रिज्या के एक अर्धगोले पर आरोपित है । इस खिलौने की कुल ऊँचाई 31 cm है । इस खिलौने का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए ।

अथवा

- (b) लकड़ी के एक ठोस बेलन के प्रत्येक सिरे से एक अर्धगोला खोदकर निकालने पर लकड़ी की एक वस्तु बनाई जाती है । यदि बेलन की ऊँचाई 15 cm और उसके आधार की त्रिज्या 4.2 cm है, तो इस बनाई गई वस्तु का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए ।



35. एक 2-अंकीय संख्या के अंकों का योगफल 9 है । इस संख्या का नौ गुना, संख्या के अंकों को पलटने से बनी संख्या का दुगुना है । वह संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए ।



33. The following data gives the information about the lifetimes (in hours) of 225 neon lamps :

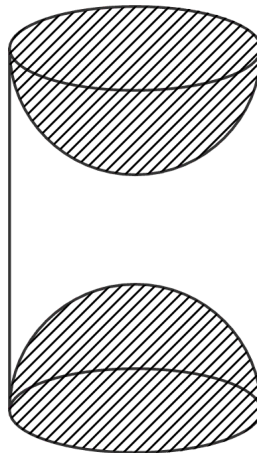
Lifetime (in hours)	Number of lamps
1500 – 2000	10
2000 – 2500	35
2500 – 3000	52
3000 – 3500	61
3500 – 4000	38
4000 – 4500	29

Find the median lifetime of a lamp.

34. (a) A toy is in the form of a cone of radius 7 cm mounted on a hemisphere of same radius. The total height of the toy is 31 cm. Find the surface area of the toy.

OR

- (b) A wooden article was made by scooping out a hemisphere from each end of a solid cylinder. If the height of the cylinder is 15 cm and its base is of radius 4.2 cm, then find the total surface area of the article.



35. The sum of the digits of a 2-digit number is 9. Also, nine times this number is twice the number obtained by reversing the order of the digits. Find the number.



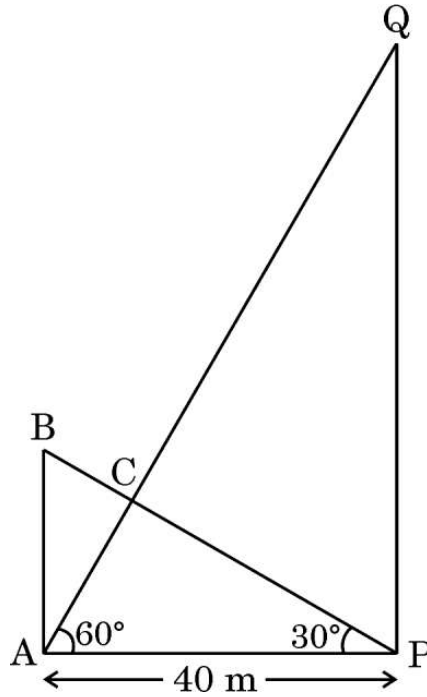
खण्ड ड

इस खण्ड में 3 प्रकरण अध्ययन आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक के 4 अंक हैं ।

3×4=12

प्रकरण अध्ययन – 1

36. अलग-अलग ऊँचाई के दो खम्भे समतल जमीन पर और 40 m की दूरी पर खड़े हैं । दोनों खंभों को प्रत्येक खंभे के ऊपर से दूसरे खंभे के नीचे तक जुड़े तारों द्वारा सहारा दिया जाता है । एक युग्मन (coupling) को बिंदु C पर रखा गया है, जहाँ दो तार क्रॉस करते हैं (जैसा आकृति में दिखाया गया है) ।



उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) खंभे AB की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए । 1
- (ii) खंभे PQ की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए । 1
- (iii) (a) यदि खंभे PQ के शिखर का, खंभे AB के शिखर से, उन्नयन कोण 30° है, तो दूरी BQ ज्ञात कीजिए । 2

अथवा

- (b) यदि युग्मन (coupling) जमीन से 20 m की ऊँचाई पर है, तो छोटे खंभे AB से तार के साथ-साथ युग्मन कितनी दूरी पर है ? 2



