### Sample/Pre-Board Paper 11

### Class X Term 1 Exam Nov -Dec 2021

### Mathematics (Standard) 041

### Time Allowed: 90 minutes Maximum Marks: 40

#### **General Instructions:**

- 1. The question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- 2. Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Any 16 questions are to be attempted.
- 3. Section B consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Any 16 questions are to be attempted.
- 4. Section C consists of 10 questions based on two Case Studies. Attempt any 8 questions.
- 5. There is no negative marking.

# **SECTION A**

Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Any 16 questions are to be attempted.

- 1. 225 can be expressed as
  - (a)  $5 \times 3^2$  (b)  $5^2 \times 3$
  - (c)  $5^2 \times 3^2$  (d)  $5^3 \times 3$
- 2. If a pair of linear equations is consistent, then the lines will be
  - (a) parallel
  - (b) always coincident
  - (c) intersecting or coincident
  - (d) always intersecting
- 3. If  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle APQ$  and  $\operatorname{ar}(\triangle APQ) = 4\operatorname{ar}(\triangle ABC)$ , ar  $(\triangle ABC)$ , then the ratio of BC to PQ is
  - (a) 2:1 (b) 1:2
  - (c) 1:4 (d) 4:1
- 4. A man steadily goes 10 m due east and then 24 m due north. What is the distance from the starting point.

(a)	$25 \mathrm{m}$	(b) 26 m

- (c) 15 m (d) 18 m
- 5. One ticket is drawn at random from a bag containing tickets numbered 1 to 40. The probability that the selected ticket has a number which is a multiple of 5 is

(a)	$\frac{1}{5}$	(b)	$\frac{3}{5}$
(c)	$\frac{4}{5}$	(d)	$\frac{1}{3}$

- - (a) 4.2 cm (b) 5.4 cm
  - (c) 20 cm (d) 6 cm

- 7. If  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then the value of  $(\alpha + \beta)$  is (a)  $0^{\circ}$  (b)  $30^{\circ}$ 
  - (c)  $60^{\circ}$  (d)  $90^{\circ}$
- 8. Select the least number that is divisible by all numbers between 1 and 10 (both inclusive).
  - (a) 2520 (b) 5040
  - (c) 1010 (d) 2020
- **9.** If  $ad \neq bc$ , then what do you say about the solution of the pair of linear equations ax + by = p and cx + dy = q?
  - (a) no solution (b) unique solution
  - (c) infinitely solution (d) can't say anything

10. The distance between the points A(0,6) and B(0,-2) is

- (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 4 (d) 2
- **11.** Which of the following is not the graph of a quadratic polynomial?



- 12. What is the decimal form of 3/8 ?
  (a) 0.458 (b) 0.750
  (c) 0.375 (d) 0.305
- 13. What happens to value of  $\cos\theta$  when  $\theta$  increases from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}.$ 
  - (a)  $\cos \theta$  decreases from 1 to 0.
  - (b)  $\cos\theta$  increases from 0 to 1.
  - (c)  $\cos\theta$  increases from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1
  - (d)  $\cos\theta$  decreases from 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$

14. If  $4\sin\theta = 3$ , then  $\cos\theta$  is equal to

(a) 
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$$
 (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$ 

- (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$
- 15. If the circumference of a circle increases from  $4\pi$  to  $8\pi$ , then its area is
  - (a) halved (b) doubled
  - (c) tripled (d) quadrupled
- 16. In the given figure, if  $\angle A = 90^{\circ}, \angle B = 90^{\circ}, OB = 4.5$  cm OA = 6 cm and AP = 4 cm then QB will be



(a)	$2 \mathrm{~cm}$	(b) 3 cm

(c) 4 cm (d) 6 cm

17. In the given figure,  $\frac{PA}{AQ} = \frac{BR}{BR} = 3$ . If the area of  $\Delta PQR$  is  $32 \text{ cm}^2$ , then the area of the quadrilateral AQRB will be



- **18.** If  $5\tan\theta = 3$ , then what is the value of  $\left(\frac{5\sin\theta 3\cos\theta}{4\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta}\right)$ ?
  - (a) 1 (b) 0
  - (c) 3 (d) 4
- 19. For what value of k, the system of equations kx + 3y = 1, 12x + ky = 2 has no solution.

(a)	k = -6	(b)	$k \neq -6$
(c)	k = 4	(d)	k = -4

- **20.** If a letter is chosen at random from the letter of English alphabet, then the probability that it is a letter of the word DELHI is
  - (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{26}$
  - (c)  $\frac{5}{26}$  (d)  $\frac{21}{26}$

# **SECTION B**

Section B consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Any 16 questions are to be attempted.

