



Series WX1YZ/1



SET~2

रोल नं.							
Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **430/1/2**

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.

गणित (बुनियादी)

MATHEMATICS (BASIC)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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 परीक्षार्थी 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



430/1/2

105 B



Page 1

P.T.O.





सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड-क, ख, ग, घ तथा ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड – क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 18 तक बहुविकल्पीय तथा प्रश्न संख्या 19 एवं 20 अभिकथन एवं तर्क आधारित एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड – ख में प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 25 तक लघु उत्तरीय-I (SA-I) प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (v) खण्ड – ग में प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 31 तक लघु उत्तरीय-II (SA-II) प्रकार के तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vi) खण्ड – घ में प्रश्न संख्या 32 से 35 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के पाँच-पाँच अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड – ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 36 से 38 स्रोत/प्रकरण इकाई आधारित चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। आंतरिक विकल्प दो-दो 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 बनाएँ। यदि आवश्यक हो तो $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ लें।
- (x) कैल्कुलेटर का उपयोग वर्जित है।





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question Paper is divided into 5 Sections – Section A, B, C, D and E.*
- (iii) *In Section–A question number 1 to 18 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and question number 19 & 20 are Assertion-Reason based questions of 1 mark each.*
- (iv) *In Section–B question number 21 to 25 are Short Answer-I (SA-I) type questions of 2 marks each.*
- (v) *In Section–C question number 26 to 31 are Short Answer-II (SA-II) type questions carrying 3 marks each.*
- (vi) *In Section–D question number 32 to 35 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.*
- (vii) *In Section–E question number 36 to 38 are Case Based integrated units of Assessment questions carrying 4 marks each. Internal choice is provided in 2 marks question 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 figures wherever required. Take $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required if not stated.*
- (x) *Use of Calculator is NOT allowed.*

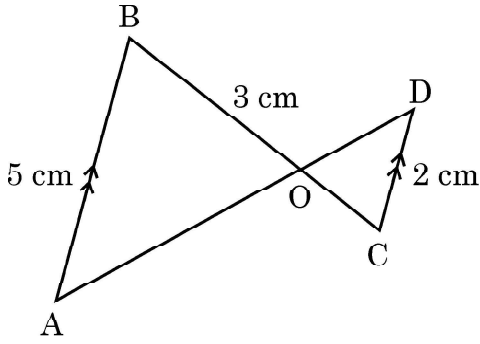




खण्ड – क
(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

खण्ड – क में 20 प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

1. एक पासा एक बार फेंका गया। 7 से कम की संख्या के प्राप्त होने की प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए। 1
- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$ (b) 1
- (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 0
2. दी गई आकृति में, $AB \parallel CD$ । यदि $AB = 5$ cm, $CD = 2$ cm और $OB = 3$ cm हो, तो OC की लम्बाई होगी : 1



- (a) $\frac{15}{2}$ cm (b) $\frac{10}{3}$ cm
- (c) $\frac{6}{5}$ cm (d) $\frac{3}{5}$ cm
3. एक A.P. जिसका पहला पद 28 और सार्व-अन्तर -4 है, का सातवाँ पद है : 1
- (a) 0 (b) 4
- (c) 52 (d) 56
4. संख्या 432 का अभाज्य गुणनखंडन है : 1
- (a) $2^3 \times 3^4$ (b) $2^4 \times 3^3$
- (c) $2^3 \times 3^3$ (d) $2^4 \times 3^4$



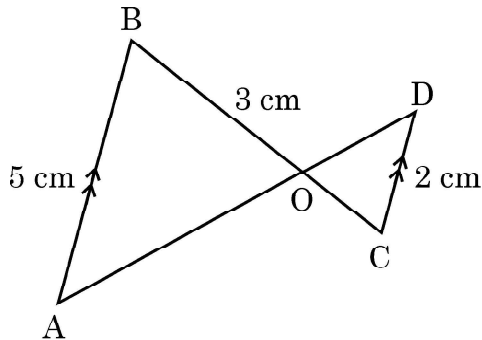


Section – A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Section – A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.

1. A die is thrown once. Find the probability of getting a number less than 7. 1
- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$ (b) 1
(c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 0

2. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$. If $AB = 5$ cm, $CD = 2$ cm and $OB = 3$ cm, then the length of OC is 1

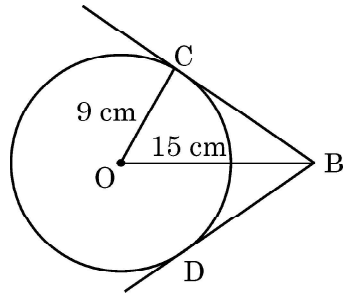


- (a) $\frac{15}{2}$ cm (b) $\frac{10}{3}$ cm
(c) $\frac{6}{5}$ cm (d) $\frac{3}{5}$ cm
3. The seventh term of an A.P. whose first term is 28 and common difference -4 , is 1
- (a) 0 (b) 4
(c) 52 (d) 56
4. The prime factorisation of 432 is : 1
- (a) $2^3 \times 3^4$ (b) $2^4 \times 3^3$
(c) $2^3 \times 3^3$ (d) $2^4 \times 3^4$





5. 52 ताश के पत्तों की एक अच्छी प्रकार से फेंटी गई गड्डी में से एक पत्ता यादृच्छया निकाला जाता है। इस पत्ते का हुकुम का इक्का होने की प्रायिकता है : 1
- (a) $\frac{1}{13}$ (b) $\frac{3}{52}$
(c) $\frac{1}{26}$ (d) $\frac{1}{52}$
6. द्विघात समीकरण $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ का विविक्तकर है : 1
- (a) -9 (b) -7
(c) 9 (d) 7
7. बिन्दुओं $\left(\frac{-5}{2}, 7\right)$ और $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, 7\right)$ के बीच की दूरी है : 1
- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 9
8. त्रिज्या 'r' और ऊँचाई '3r' के एक शंकु का आयतन होगा : 1
- (a) $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^3$ (b) $3 \pi r^3$
(c) $9 \pi r^3$ (d) πr^3
9. दी गई आकृति में, BC और BD केंद्र O वाले वृत्त पर दो स्पर्श-रेखाएँ हैं। वृत्त की त्रिज्या 9 cm है। यदि $OB = 15$ cm है तो $(BC + BD)$ की लम्बाई है : 1

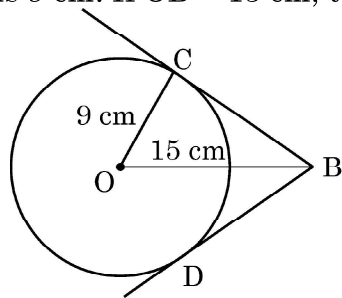


- (a) 18 cm (b) 12 cm
(c) 24 cm (d) 36 cm
10. दो समरूप त्रिभुजों की भुजाएँ 4 : 7 के अनुपात में हैं, तो उनके परिमापों का अनुपात होगा 1
- (a) 4 : 7 (b) 12 : 21
(c) 16 : 49 (d) 7 : 4





5. A card is drawn at random from a well-shuffled deck of 52 playing cards. The probability of getting an ace of spade is : **1**
- (a) $\frac{1}{13}$ (b) $\frac{3}{52}$
(c) $\frac{1}{26}$ (d) $\frac{1}{52}$
6. The discriminant of the quadratic equation $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ is : **1**
- (a) -9 (b) -7
(c) 9 (d) 7
7. The distance between the points $\left(\frac{-5}{2}, 7\right)$ and $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, 7\right)$ is : **1**
- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 9
8. The volume of a cone of radius 'r' and height '3r' is : **1**
- (a) $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^3$ (b) $3 \pi r^3$
(c) $9 \pi r^3$ (d) πr^3
9. In the given figure, BC and BD are tangents to the circle with centre O and radius 9 cm. If OB = 15 cm, then the length (BC + BD) is : **1**