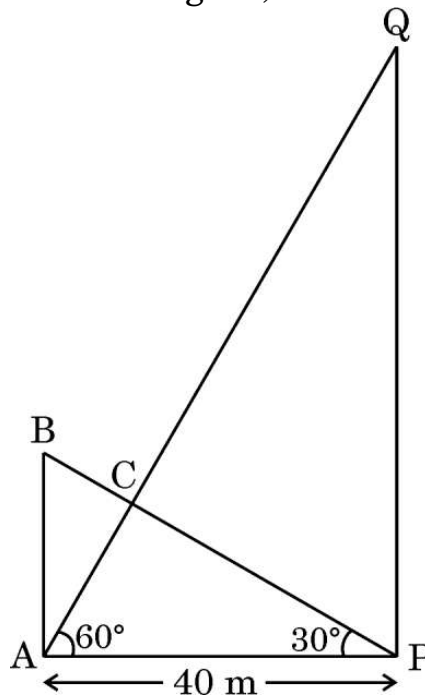
SECTION E

This section comprises 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.

$3 \times 4 = 12$

Case Study – 1

- 36.** Two poles of different heights stand on level ground and at a distance of 40 m. Both poles are supported by wires attached from the top of each pole to the bottom of the other. A coupling is placed at point C, where the two wires cross (as shown in the figure).



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the height of pole AB. 1
- (ii) Find the height of pole PQ. 1
- (iii) (a) If the angle of elevation of the top of the pole PQ from the top of the pole AB is 30° , find the distance BQ. 2

OR

- (b) If the coupling is at a height of 20 m from the ground, how far down the wire from the smaller pole AB is the coupling ? 2



प्रकरण अध्ययन – 2

37. **परिवार संरचना :** हाल के एक सर्वे में यह पाया गया कि इस वर्ष के लिए, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में 51% परिवारों में कोई बच्चा नहीं था, 20% परिवारों में एक बच्चा, 19% परिवारों में दो बच्चे, 7% परिवारों में तीन बच्चे और 3% परिवारों में चार या अधिक बच्चे थे ।



एक परिवार यादृच्छया चुना जाता है ।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| (i) | चुने गए परिवार में दो या तीन बच्चों के होने की प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए । | 1 |
| (ii) | चुने गए परिवार में एक से अधिक बच्चों के होने की प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए । | 1 |
| (iii) (a) | चुने गए परिवार में तीन से कम बच्चों के होने की प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए । | 2 |

अथवा

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (b) | चुने गए परिवार में दो से अधिक बच्चों के होने की प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए । | 2 |
|-----|---|---|



Case Study – 2

37. **Family structure :** In a recent survey of this year, 51% of the families in the United States of America had no children, 20% had one child, 19% had two children, 7% had three children and 3% had four or more children.



A family is selected at random.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the probability that the selected family has two or three children. 1
- (ii) Find the probability that the selected family has more than one child. 1
- (iii) (a) Find the probability that the selected family has less than three children. 2

OR

- (b) Find the probability that the selected family has more than two children. 2



प्रकरण अध्ययन – 3

38. सुमंत की माँ ने एक नई जूतों की दूकान शुरू की। जूतों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए उसने पहली पंक्ति में 3 जोड़ी जूते रखे, दूसरी पंक्ति में 5 जोड़ी जूते रखे, तीसरी पंक्ति में 7 जोड़ी जूते रखे इत्यादि।



उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| (i) | छठी पंक्ति में कितने जोड़ी जूते रखे हैं ? | 1 |
| (ii) | पहली और छठी पंक्तियों में रखी जूतों की जोड़ियों में कितना अंतर है ? | 1 |
| (iii) | (a) ज्ञात कीजिए पहली 15 पंक्तियों में कुल कितनी जूतों की जोड़ियाँ रखी गई हैं। | 2 |

अथवा

- (b) यदि चौथी पंक्ति में प्रदर्शित जूतों की प्रत्येक जोड़ी ₹ 500 की कीमत पर 'बिक्री पर' लिखा है, तो ज्ञात कीजिए कि सुमंत की माँ कुल कितनी धनराशि कमा लेगी यदि यह मान लिया जाए कि चौथी पंक्ति में रखी जूते की सभी जोड़ियाँ बिक जाती हैं।