- 21. The HCF and LCM of 378, 180 and 420 of will be
  - (a) 6 and 3980 (b) 12 and 3780
  - (c) 6 and 3780 (d) 12 and 3980
- 22. The point which divides the line segment joining the points (8, -9) and (2, 3) in the ratio 1:2 internally lies in the
  - (a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant
  - (c) III quadrant (d) IV quadrant

- **23.** If  $b\cos\theta = a$ , then  $\csc\theta + \cot\theta = ?$ 
  - (a)  $\sqrt{\frac{b-a}{2ab}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{b+a}{b-a}}$

(c) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{2ab}}$$
 (d)  $\sqrt{\frac{b-a}{b+a}}$ 

- 24. The father's age is six times his son's age. Four years hence, the age of the father will be four times his son's age. The present ages (in year) of the son and the father are, respectively.
  - (a) 4 and 24 (b) 5 and 30
  - (c) 6 and 36 (d) 3 and 24

- **25.** If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the zeroes the polynomial  $2x^2 4x + 5$ , the value of  $(\alpha \beta)^2$  is
  - (a) 2 (b) 1
  - (c) -1 (d) -6
- **26.** If a number x is chosen at random from the numbers -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, then What is the probability of  $x^2 < 4$ ?
  - (a)  $\frac{4}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{7}$
  - (c)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{7}$
- 27. Two dice are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3 respectively. They are thrown and the sum of the numbers on them is noted. What is the probability of getting even sum :
  - (a)  $\frac{3}{18}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{36}$ (c)  $\frac{5}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- **28.** If  $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{3}$ , then  $\tan\theta + \cot\theta = ?$ 
  - (a) 1 (b) 2
  - (c) 3 (d) 4
- **29.** If the point P(x,y) is equidistant from the points Q(a+b,b-a) and R(a-b,a+b) then,
  - (a) 2ay = xy (b) bx = ay(c) ab = xy (d) by = ax
- **30.** In  $\triangle ABC$ , the mid-points of sides *BC*, *CA* and *AB* are *D*, *E* and *F* respectively. The ratio of  $ar(\triangle DEF)$  to  $ar(\triangle ABC)$  is
  - (a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$ (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- **31.** Two point divide the line segment joining A(2, -3) and B(-4, -6) into three equal parts. The coordinates of points are
  - (a) (3, 4) and (2, -5)
  - (b) (0, -4) and (-2, -5)
  - (c) (0, -3) and (-2, 5)
  - (d) (4,3) and (2,5)

**32.** 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\sin\theta}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta}} = ?$$
(a)  $2\sin\theta$ 
(b)  $2\sec\theta$ 
(c)  $2\cos\theta$ 
(d)  $2\csc\theta$ 

- **33.** If two positive integers p and q are written as  $p = a^2 b^3$  and  $q = a^3 b$ , where a and b are prime numbers than  $LCM(p,q) \times HCF(q,q) = ?$ 
  - (a) pq (b)  $p^2q$
  - (c)  $q p^2$  (d)  $q^2 p^2$

**34.** In the given figure, BC || PQ and BC = 8 cm, PQ = 4 cm, BA = 6.5 cm AP = 2.8 cm. The length of CA is



- **35.** What are the co-ordinate of a point *P* on the line segment joining A(1,2) and B(6,7) such that  $AP = \frac{2}{5}AB$ ?
  - (a) (3,4) (b) (4,3)
  - (c) (5,4) (d) (4,5)
- **36.** In given figure arcs are drawn by taking vertices A, B and C of an equilateral triangle of side 10 cm, to intersect the side BC, CA and AB at their respective mid-points D, E and F. What is the area of the shaded region? (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ ).



**37.** What is the area of the shaded region in figure, if BC = BD = 8 cm, AC = AD = 15 cm and O is the centre of the circle? (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )



(a)  $107 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $210 \text{ cm}^2$ (c)  $198 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $220 \text{ cm}^2$ 

- **38.** Quadratic polynomial  $2x^2 3x + 1$  has zeroes as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Which of the following is the quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are  $3\alpha$  and  $3\beta$ ?
  - (a) 2x + 9x 9 (b) 2x 9x + 9
  - (c)  $x^2 \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$  (d)  $x^2 9x + 9$
- **39.** Four equal circles are described at the four corners of a square so that each touches two of the others. The shaded area enclosed between the circle is  $\frac{24}{7}$  cm<sup>2</sup>. What is the radius of each circle?
  - (a) 2 cm (b) 4 cm

- (c) 6 cm (d) 1 cm
- 40. What are the values of x and y for the following system of equation ?