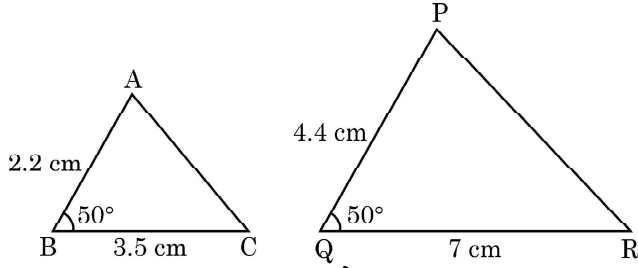
- (a) 18 cm (b) 12 cm
(c) 24 cm (d) 36 cm
10. The sides of two similar triangles are in the ratio 4 : 7. The ratio of their perimeters is **1**
- (a) 4 : 7 (b) 12 : 21
(c) 16 : 49 (d) 7 : 4





11. दी गई आकृति में, समरूपता की कसौटी, जिससे $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ है, हैं :

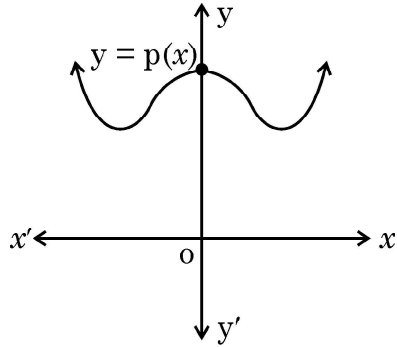
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- (a) SSA (भुजा – भुजा – कोण) समरूपता (b) ASA (कोण – भुजा – कोण) समरूपता
(c) SAS (भुजा – कोण – भुजा) समरूपता (d) AA (कोण – कोण) समरूपता

12. किसी एक बहुपद $p(x)$ के लिए, $y = p(x)$ का ग्राफ चित्र में दिखाया गया है। $p(x)$ के शून्यकों की संख्या है :

1



- (a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

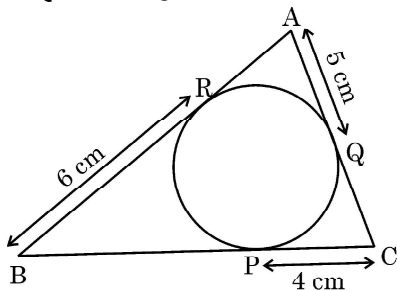
13. 7 cm व्यास के वृत्त पर दो समांतर स्पर्श-रेखाओं के बीच की दूरी है :

1

- (a) 7 cm (b) 14 cm
(c) $\frac{7}{2}$ cm (d) 28 cm

14. दी गई आकृति में, त्रिभुज ABC का परिमाप है :

1



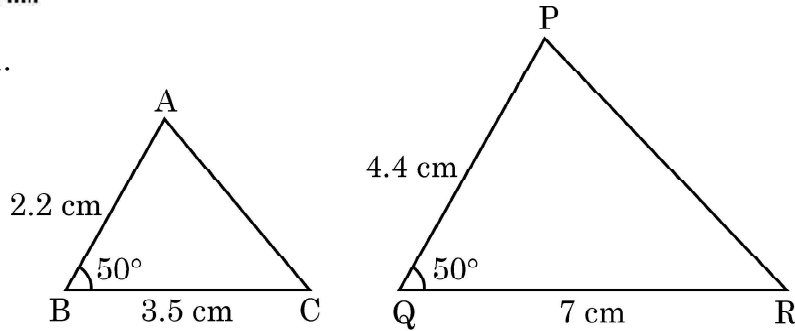
- (a) 30 cm (b) 15 cm
(c) 45 cm (d) 60 cm





11.

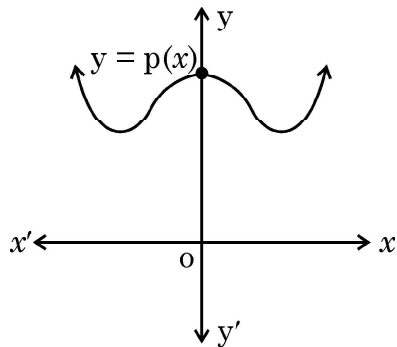
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In the above figure, the criterion of similarity by which $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ is :

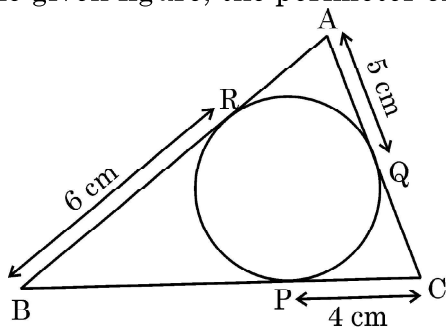
- (a) SSA (Side – Side – Angle) Similarity
 - (b) ASA (Angle – Side – Angle) Similarity
 - (c) SAS (Side – Angle – Side) Similarity
 - (d) AA (Angle – Angle) Similarity
12. The graph of $y = p(x)$ is shown in the figure for some polynomial $p(x)$. The number of zeroes of $p(x)$ is/are :

1



- (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 3
13. The distance between two parallel tangents of a circle of diameter 7 cm is :
- (a) 7 cm
 - (b) 14 cm
 - (c) $\frac{7}{2}$ cm
 - (d) 28 cm
14. In the given figure, the perimeter of ΔABC is :

1



- (a) 30 cm
- (b) 15 cm
- (c) 45 cm
- (d) 60 cm





15. दो संपूरक कोणों में बड़ा कोण छोटे कोण से 18 डिग्री अधिक है। बड़े कोण की माप है : 1
(a) 81° (b) 99°
(c) 36° (d) 54°
16. यदि $2 \cos\theta = 1$ है, तो θ का मान है : 1
(a) 45° (b) 60°
(c) 30° (d) 90°
17. 200 m ऊँचा एक टावर, भूमि के एक बिन्दु से जो टावर के पाद से 200 m की दूरी पर है, जो कोण बनाता है उसका माप है : 1
(a) 30° (b) 45°
(c) 60° (d) 0°
18. बहुपद $p(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$ के शून्यक हैं : 1
(a) 1, 2 (b) 2, -1
(c) -2, 1 (d) -2, -1

(अभिकथन – तर्क प्रकार के प्रश्न)

प्रश्न 19 तथा 20 में एक अभिकथन (A) के बाद एक तर्क-कथन (R) दिया है। निम्न में से सही उत्तर चुनिए :

- (a) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सत्य हैं। (R), कथन (A) की पूर्ण व्याख्या करता है।
(b) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, परन्तु (R), कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता।
(c) (A) सत्य है, परन्तु (R) असत्य है।
(d) (A) असत्य है, परन्तु (R) सत्य है।
19. अभिकथन (A) : रैखिक समीकरण निकाय $3x + 5y - 4 = 0$ और $15x + 25y - 25 = 0$ असंगत है। 1
तर्क (R) : रैखिक समीकरणों $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ और $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$ का युग्म असंगत होगा, यदि $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ ।
20. अभिकथन (A) : वृत्त के किसी बिन्दु पर स्पर्श-रेखा स्पर्श बिंदु से जाने वाली त्रिज्या पर लंब होती है। 1
तर्क (R) : एक वृत्त के बाहर स्थित एक बिंदु से उस पर खींची गई स्पर्श-रेखाओं की लम्बाइयाँ समान होती हैं।





15. The larger of two supplementary angles exceeds the smaller by 18 degrees. What is the measure of larger angle ? 1
- (a) 81° (b) 99°
(c) 36° (d) 54°
16. If $2 \cos \theta = 1$, then the value of θ is 1
- (a) 45° (b) 60°
(c) 30° (d) 90°
17. The angle subtended by a tower of height 200 metres at a point 200 metres from the base is 1
- (a) 30° (b) 45°
(c) 60° (d) 0°
18. The zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$ are given as. 1
- (a) 1, 2 (b) 2, -1
(c) -2, 1 (d) -2, -1

(Assertion – Reason based questions)

Directions for Q.19 & Q.20 : In question numbers 19 and 20, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :

- (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 system of linear equations $3x + 5y - 4 = 0$ and $15x + 25y - 25 = 0$ is inconsistent. 1
Reason (R) : The pair of linear equations $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ and $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$ is inconsistent if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$.
20. **Assertion (A) :** A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact. 1
Reason (R) : The lengths of tangents drawn from the external point to a circle are equal.