2



Case Study – 3

38. Sumant's mother started a new shoe shop. To display the shoes, she put 3 pairs of shoes in the 1st row, 5 pairs in the 2nd row, 7 pairs in the 3rd row and so on.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) How many pairs of shoes are displayed in the 6th row ? 1
- (ii) What is the difference of pairs of shoes in the 1st row and the 6th row ? 1
- (iii) (a) Find the total number of pairs of shoes displayed in the first 15 rows. 2

OR

- (b) If the pairs of shoes displayed in the 4th row are 'on sale' at price of ₹ 500 for each pair, then find the total amount (money) earned by Sumant's mother if all shoes displayed in the 4th row are sold out. 2

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME MATHEMATICS (BASIC) (Q.P. CODE 430/5/3)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11	A full scale of marks <u>(0-80)</u> (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

This section comprises Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) of one mark each.

SECTION A

20×1=20

1. It is given that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$. If $\angle A = 55^\circ$, $\angle E = 45^\circ$, then $\angle C$ is :

- (A) 80° (B) 90°
(C) 55° (D) 45°

Ans1. (A) 80° 1

2. The area of a sector of a circle of radius 16 cm cut off by an arc, which is 18.5 cm long, is :

- (A) 168 cm^2 (B) 148 cm^2
(C) 154 cm^2 (D) 176 cm^2

Ans2. (B) 148 cm^2 1

3. If $\tan^2 \theta = 3$, where θ is an acute angle, then the value of θ is :

- (A) 30° (B) 60°
(C) 0° (D) 45°

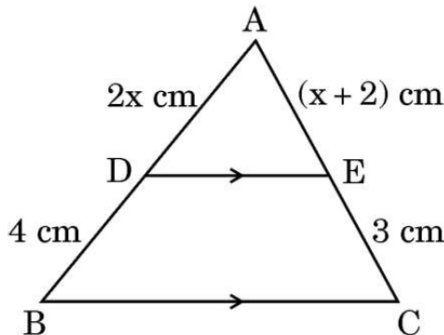
Ans3. (B) 60° 1

4. If x is a whole number, then 8^x ends with an even digit, except for which value of x ?

- (A) 6 (B) 4
(C) 2 (D) 0

Ans4. (D) 0 1

5. In the given figure, in $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. If $AD = 2x$ cm, $AE = (x + 2)$ cm, $DB = 4$ cm, $EC = 3$ cm, then the value of x is :



- (A) 3 (B) 2
(C) 6 (D) 4

Ans5. (D) 4

1

6. A lamp post 15 m high, casts a shadow $5\sqrt{3}$ m long on the ground. The Sun's elevation at this moment is :

- (A) 90° (B) 60°
(C) 45° (D) 30°

Ans6. (B) 60°

1

7. If $x = 4 \sin \theta$, $y = 4 \cos \theta$, then the value of $(x^2 + y^2)$ is :

- (A) 4 (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{16}$ (D) 16

Ans7. (D) 16

1

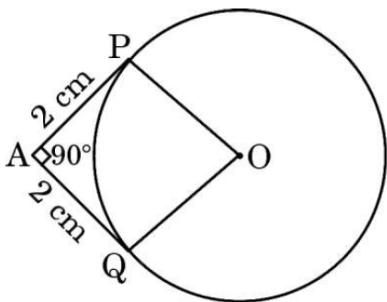
8. The roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ are :

- (A) 5, 2 (B) -5, 2
(C) 5, -2 (D) -5, -2

Ans8. (B) -5, 2

1

9. AP and AQ are tangents drawn from an external point A to a circle with centre O and inclined to each other at an angle of 90° . If the length of each tangent is 2 cm, then the radius of the circle is :



- (A) 4 cm (B) 2 cm
(C) $2\sqrt{2}$ cm (D) 1 cm

Ans9. (B) 2 cm

1

10. HCF $\times$ LCM for the numbers 40 and 30 is :

- (A) 12 (B) 120
(C) 1200 (D) 40

Ans10. (C) 1200

1

11. In a frequency distribution, the mid-value of a class is 10 and the width of the class is 6. The lower limit of the class is :