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2y}{3} = -1$$

$$x - \frac{y}{3} = 3$$
(a) -3 and 2 (b) 2 and -3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 4 and 1

# **SECTION C**

Case study based questions: Section C consists of 10 questions of 1 mark each. Any 8 questions are to be attempted.

#### Case Based Questions: (41-45)

Mahesh works as a manager in a hotel. He has to arrange chairs in hall for a function. The hall has a certain number of chairs. Guests want to sit in different groups like in pairs, triplets, quadruplets, fives and sixes etc. Mahesh want to arrange chairs in such a way that there are no chair left after arrangement.



When Mahesh arranges chairs in such pattern like in 2's, 3's, 4's 5's and 6's then 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 chairs are left respectively. But when he arranges in 11's, no chair will be left.

- 41. In the hall, how many chairs are available?
  - (a) 539 (b) 234
  - (c) 689 (d) 456
- 42. If one chair is removed, which arrangement is possible now?
  - (a) 2 (b) 3
  - (c) 4 (d) 5
- **43.** If one chair is added to the original number of chairs, how many chairs will be left when arranged in 11's.
  - (a) 1 (b) 2
  - (c) 3 (d) 4

- 44. How many chairs will be left in original arrangement if same number of chairs are arranged in 7's?
  - (a) 1 (b) 2
  - (c) 3 (d) 0
- **45.** How many chairs will be left in original arrangement if same number of chairs will be arranged in 9's?

(a) 8	(b) 7

(c) 8 (d) 4

#### Case Based Questions: (46-50)

Rohan is very intelligent in maths. He always try to relate the concept of maths in daily life. One day he is walking away from the base of a lamp post at a speed of 1 m/s. Lamp is 4.5 m above the ground.



- **46.** If after 2 second, length of shadow is 1 meter, what is the height of Rohan ?
  - (a) 145 cm (b) 120 cm
  - (c) 150 cm (d) 175 cm
- 47. What is the minimum time after which his shadow will become larger than his original height?
  - (a) 1 sec (b) 2 sec
  - (c) 3 sec (d) 4 sec

48.	What	is	the	distance	e of	Rohan	from	pole	$^{\rm at}$	$\operatorname{this}$	point
	?										

(a)	$2 \mathrm{m}$	(b)	1	m
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- (c) 3 m (d) 4 m
- 49. What will be the length of his shadow after 4 seconds?
  - (a) 2 m (b) 1 m
  - (c) 3 m (d) 4 m

- **50.** Which similarity criterion is used in solving the above problem
  - (a) SAS similarity criterion
  - (b) AA similarity criterion
  - (c) SSS similarity criterion
  - (d) None of these

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1	(c)	Ch-1	8
2	(c)	Ch-3	12
3	(b)	Ch-4	13
4	(b)	Ch-4	54
5	(a)	Ch-8	14
6	(b)	Ch-4	23
7	(d)	Ch-6	10
8	(a)	Ch-1	30
9	(b)	Ch-3	27
10	(b)	Ch-5	25
11	(d)	Ch-2	21
12	(c)	Ch-1	S-14
13	(a)	Ch-6	39
14	(c)	Ch-6	120
15	(d)	Ch-7	10
16	(b)	Ch-4	32
17	(a)	Ch-4	S-126
18	(b)	Ch-6	52
19	(a)	Ch-3	37
20	(c)	Ch-8	21
21	(c)	Ch-1	35
22	(d)	Ch-5	13
23	(b)	Ch-6	75
24	(c)	Ch-3	21
25	(d)	Ch-2	40

# SAMPLE PAPER - 6 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
26	(b)	Ch-8	53
27	(d)	Ch-8	123
28	(a)	Ch-6	69
29	(b)	Ch-5	41
30	(c)	Ch-4	79
31	(b)	Ch-5	97
32	(b)	Ch-6	110
33	(a)	Ch-1	S-20
34	(b)	Ch-4	D-67
35	(a)	Ch-5	63
36	(c)	Ch-7	52
37	(a)	Ch-7	64
38	(c)	Ch-2	S-38
39	(a)	Ch-7	74
40	(b)	Ch-3	50
41	(a)	Ch-1	71
42	(a)	Ch-1	72
43	(a)	Ch-1	73
44	(d)	Ch-1	74
45	(a)	Ch-1	75
46	(c)	Ch-4	95
47	(c)	Ch-4	96
48	(c)	Ch-4	97
49	(a)	Ch-4	98
50	(b)	Ch-4	99

\* S- = Self Test Question, \* D- = Direction Based Question