खण्ड – ख

इस खण्ड में अति लघु उत्तरीय (SA-I) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं।

21. मान ज्ञात कीजिए : $2(\sin^2 45^\circ + \cot^2 30^\circ) - 6(\cos^2 45^\circ - \tan^2 30^\circ)$ 2

22. (a) x और y के लिए हल कीजिए : $x + y = 6$, $2x - 3y = 4$. 2

अथवा

(b) ज्ञात कीजिए कि निम्न रैखिक समीकरण के युग्म संगत हैं या असंगत :

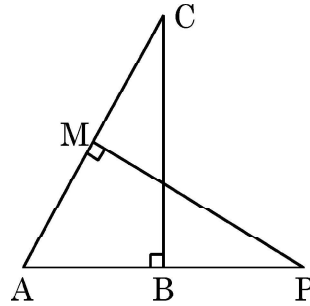
$$5x - 3y = 11, \quad -10x + 6y = 22$$

23. (a) उस बिंदु के निर्देशांक ज्ञात कीजिए जो बिंदुओं $(7, -1)$ तथा $(-3, 4)$ को जोड़ने वाले रेखाखंड को आंतरिक रूप से 2 : 3 के अनुपात में विभाजित करता है। 2

अथवा

(b) y का/के मान ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसके लिए बिंदुओं $A(3, -1)$ और $B(11, y)$ के बीच की दूरी 10 इकाई है।

24. दी गई आकृति में, दो समकोण त्रिभुज ABC तथा AMP हैं, जिनके क्रमशः $\angle B$ और $\angle M$ समकोण हैं। सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AMP$. 2



25. अभाज्य गुणनखंडन का प्रयोग करके 92 और 510 का LCM और HCF ज्ञात कीजिए। 2

खण्ड – ग

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

26. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $5 - \sqrt{3}$ एक अपरिमेय संख्या है, दिया गया है कि $\sqrt{3}$ एक अपरिमेय संख्या है। 3





Section – B

This section comprises of short answer (SA-I) type of questions of 2 marks each.

21. Evaluate : $2(\sin^2 45^\circ + \cot^2 30^\circ) - 6(\cos^2 45^\circ - \tan^2 30^\circ)$ 2

22. (a) Solve for x and y : $x + y = 6$, $2x - 3y = 4$. 2

OR

(b) Find out whether the following pair of linear equations are consistent or inconsistent :

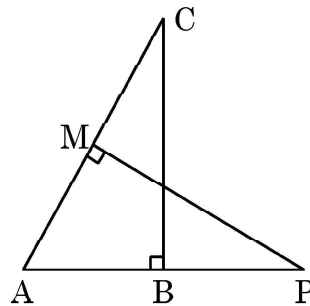
$$5x - 3y = 11, \quad -10x + 6y = 22$$

23. (a) Find the coordinates of the point which divides the line segment joining the points $(7, -1)$ and $(-3, 4)$ internally in the ratio $2 : 3$. 2

OR

(b) Find the value(s) of y for which the distance between the points $A(3, -1)$ and $B(11, y)$ is 10 units.

24. In the given figure, ABC and AMP are two right triangles, right angled at B and M , respectively. Prove that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AMP$. 2



25. Find the LCM and HCF of 92 and 510, using prime factorisation. 2

Section – C

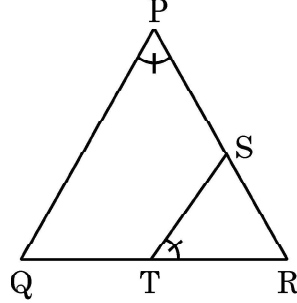
This section comprises of Short Answer (SA-II) type questions of 3 marks each.

26. Prove that $5 - \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number, given that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number. 3





27. (a) त्रिभुज PQR की भुजाओं PR और QR पर बिंदु S और T इस प्रकार स्थित हैं कि $\angle P = \angle RTS$ दर्शाए कि $\triangle RPQ \sim \triangle RTS$. 3



अथवा

- (b) चतुर्भुज ABCD का विकर्ण BD, दोनों $\angle B$ और $\angle D$ को समद्विभाजित करता है। दर्शाए कि

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{CD} \quad |$$

28. यदि α, β द्विघात बहुपद $x^2 + 3x + 2$ के शून्यक हों, तो एक द्विघात बहुपद ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके शून्यक $\alpha + 1, \beta + 1$ हों। 3

29. (a) सिद्ध कीजिए कि 3

$$\sec\theta (1 - \sin\theta) (\sec\theta + \tan\theta) = 1$$

अथवा

- (b) सिद्ध कीजिए कि

$$\frac{1 + \sec\theta}{\sec\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

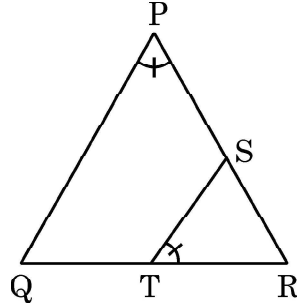
30. सिद्ध कीजिए कि बाह्य बिंदु से वृत्त पर खींची गई स्पर्श-रेखाओं की लम्बाइयाँ बराबर होती हैं। 3

31. दर्शाए कि बिंदु $A(1, 7), B(4, 2), C(-1, -1)$ तथा $D(-4, 4)$ वर्ग ABCD के शीर्ष हैं। 3





27. (a) S and T are points on sides PR and QR of ΔPQR such that $\angle P = \angle RTS$. Show that $\Delta RPQ \sim \Delta RTS$. 3



OR

- (b) The diagonal BD of a quadrilateral ABCD bisects both $\angle B$ and $\angle D$.

Show that $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{CD}$.

28. If α, β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 3x + 2$, find a quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $\alpha + 1, \beta + 1$. 3

29. (a) Prove that 3

$$\sec\theta (1 - \sin\theta) (\sec\theta + \tan\theta) = 1$$

OR

- (b) Prove that

$$\frac{1 + \sec\theta}{\sec\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

30. Prove that the tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal in length. 3

31. Show that the points A(1, 7), B(4, 2) C(-1, -1) and D(-4, 4) are vertices of the square ABCD. 3





खण्ड - घ

खण्ड-घ में दीर्घ उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है।

32. (a) एक नहर के तट पर एक टी.वी. टावर ऊर्ध्वाधर रूप से खड़ा है। टावर के ठीक सामने दूसरे तट के एक अन्य बिंदु से टावर के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण 60° है। इसी तट पर इस बिंदु से 20 m दूर और उस बिंदु को टावर के पाद से मिलाने वाली रेखा पर स्थित एक अन्य बिंदु से टावर के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण 30° है। टावर की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

5

अथवा

- (b) एक हवाई-जहाज जमीन से 4000 m की ऊँचाई पर उड़ते हुए एक पल में दूसरे हवाई-जहाज के ऊपर से ऊर्ध्वाधर रूप से गुजरा, जब जमीन पर एक ही बिंदु से दोनों जहाजों के उन्नयन कोण क्रमशः 60° और 45° हैं। उस पल में दोनों जहाजों के बीच की ऊर्ध्वाधर दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।
($\sqrt{3} = 1.73$ का प्रयोग करें।)