- (A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 12

Ans11. (B) 7

1

12. Prime factorisation of 424 is :

- (A) $2 \times 53 \times 4$ (B) $2 \times 53 \times 2$
(C) $2^3 \times 53$ (D) $2^4 \times 53$

Ans12. (C) $2^3 \times 53$

1

13. The pair of linear equations $2kx + 5y = 7$, $6x + 5y = 11$ have a unique solution, if

(A) $k \neq 3$

(B) $k \neq -3$

(C) $k \neq \frac{1}{3}$

(D) $k \neq -\frac{1}{3}$

Ans13. (A) $k \neq 3$

1

14. The roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are real and distinct, if :

(A) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

(B) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

(C) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

(D) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

Ans14. (A) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

1

15. If the angle between the two radii of a circle is 130° , then the angle between the tangents at the ends of these radii, is :

(A) 50°

(B) 60°

(C) 90°

(D) 130°

Ans15. (A) 50°

1

16. The length of an arc of a circle with radius 12 cm is 10π cm. The central angle subtended by this arc at the centre, is :

(A) 120°

(B) 6°

(C) 75°

(D) 150°

Ans16. (D) 150°

1

17. The mid-point of the line segment AB joining A(- 2, 8) and B(- 6, 4) is :

(A) (2, 6)

(B) (- 4, 12)

(C) (- 4, 6)

(D) (4, - 6)

Ans17. (C) (-4, 6)

1

18. A letter is chosen at random from the word 'MATHEMATICS'. What is the probability that it will be a 'vowel' ?

(A) $\frac{3}{11}$

(B) $\frac{4}{11}$

(C) $\frac{5}{11}$

(D) $\frac{7}{11}$

Ans18. (B) $\frac{4}{11}$

1

Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

19. *Assertion (A) :* The probability of getting number 8 on rolling a die is zero (0).

Reason (R) : The probability of an impossible event is zero (0).

Ans19. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

1

20. Assertion (A) : Common difference of the A.P. 5, 1, - 3, - 7 is 4.

Reason (R) : Common difference of the A.P. $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ is obtained by $d = a_n - a_{n-1}$.

Ans20. (D) Assertion(A) is false, but Reason(R) is true.

1

SECTION B

This section comprises Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.

5×2=10

21. The length of a tangent drawn to a circle from a point A, at a distance of 10 cm from the centre of the circle, is 6 cm. Find the radius of the circle.

Sol.21. Radius of circle

$$= \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2}$$

$$= 8 \text{ cm}$$

1

1

22. If $\frac{2}{3}$ is a root of the quadratic equation $kx^2 - x - 2 = 0$, then find the value of k.

Sol.22. $\frac{2}{3}$ is a root of quadratic equation $kx^2 - x - 2 = 0$

$$\therefore k\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{3} - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{9}k = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$k = 6$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

23. (a) If α, β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2 + 7x + 5$, then find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta$.

OR

(b) If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $6x^2 + 37x - (p - 2)$ is reciprocal of the other, then find the value of p.

Sol.23. (a) As α, β are zeroes of $2x^2 + 7x + 5$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{7}{2}, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta$$

1

$$\left(\frac{-7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{39}{4}$$

1

OR

- (b) Let $p(x) = 6x^2 + 37x - (p - 2)$ and $a = 6$, $b = 37$, $c = -(p - 2)$

$\alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha}$ be zeroes of $p(x)$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-(p-2)}{6}$$

1

$$1 = \frac{-p+2}{6}$$

$$p = -4$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

- 24.** If $x = \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$, then find the value of x .

Sol.24. $x = \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

- 25.** (a) Find the ratio in which the point $(3, y)$, divides the line segment joining the points $(-2, -5)$ and $(6, 3)$. Also, find the value of y .

OR

- (b) Find a point on y -axis which is equidistant from the points $A(6, 5)$ and $B(-4, 3)$.

Sol.25. (a) Let $P(3, y)$ divides the given line segment in the ratio $k : 1$

$$\therefore 3 = \frac{6k+(1)(-2)}{k+1}, y = \frac{k(3)+1(-5)}{k+1}$$

1

$$3k + 3 = 6k - 2 \Rightarrow 5 = 3k$$

$$k = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{ratio is } 5 : 3$$

OR

- (b) Let point on y -axis be $P(0, y)$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$PA = PB \Rightarrow PA^2 = PB^2$$

$$(0 - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = (0 + 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2$$

1

$$36 + y^2 - 10y + 25 = 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9$$

$$y = 9$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{point } P(0, 9)$$

SECTION C

This section comprises Short Answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.

6×3=18

- 26.** Find the zeroes of the polynomial $3x^2 - 5x - 2$ and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients of the polynomial.

Sol.26. Let $p(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 2$
 $= (3x + 1)(x - 2)$

1

∴ zeroes are $-\frac{1}{3}, 2$

1

Sum of zeroes $= -\frac{1}{3} + 2 = \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{\text{Coeff. of } x}{\text{Coeff. of } x^2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Product of zeroes $= -\frac{1}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coeff. of } x^2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

2

- 27.** Find the coordinates of the points of trisection of the line segment joining the points A(5, -3) and B(-4, 3).

Sol.27. Let P and Q divide the line segment joining A(5, -3) and B(-4, 3) in three equal parts such that AP : PB = 1 : 2

$P\left(\frac{1 \times -4 + 2 \times 5}{1+2}, \frac{1 \times 3 + 2 \times -3}{1+2}\right)$

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

i.e., P(2, -1)

$\frac{1}{2}$

AQ : QB = 2 : 1

$Q\left(\frac{2 \times -4 + 1 \times 5}{2+1}, \frac{2 \times 3 + 1 \times -3}{2+1}\right)$

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Q(-1, 1)

$\frac{1}{2}$

- 28.** (a) Prove that the parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.

OR

- (b) Prove that the lengths of the tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

Sol.28. (a) Let ABCD be a parallelogram touching the circle at P, Q, R and S

$\frac{1}{2}$ for Fig.

To prove: ABCD is a rhombus.

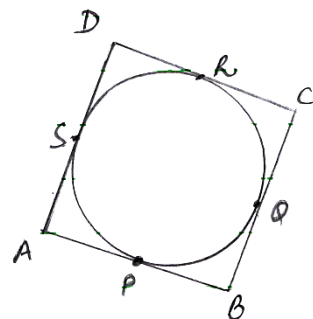
Proof: We know that tangents drawn from the external point to the circle are equal.

∴ AP = AS (i)

PB = BQ (ii)

CR = CQ (iii)

DR = DS (iv)



1

Adding (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

$$AP + PB + CR + DR = AS + BQ + CQ + DS$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow AB + CD = AD + BC \quad (v)$$

Now $AB = CD$ and $AD = BC$ (Opposite sides of parallelogram)

$$\text{From (v), we get } AB + AB = AD + AD$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow 2AB = 2AD$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = AD$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Hence ABCD is a rhombus.

OR

(b) Given PA and PB are tangents drawn from the external point P to the circle with centre O.

To prove: $PA = PB$

Construction: Join OA, OB and OP

Proof: In $\triangle AOP$ and $\triangle BOP$

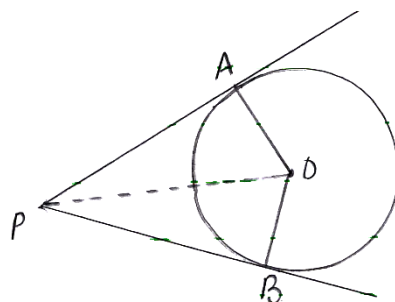
$OA = OB$ (radii)

$OP = OP$ (common)

$\angle OAP = \angle OBP$ (each 90° as radius $\perp$ tangent)

$\therefore \triangle AOP \cong \triangle BOP$ (RHS cong.)

$\Rightarrow PA = PB$ (c.p.c.t.)



$\frac{1}{2}$ for Fig.

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

29. (a) A horse is tied with a 14 m long rope at one corner of an equilateral triangular field having side 20 m. Find the area of the field where the horse cannot graze.

OR

- (b) The length of the minute hand of a clock is 14 cm. Find the area swept by the minute hand between 8:00 am and 8:05 am.