33. निम्न तालिका में किसी मोहल्ले के 25 परिवारों का भोजन पर होने वाला दैनिक खर्च दिया गया है :

दैनिक खर्च (₹ में)	100 – 150	150 – 200	200 – 250	250 – 300	300 – 350
परिवारों की संख्या	4	5	12	2	2

भोजन पर होने वाला दैनिक माध्य खर्च ज्ञात कीजिए। इन आँकड़ों का बहुलक भी ज्ञात कीजिए।

3 + 2

34. (a) रूही की आयु (वर्षों में) 3 वर्ष पहले और अब से 5 वर्ष बाद के व्युत्क्रमों का योग $\frac{1}{3}$ है। रूही की वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

5

अथवा

- (b) एक रेलगाड़ी एकसमान गति से 360 km की यात्रा करती है। यदि गति 5 km/h अधिक होती, तो यह वही यात्रा पूरी करने में 1 घंटे का कम समय लेती। रेलगाड़ी की गति ज्ञात कीजिए।

35. एक ठोस लंब-वृत्तीय बेलन के आधार की त्रिज्या और ऊँचाई का योग 37 cm है। यदि इस ठोस बेलन का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल 1628 cm^2 है, तो इसका आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए।

5





Section – D

This section consists of questions of Long Answer type, of 5 marks each.

32. (a) A TV tower stands vertically on the bank of a canal. From a point on the other bank directly opposite the tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 60° . From another point 20 m away from the point on the line joining this point to the foot of the tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 30° . Find the height of the tower. 5

OR

- (b) An aeroplane when flying at a height of 4000 m from the ground passes vertically above another aeroplane at an instant when the angles of elevation of the two planes from the same point on the ground are 60° and 45° respectively. Find the vertical distance between the aeroplanes at that instant. (Use $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$)

33. The table given below shows the daily expenditure on food of 25 households in a locality :

Daily expenditure (₹)	100 – 150	150 – 200	200 – 250	250 – 300	300 – 350
Number of household	4	5	12	2	2

Find the mean daily expenditure on food. Also, find the mode of the data. **3 + 2**

34. (a) The sum of reciprocals of Roohi's age (in years) 3 years ago and 5 years hence from now is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find her present age. 5

OR

- (b) A train travels 360 km at a uniform speed. If the speed had been 5 km/hr more, it would have taken 1 hour less for the same journey. Find the speed of the train.
35. The sum of the radius of the base and height of a solid right-circular cylinder is 37 cm. If the total surface area of the solid cylinder is 1628 cm^2 , find the volume of the cylinder. 5



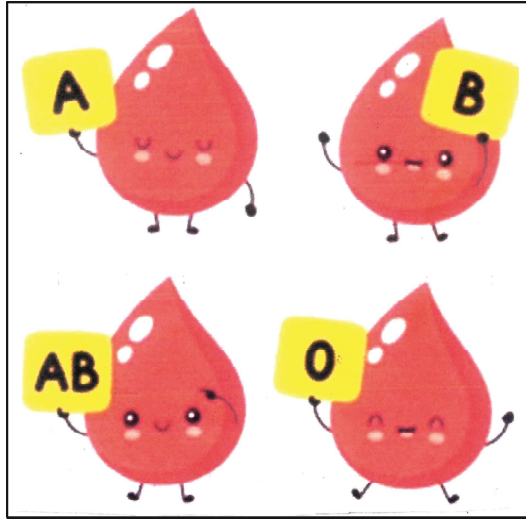


खण्ड – ड

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

36. ब्लड ग्रुप किसी व्यक्ति के रक्त के प्रकार का वर्णन करता है। यह लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं पर विरासत में मिले एंटीजेनिक पदार्थों की उपस्थिति या अनुपस्थिति के आधार पर रक्त का एक वर्गीकरण है। रक्त के प्रकार भविष्यवाणी करते हैं कि रक्त चढ़ाने में कोई गंभीर प्रतिक्रिया होगी या नहीं।

50 लोगों के एक नमूने में, 21 लोगों का रक्त टाइप O का, 22 लोगों का रक्त टाइप A का, 5 लोगों का रक्त टाइप B तथा बाकी लोगों का रक्त टाइप AB का है।



उपरोक्त पर आधारित होकर, निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) यादृच्छिक रूप से चुने व्यक्ति का रक्त टाइप O का होने की प्रायिकता क्या है ? 1
- (ii) यादृच्छिक रूप से चुने व्यक्ति का रक्त टाइप AB का होने की प्रायिकता क्या है ? 1
- (iii) यादृच्छिक रूप से चुने व्यक्ति का रक्त न तो टाइप A का और न ही टाइप B का होने की प्रायिकता क्या है ? 2

अथवा

- (iii) यादृच्छिक रूप से चुने व्यक्ति का रक्त या तो टाइप A या टाइप B का या टाइप O का होने की प्रायिकता क्या है ? 2



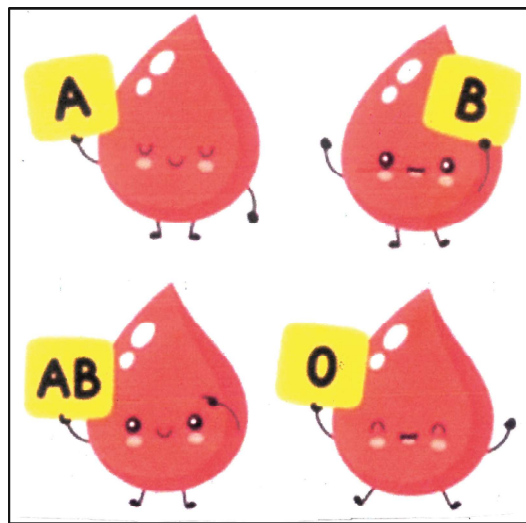


Section – E

This section comprises of 3 Case Study questions, each of 4 marks.

36. Blood group describes the type of blood a person has. It is a classification of blood based on the presence or absence of inherited antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells. Blood types predict whether a serious reaction will occur in a blood transfusion.

In a sample of 50 people, 21 had type O blood, 22 had type A, 5 had type B and rest had type AB blood group.



Based on the above, answer the following questions :

- (i) What is the probability that a person chosen at random had type O blood ? 1
- (ii) What is the probability that a person chosen at random had type AB blood group ? 1
- (iii) What is the probability that a person chosen at random had neither type A nor type B blood group ? 2

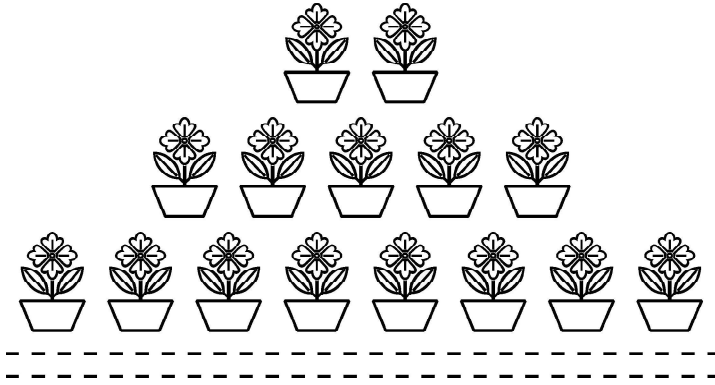
OR

- (iii) What is the probability that person chosen at random had either type A or type B or type O blood group ? 2