Sol. 29. (a) Side of equilateral triangle = 20 m

Length of rope = 14 m

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Area grazed by horse} = \frac{\pi r^2 \theta}{360^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 = \frac{308}{3} \text{ m}^2 \text{ or } 102.67 \text{ m}^2$$

1

$$\text{Area of } \Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 400}{4} = 100\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2 \text{ or } 173 \text{ m}^2$$

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Required area} = (100\sqrt{3} - 102.67) \text{ m}^2 \text{ or } 70.33 \text{ m}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

OR

(b) Angle swept by minute hand in 60 minutes = 360°
 Angle swept by minute hand in 5 minutes = 30° 1
 $r = 14 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{Area swept} = \frac{\pi r^2 \theta}{360^\circ} = \frac{30^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14$$
 $\frac{1}{2} + 1$

$$= \frac{154}{3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ or } 51.33 \text{ cm}^2$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

30. Prove that $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin A}{1-\sin A}} = \sec A + \tan A$.

Sol.30. LHS = $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin A}{1-\sin A}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin A)(1+\sin A)}{(1-\sin A)(1+\sin A)}}$ 1

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin A)^2}{1-\sin^2 A}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin A)^2}{\cos^2 A}} = \frac{1+\sin A}{\cos A}$$
 1

$$= \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \sec A + \tan A$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

31. Prove that $6 + 3\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number, given that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.

Sol.31. Let us assume that $6 + 3\sqrt{2}$ is a rational number
 $\therefore 6 + 3\sqrt{2} = x$, say 1
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \frac{x-6}{3}$ 1
 Now $\frac{x-6}{3}$ is a rational number
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{2}$ is a rational number
 But this contradicts the given fact that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number 1
 $\therefore$ Our assumption is wrong
 $\Rightarrow 6 + 3\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.

SECTION D

This section comprises Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.

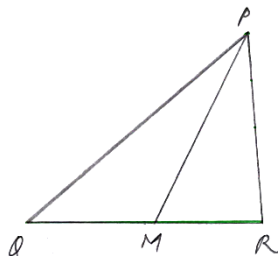
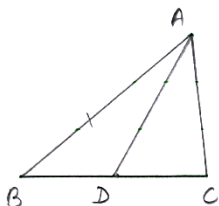
4×5=20

32. (a) Sides AB, BC and median AD of $\triangle ABC$ are respectively proportional to sides PQ, QR and median PM of $\triangle PQR$. Show that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$.

OR

- (b) Prove that if a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides at distinct points, then the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.

Sol.32.



$\frac{1}{2}$ for Fig.

- (a) Given: In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AD}{PM} \text{ where AD, PM are medians.}$$

1

To prove: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$

Proof: In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BC}{\frac{1}{2}QR} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QM} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

1

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABD \sim \triangle PQM \text{ (SSS similarity)}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle Q$$

In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} \text{ (given)}$$

$$\angle B = \angle Q \text{ (Proved above)}$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR \text{ (SAS similarity)}$$

OR

(b) Given: In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$

To Prove: $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$

Construction: Join BE , DC

Draw $DM \perp AC$ and $EN \perp AB$

Proof:

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ADE)}{\text{ar}(\triangle BDE)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AD \times EN}{\frac{1}{2} \times DB \times EN}$$

$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ADE)}{\text{ar}(\triangle BDE)} = \frac{AD}{DB} \quad (i)$$

and $\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ADE)}{\text{ar}(\triangle CDE)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times AE \times DM}{\frac{1}{2} \times EC \times DM}$

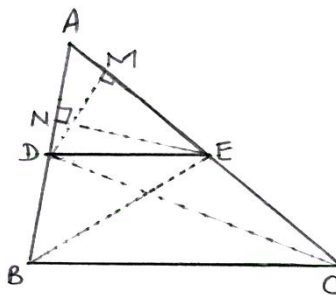
$$\frac{\text{ar}(\triangle ADE)}{\text{ar}(\triangle CDE)} = \frac{AE}{EC} \quad (ii)$$

$\triangle BDE$ and $\triangle CDE$ are on the same base DE and between the same parallels DE and BC .

$$\therefore \text{ar}(\triangle BDE) = \text{ar}(\triangle CDE) \quad (iii)$$

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$



$\frac{1}{2}$ for Fig.

1

1

1

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

33. The following data gives the information about the lifetimes (in hours) of 225 neon lamps :

Lifetime (in hours)	Number of lamps
1500 – 2000	10
2000 – 2500	35
2500 – 3000	52
3000 – 3500	61
3500 – 4000	38
4000 – 4500	29

Find the median lifetime of a lamp.

Sol.33.

Lifeline (in hours)	Frequency	cf
1500 – 2000	10	10
2000 – 2500	35	45
2500 – 3000	52	97
3000 – 3500	61	158
3500 – 4000	38	196
4000 – 4500	29	225

2 for table

$$\frac{N}{2} = \frac{225}{2} = 112.5$$

$$l = 3000, \text{ c.f.} = 97, f = 61, h = 500$$

1

$$\text{Median} = l + \frac{\left(\frac{N}{2} - \text{c.f.}\right)}{f} \times h$$

$$= 3000 + \frac{(112.5 - 97)}{61} \times 500$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$= 3000 + \frac{7750}{61} = 3127.05$$

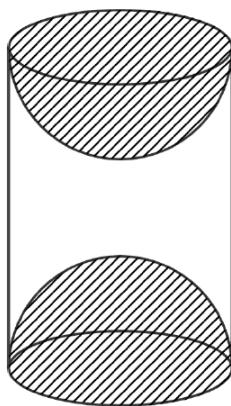
$\frac{1}{2}$

Note: No marks to be deducted in case student substitutes the values correctly in the formula without writing values of l , cf, etc.

34. (a) A toy is in the form of a cone of radius 7 cm mounted on a hemisphere of same radius. The total height of the toy is 31 cm. Find the surface area of the toy.

OR

- (b) A wooden article was made by scooping out a hemisphere from each end of a solid cylinder. If the height of the cylinder is 15 cm and its base is of radius 4.2 cm, then find the total surface area of the article.



Sol.34. (a) Radius of cone = Radius of hemisphere 'r' = 7 cm

Total height of toy = 31 cm

∴ height of cone = 31 - 7 = 24 cm

1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Slant height } l &= \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(7)^2 + (24)^2} \\ &= 25 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

1

Total surface area of toy = CSA of hemisphere + CSA of cone

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi r^2 + \pi r l = \pi r(2r + l) \\ &= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times (14 + 25) \end{aligned}$$

2

$$= 22 \times 39$$

$$= 858 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

OR

(b) Height of cylinder = 15 cm

Radius of cylinder = Radius of hemisphere = 4.2 cm 1

Total surface area = CSA of cylinder + CSA of 2 hemispheres 1

$$= 2\pi rh + 2(2\pi r^2)$$

$$= 2\pi r(h + 2r)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 4.2 \times (15 + 2 \times 4.2) \quad 2$$

$$= 617.76 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1$$

- 35.** The sum of the digits of a 2-digit number is 9. Also, nine times this number is twice the number obtained by reversing the order of the digits. Find the number.

Sol.35. Let the digit at unit's place be y and digit at ten's place be x

$\therefore$ the two-digit number is $10x + y$ $\frac{1}{2}$

ATQ. $9(10x + y) = 2(10y + x)$ 1

$$90x + 9y = 20y + 2x$$

$$88x - 11y = 0$$

$$8x - y = 0 \quad (i) \quad 1$$

Also $x + y = 9 \quad (ii) \quad 1$

Solving to get $x = 1, y = 8 \quad 1$

$\therefore$ two-digit number = 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

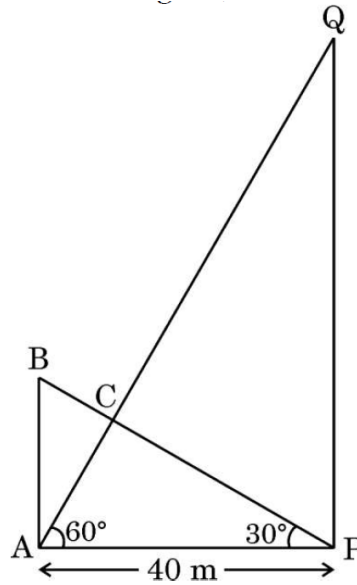
SECTION E

This section comprises 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.