37. अहाना एक पौधा प्रेमी होने के कारण अपनी बालकनी को पौधों से भरे एक सुंदर बगीचे में बदलने का फैसला करती है। उसने बालकनी के लिए कुछ पौधे और गमले खरीदे। उसने गमले इस प्रकार रखे कि पहली पंक्ति में गमलों की संख्या 2, दूसरी पंक्ति में गमलों की संख्या 5, तीसरी पंक्ति में 8 और इसी तरह अन्य पंक्तियों में।



उपरोक्त पर आधारित होकर, निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) ज्ञात कीजिए कि 10वीं पंक्ति में कितने गमलें रखे गए हैं। 1
- (ii) 5वीं और दूसरी पंक्तियों में रखे गमलों की संख्याओं का अन्तर ज्ञात कीजिए। 1
- (iii) यदि अहाना 100 गमले रखना चाहती हो, तो इन सभी गमलों को व्यवस्थित करने में कुल पंक्तियों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए। 2

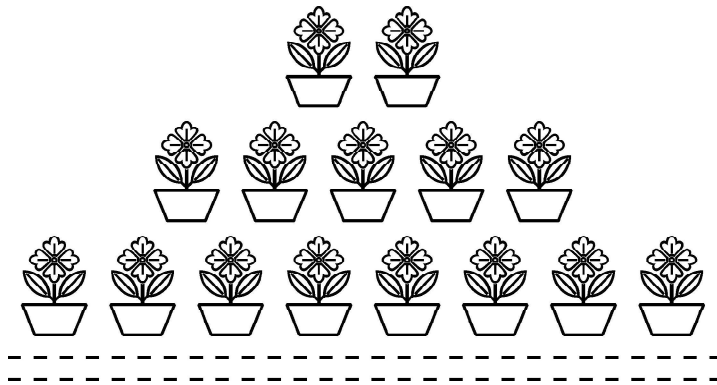
अथवा

- (iii) यदि अहाना के पास 12 पंक्तियों का स्थान उपलब्ध हो, तो वह कुल कितने गमलें इन पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित कर सकेगी? 2





37. Aahana being a plant lover decides to convert her balcony into beautiful garden full of plants. She bought few plants with pots for her balcony. She placed the pots in such a way that number of pots in the first row is 2, second row is 5, third row is 8 and so on.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the number of pots placed in the 10th row. 1
- (ii) Find the difference in the number of pots placed in 5th row and 2nd row. 1
- (iii) If Aahana wants to place 100 pots in total, then find the total number of rows formed in the arrangement. 2

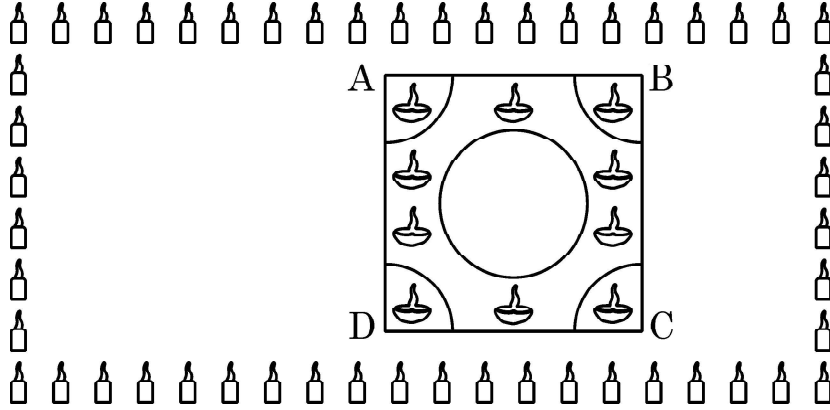
OR

- (iii) If Aahana has sufficient space for 12 rows, then how many total number of pots are placed by her with the same arrangement ? 2





38. इंटरस्कूल रंगोली प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन ओडिशा के प्रतिष्ठित स्कूलों में से एक द्वारा किया गया था। रंगोली प्रतियोगिता का विषय दिवाली समारोह था जहाँ छात्रों को गणितीय डिजाइन बनाना था। इस प्रतियोगिता में विभिन्न स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया और रंगोली की सुंदर डिजाइन बनाई। एक ऐसा डिजाइन नीचे बना है :



रंगोली ABCD के रूप में चिह्नित वर्ग के आकार में है। वर्ग की भुजा 40 cm है। इस वर्ग के प्रत्येक कोने पर 10 cm त्रिज्या के चतुर्थांश बनाए जाते हैं (जिनमें दीये रखे जाते हैं)। वर्ग के बीच में 20 cm व्यास का एक वृत्त भी बनाया जाता है।

उपरोक्त पर आधारित होकर, निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) वर्ग ABCD का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ? 1
- (ii) वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल क्या है ? 1
- (iii) यदि वर्ग ABCD से वृत्त और चारों चतुर्थांशों को काटकर निकाल लिया जाए, तो शेष बचे वर्ग ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। 2

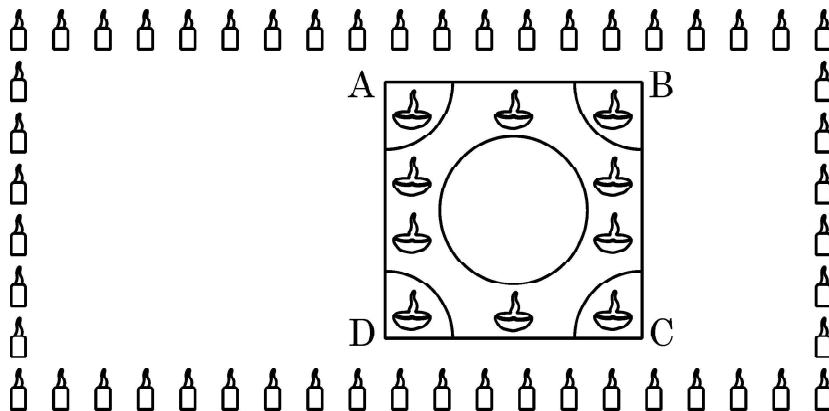
अथवा

- (iii) हटाए गये वृत्त और चार चतुर्थांशों का कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। 2





38. Interschool Rangoli Competition was organized by one of the reputed schools of Odissa. The theme of the Rangoli Competition was Diwali celebrations where students were supposed to make mathematical designs. Students from various schools participated and made beautiful Rangoli designs. One such design is given below.



Rangoli is in the shape of square marked as ABCD, side of square being 40 cm. At each corner of a square, a quadrant of circle of radius 10 cm is drawn (in which diyas are kept). Also a circle of diameter 20 cm is drawn inside the square.

- (i) What is the area of square ABCD ? 1
- (ii) Find the area of the circle. 1
- (iii) If the circle and the four quadrants are cut off from the square ABCD and removed, then find the area of remaining portion of square ABCD. 2

OR

- (iii) Find the combined area of 4 quadrants and the circle, removed. 2





430/1/2 **105 B** ~~~~~

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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME MATHEMATICS (BASIC) (SUBJECT CODE 241) (PAPER CODE 430/1/2)

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($\sqrt{\quad}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is the 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” . However, for MCQs (Q1 to Q20), only first attempt to be evaluated.
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 _____(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).
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 un assessed 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.



MARKING SCHEME

MATHEMATICS (BASIC)

SECTION A

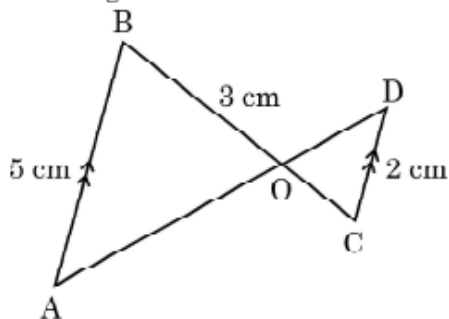
1. A die is thrown once. Find the probability of getting a number less than 7.

- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$ (b) 1
 (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 0

Ans. (b) 1

1

2. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$. If $AB = 5$ cm, $CD = 2$ cm and $OB = 3$ cm, then the length of OC is



- (a) $\frac{15}{2}$ cm (b) $\frac{10}{3}$ cm
 (c) $\frac{6}{5}$ cm (d) $\frac{3}{5}$ cm

Ans. (c) $\frac{6}{5}$ cm

1

3. The seventh term of an A.P. whose first term is 28 and common difference -4 , is

- (a) 0 (b) 4
 (c) 52 (d) 56

Ans. (b) 4

1

4. The prime factorisation of 432 is :

- (a) $2^3 \times 3^4$ (b) $2^4 \times 3^3$
 (c) $2^3 \times 3^3$ (d) $2^4 \times 3^4$

Ans. (b) $2^4 \times 3^3$

1



5. A card is drawn at random from a well-shuffled deck of 52 playing cards. The probability of getting an ace of spade is :

(a) $\frac{1}{13}$

(b) $\frac{3}{52}$

(c) $\frac{1}{26}$

(d) $\frac{1}{52}$

Ans. (d) $\frac{1}{52}$

1

6. The discriminant of the quadratic equation $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ is :

(a) -9

(b) -7

(c) 9

(d) 7

Ans. (c) 9

1

7. The distance between the points $\left(\frac{-5}{2}, 7\right)$ and $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, 7\right)$ is :

(a) 3

(b) 2

(c) 4

(d) 9

Ans. (b) 2

1

8. The volume of a cone of radius 'r' and height '3r' is :

(a) $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^3$

(b) $3 \pi r^3$

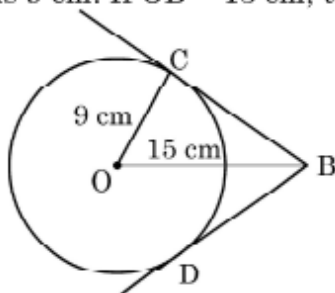
(c) $9 \pi r^3$

(d) πr^3

Ans. (d) πr^3

1

9. In the given figure, BC and BD are tangents to the circle with centre O and radius 9 cm. If $OB = 15$ cm, then the length $(BC + BD)$ is :



(a) 18 cm

(b) 12 cm

(c) 24 cm

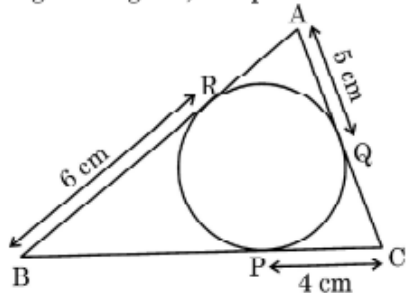
(d) 36 cm

Ans. (c) 24 cm

1



14. In the given figure, the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$ is :



- (a) 30 cm (b) 15 cm (c) 45 cm (d) 60 cm

Ans. (a) 30 cm

1

15. The larger of two supplementary angles exceeds the smaller by 18 degrees. What is the measure of larger angle ?

- (a) 81° (b) 99°
(c) 36° (d) 54°

Ans. (b) 99°

1

16. If $2 \cos \theta = 1$, then the value of θ is

- (a) 45° (b) 60°
(c) 30° (d) 90°

Ans. (b) 60°

1

17. The angle subtended by a tower of height 200 metres at a point 200 metres from the base is

- (a) 30° (b) 45°
(c) 60° (d) 0°

Ans. (b) 45°

1

18. The zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$ are given as.

- (a) 1, 2 (b) 2, -1
(c) -2, 1 (d) -2, -1

Ans. (d) -2, -1

1

Directions for Q.19 & Q.20 : In question numbers 19 and 20, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :

- (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 system of linear equations $3x + 5y - 4 = 0$ and $15x + 25y - 25 = 0$ is inconsistent.

Reason (R): The pair of linear equations $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ and

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 \text{ is inconsistent if } \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}.$$

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

1

20. **Assertion (A):** A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.

Reason (R): The lengths of tangents drawn from the external point to a circle are equal.

Ans. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

1

SECTION B

21. Evaluate : $2(\sin^2 45^\circ + \cot^2 30^\circ) - 6(\cos^2 45^\circ - \tan^2 30^\circ)$

Solution: $2(\sin^2 45^\circ + \cot^2 30^\circ) - 6(\cos^2 45^\circ - \tan^2 30^\circ)$

$$= 2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 \right] - 6 \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$= 7 - 1 = 6$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

22. (a) Solve for x and y : $x + y = 6$, $2x - 3y = 4$.

Solution: On solving the given equations and getting

$$x = \frac{22}{5} \text{ and } y = \frac{8}{5}$$

1+1

OR

(b) Find out whether the following pair of linear equations are consistent or inconsistent :

$$5x - 3y = 11, \quad -10x + 6y = 22$$

Solution: $-\frac{5}{10} = -\frac{3}{6} \neq \frac{11}{22}$ or $-\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

\Rightarrow given pair of linear equations is inconsistent

$\frac{1}{2}$



23. (a) Find the coordinates of the point which divides the line segment joining the points (7, -1) and (-3, 4) internally in the ratio 2 : 3.

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{2 : 3} \\ \hline \text{A(7, -1) \quad P(x, y) \quad B(-3, 4)} \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \times -3 + 3 \times 7}{2 + 3} = \frac{15}{5} = 3 \quad 1$$

$$y = \frac{2 \times 4 + 3 \times -1}{2 + 3} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \quad 1$$

Coordinates of the required point are P (3, 1)

OR

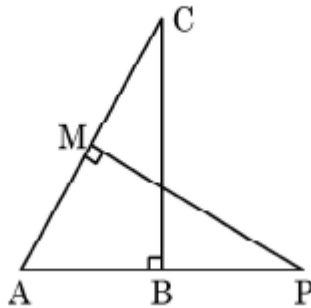
- (b) Find the value(s) of y for which the distance between the points A(3, -1) and B(11, y) is 10 units.

Solution: $AB = 10 \text{ units} \Rightarrow AB^2 = 100$
 $\Rightarrow (11 - 3)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 100 \quad 1$

$$\Rightarrow y + 1 = \pm 6$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5, -7 \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

24. In the given figure, ABC and AMP are two right triangles, right angled at B and M, respectively. Prove that $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta AMP$.



Solution: In ΔABC and ΔAMP ,

$$\angle ABC = \angle AMP \text{ (90}^\circ \text{ each)} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\angle BAC = \angle MAP \text{ (common)} \quad 1$$

By AA Similarity

$$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta AMP \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

25. Find the LCM and HCF of 92 and 510, using prime factorisation.

Solution: $92 = 2 \times 2 \times 23$

$510 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17$

HCF = 2

LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17 \times 23 = 23460$

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

SECTION C

26. Prove that $5 - \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number, given that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.

Solution: Let us assume that $5 - \sqrt{3}$ is rational number

$\therefore 5 - \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$; $q \neq 0$ and p, q are integers

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{5q - p}{q}$

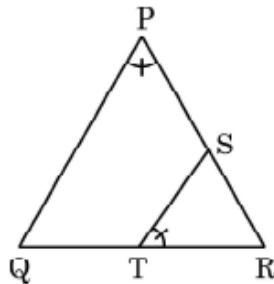
RHS is rational but LHS is irrational

\therefore Our assumption is wrong

$\therefore 5 - \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number

1
1
1

27. (a) S and T are points on sides PR and QR of ΔPQR such that $\angle P = \angle RTS$. Show that $\Delta RPQ \sim \Delta RTS$.