3×4=12

Case Study – 1

- 36.** Two poles of different heights stand on level ground and at a distance of 40 m. Both poles are supported by wires attached from the top of each pole to the bottom of the other. A coupling is placed at point C, where the two wires cross (as shown in the figure).



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the height of pole AB. 1
- (ii) Find the height of pole PQ. 1
- (iii) (a) If the angle of elevation of the top of the pole PQ from the top of the pole AB is 30° , find the distance BQ. 2

OR

- (b) If the coupling is at a height of 20 m from the ground, how far down the wire from the smaller pole AB is the coupling ? 2

Sol.36. (i) In right $\triangle ABP$,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{AB}{AP}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{AB}{40} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{40\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) In right $\triangle APQ$,

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{PQ}{AP}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{PQ}{40} \Rightarrow PQ = 40\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

(iii)(a) In ΔBQM ,
 $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{BM}{BQ}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{40}{BQ}$$

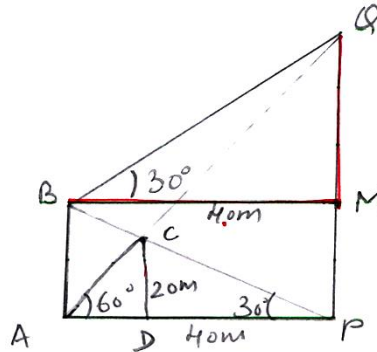
$$BQ = \frac{80}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

OR

(iii) (b) $CD = 20$ m

In right ΔACD , $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{CD}{AC}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{20}{AC} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{40\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ m}$$



$\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Fig.

1

$\frac{1}{2}$ for Fig.
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 1

Note: In case students find BC correctly, full marks may be awarded.

Case Study- 2

37. **Family structure :** In a recent survey of this year, 51% of the families in the United States of America had no children, 20% had one child, 19% had two children, 7% had three children and 3% had four or more children.



A family is selected at random.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the probability that the selected family has two or three children. 1
- (ii) Find the probability that the selected family has more than one child. 1
- (iii) (a) Find the probability that the selected family has less than three children. 2

OR

- (b) Find the probability that the selected family has more than two children. 2

$$\text{Sol.37. (i) } P(2 \text{ or } 3 \text{ children}) = \frac{19+7}{100} = \frac{26}{100} \text{ or } \frac{13}{50} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{(ii) } P(\text{more than one child}) = \frac{19+7+3}{100} = \frac{29}{100} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{(iii)(a) } P(\text{less than 3 children}) = \frac{51+20+19}{100} = \frac{90}{100} \text{ or } \frac{9}{10} \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

OR

$$\text{(iii)(b) } P(\text{more than 2 children}) = \frac{7+3}{100} = \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Case Study – 3

38. Sumant's mother started a new shoe shop. To display the shoes, she put 3 pairs of shoes in the 1st row, 5 pairs in the 2nd row, 7 pairs in the 3rd row and so on.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) How many pairs of shoes are displayed in the 6th row ? 1
- (ii) What is the difference of pairs of shoes in the 1st row and the 6th row ? 1
- (iii) (a) Find the total number of pairs of shoes displayed in the first 15 rows. 2

OR

- (b) If the pairs of shoes displayed in the 4th row are 'on sale' at price of ₹ 500 for each pair, then find the total amount (money) earned by Sumant's mother if all shoes displayed in the 4th row are sold out. 2

Sol.38. (i) $a = 3, d = 2$

$$\text{Pair of shoes in } 6^{\text{th}} \text{ row} = 3 + (5)2 = 13$$

$$(ii) \text{ Difference of pairs of shoes in } 6^{\text{th}} \text{ and } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ row} = 13 - 3 = 10$$

$$(iii) (a) n = 15$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total pair of shoes in 15 rows} &= \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1) d] \\ &= \frac{15}{2} [2 \times 3 + 14 \times 2] \\ &= \frac{15}{2} \times 34 = 255 \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$(iii) (b) \text{ Pair of shoes in } 4^{\text{th}} \text{ row} = 3 + (3)2 = 9$$

$$\text{Money earned} = 500 \times 9 = ₹ 4500$$