Solution: (a) In ΔRPQ and ΔRTS ,

$\angle R = \angle R$ (common)

$\angle P = \angle RTS$ (given)

$\Rightarrow \Delta RPQ \sim \Delta RTS$ (AA similarity)

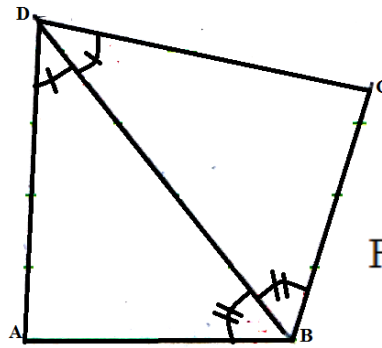
OR

(b) The diagonal BD of a quadrilateral ABCD bisects both $\angle B$ and $\angle D$.

Show that $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{CD}$.

1
1
1

Solution: (b)



For Figure 1

In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle CBD$,

$$\angle ABD = \angle CBD \quad (\text{given, BD bisects } \angle B)$$

$$\angle ADB = \angle CDB \quad (\text{given, BD bisects } \angle D)$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBD \quad (\text{AA similarity})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AD}{CD}$$

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

28. If α, β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 3x + 2$, find a quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $\alpha + 1, \beta + 1$.

Solution: $p(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$

α, β are its zeroes

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -3, \alpha\beta = 2$$

Now,

$$(\alpha + 1) + (\beta + 1) = \alpha + \beta + 2 = -3 + 2 = -1$$

$$(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) = \alpha\beta + (\alpha + \beta) + 1 = 2 - 3 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Required Polynomial is } k(x^2 + x) \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 + x$$

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

29. (a) Prove that

$$\sec\theta (1 - \sin\theta) (\sec\theta + \tan\theta) = 1$$

Solution: LHS = $\sec\theta (1 - \sin\theta) (\sec\theta + \tan\theta)$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos\theta} (1 - \sin\theta) \left(\frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos\theta} (1 - \sin\theta) \left(\frac{1 + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} = \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} = 1 = \text{RHS}$$

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

OR



(b) Prove that

$$\frac{1 + \sec\theta}{\sec\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

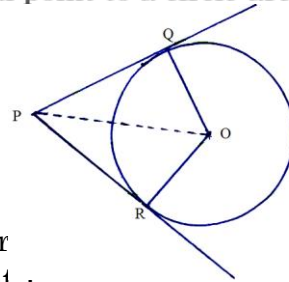
Solution: LHS = $\frac{1 + \sec\theta}{\sec\theta} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}} = 1 + \cos\theta$ 1

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos\theta)(1 + \cos\theta)}{(1 - \cos\theta)}$$
 1

$$= \frac{1 - \cos^2\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} = \text{RHS}$$
 1

30. Prove that the tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal in length.

Solution:



1
(For Fig.)

Given: A circle with centre O and PQ, PR are tangents to the circle from an external point P.

To Prove: PQ = PR

Construction: Join OP, OQ, OR

Proof: In $\triangle OPQ$ and $\triangle OPR$

OP = OP (common)

OQ = OR (radii of the same circle)

$\angle OQP = \angle ORP$ (each 90°)

$\Rightarrow \triangle OPQ \cong \triangle OPR$ (RHS congruence)

$\therefore PQ = PR$

1
2

1
1
2

31. Show that the points A(1, 7), B(4, 2), C(-1, -1) and D(-4, 4) are vertices of the square ABCD.

Solution: $AB = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (7-2)^2} = \sqrt{34}$

$BC = \sqrt{(4+1)^2 + (2+1)^2} = \sqrt{34}$

$CD = \sqrt{(-4+1)^2 + (4+1)^2} = \sqrt{34}$

$DA = \sqrt{(-4-1)^2 + (4-7)^2} = \sqrt{34}$

$\therefore AB = BC = CD = DA$



2

$$AC = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (7+1)^2} = \sqrt{68}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(4+4)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{68}$$

$$\therefore AC = BD$$

Hence, $\square ABCD$ is a square.

} 1

SECTION D

32. (a) A TV tower stands vertically on the bank of a canal. From a point on the other bank directly opposite the tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 60° . From another point 20 m away from the point on the line joining this point to the foot of the tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 30° . Find the height of the tower.

Solution:

$$\text{In } \triangle ABC, \tan 60^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \Rightarrow h = \sqrt{3} x$$

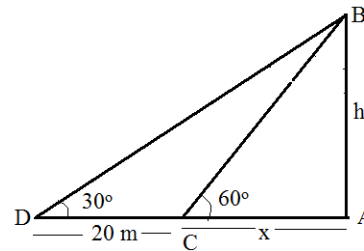
$$\text{In } \triangle ABD, \tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{20+x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{20+x}$$

$$\sqrt{3} h = 20 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{3} x = 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Height of tower} = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ m or } 17.3 \text{ m}$$



For figure 1

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

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

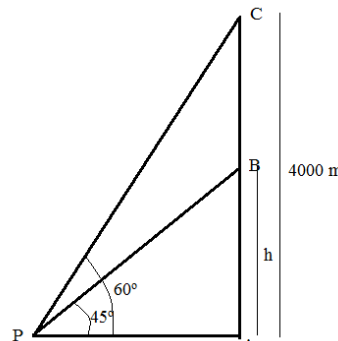
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

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

OR

- (b) An aeroplane when flying at a height of 4000 m from the ground passes vertically above another aeroplane at an instant when the angles of elevation of the two planes from the same point on the ground are 60° and 45° respectively. Find the vertical distance between the aeroplanes at that instant. (Use $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$)

Solution:



For figure 1



$$\text{In } \Delta APB, \frac{h}{x} = \tan 45^\circ \Rightarrow h = x \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{In } \Delta APB, \frac{4000}{x} = \tan 60^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{4000}{\sqrt{3}} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = x = \frac{4000}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Distance between the aeroplanes} = 4000 - \frac{4000}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 4000 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5080}{3} \text{ m or } 1693.33 \text{ m (approx.)} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

(Note: $\frac{1}{2}$ mark to be deducted for not using $\sqrt{3}=1.73$)

33. The table given below shows the daily expenditure on food of 25 households in a locality :

Daily expenditure (₹)	100 – 150	150 – 200	200 – 250	250 – 300	300 – 350
Number of household	4	5	12	2	2

Find the mean daily expenditure on food. Also, find the mode of the data. 3 + 2

Solution:

Daily Exp. (₹)	No. of household (fi)	x_i	$f_i x_i$
100 – 150	4	125	500
150 – 200	5	175	875
200 – 250	12	225	2700
250 – 300	2	275	550
300 – 350	2	325	650
	25		5275

For Table: $1 \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Mean } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{5275}{25} = 211 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Mode: Modal Class} = 200 - 250 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$l = 200, f_1 = 12, f_0 = 5, f_2 = 2, h = 50$$

$$\text{Mode} = l + \left(\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \right) \times h$$

$$= 200 + \left(\frac{12 - 5}{24 - 5 - 2} \right) \times 50 \quad 1$$

$$= \frac{3750}{17} \text{ or } 220.59 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

34. (a) The sum of reciprocals of Roohi's age (in years) 3 years ago and 5 years hence from now is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find her present age.

Solution: (a) Let Roohi's present age = x

$$\text{Age 3 year ago} = x - 3 \quad \text{and age 5 years hence} = x + 5 \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ATQ, } \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{1}{3} \quad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x - 7)(x + 3) = 0 \quad 1$$

$$x = 7, x = -3 \text{ (rejecting)} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Roohi's present age} = 7 \text{ years}$$

OR

(b) A train travels 360 km at a uniform speed. If the speed had been 5 km/hr more, it would have taken 1 hour less for the same journey. Find the speed of the train.

Solution: (b) Let the usual speed of train = x km/hr

$$\text{Increased speed} = (x + 5) \text{ km/hr} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Time taken with usual speed} = \frac{360}{x} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Time taken with increased speed} = \frac{360}{x+5} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ATQ, } \frac{360}{x} - \frac{360}{x+5} = 1 \quad 1$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 1800 = 0 \quad 1$$

$$(x + 45)(x - 40) = 0 \quad 1$$

$$x = -45 \text{ (rejecting), } x = 40 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Usual speed of train} = 40 \text{ km/hr.}$$



35. The sum of the radius of the base and height of a solid right-circular cylinder is 37 cm. If the total surface area of the solid cylinder is 1628 cm^2 , find the volume of the cylinder.

Solution: $r + h = 37 \text{ cm}$

$$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 1628 \quad \text{or} \quad 2\pi r (h + r) = 1628$$

$$\therefore 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r \times 37 = 1628$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{and } h = 37 - 7 = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times 30$$

$$= 4620 \text{ cm}^3$$

1

1

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

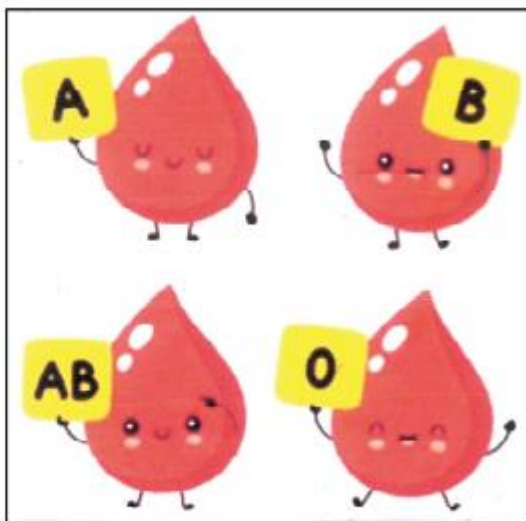
1

$\frac{1}{2}$

SECTION E

36. Blood group describes the type of blood a person has. It is a classification of blood based on the presence or absence of inherited antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells. Blood types predict whether a serious reaction will occur in a blood transfusion.

In a sample of 50 people, 21 had type O blood, 22 had type A, 5 had type B and rest had type AB blood group.



Based on the above, answer the following questions :



- (i) What is the probability that a person chosen at random had type O blood ?
- (ii) What is the probability that a person chosen at random had type AB blood group ?
- (iii) What is the probability that a person chosen at random had neither type A nor type B blood group ?

OR

- (iii) What is the probability that person chosen at random had either type A or type B or type O blood group ?

Solution: (i) $P(\text{type O}) = \frac{21}{50}$ *1*

(ii) No. of people with AB type blood group = $50 - (21 + 22 + 5) = 2$ $\frac{1}{2}$

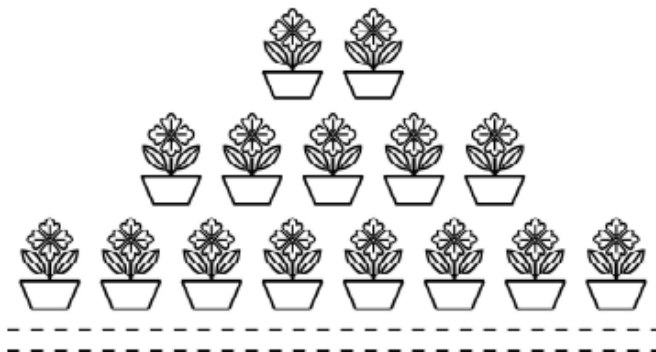
$P(\text{type AB}) = \frac{2}{50}$ or $\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

(iii) $P(\text{neither type A nor type B}) = \frac{21 + 2}{50} = \frac{23}{50}$ *1+1*

OR

(iii) $P(\text{type A or type B or type O}) = \frac{21 + 22 + 5}{50} = \frac{24}{25}$ *1+1*

37. Aahana being a plant lover decides to convert her balcony into beautiful garden full of plants. She bought few plants with pots for her balcony. She placed the pots in such a way that number of pots in the first row is 2, second row is 5, third row is 8 and so on.



- (i) Find the number of pots placed in the 10th row.
- (ii) Find the difference in the number of pots placed in 5th row and 2nd row.
- (iii) If Aahana wants to place 100 pots in total, then find the total number of rows formed in the arrangement.

OR

- (iii) If Aahana has sufficient space for 12 rows, then how many total number of pots are placed by her with the same arrangement ?

Solution: $a = 2, d = 3$

(i) Number of pots in the 10th row
 $= a_{10} = a + 9d = 29$ 1

(ii) $a_5 - a_2 = (a + 4d) - (a + d) = 3d = 9$ 1

(iii) $S_n = 100 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} [2(2) + (n - 1)3] = 100$ 1

$$3n^2 + n - 200 = 0 \Rightarrow (3n + 25)(n - 8) = 0$$

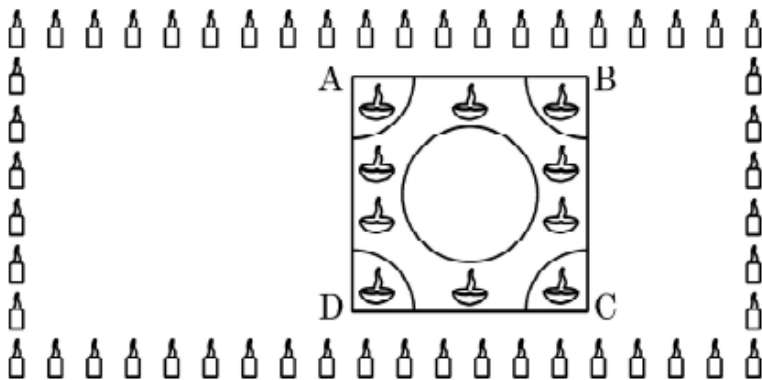
$\therefore n = 8$ ($n = -\frac{25}{3}$ rejected), 1

OR

(iii) $S_{12} = \frac{12}{2} [2(2) + 11(3)]$ 1
 $= 222$ 1

38. Interschool Rangoli Competition was organized by one of the reputed schools of Odissa. The theme of the Rangoli Competition was Diwali celebrations where students were supposed to make mathematical designs. Students from various schools participated and made beautiful Rangoli designs. One such design is given below.





Rangoli is in the shape of square marked as ABCD, side of square being 40 cm. At each corner of a square, a quadrant of circle of radius 10 cm is drawn (in which diyas are kept). Also a circle of diameter 20 cm is drawn, inside the square.

- (i) What is the area of square ABCD ?
- (ii) Find the area of the circle.
- (iii) If the circle and the four quadrants are cut off from the square ABCD and removed, then find the area of remaining portion of square ABCD.

OR

- (iii) Find the combined area of 4 quadrants and the circle, removed.

Solution: (i) Area of square ABCD = $(40)^2 = 1600 \text{ cm}^2$ 1

(ii) Area of circle = $\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 10 \times 10$
 $= \frac{2200}{7} \text{ cm}^2$ or 314.28 cm^2 1

(iii) Area of 4 quadrants = $4\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi r^2\right) = \frac{2200}{7} \text{ cm}^2$ 1

Remaining area = $1600 - \left(\frac{2200}{7} + \frac{2200}{7}\right)$
 $= 1600 - \frac{4400}{7} = \frac{6800}{7} \text{ cm}^2$ or 971.43 cm^2 1

OR

(iii) Area of 4 quadrants = $4\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi r^2\right) = \frac{2200}{7} \text{ cm}^2$ 1

Combined area of circle + 4 quadrants
 $= \frac{2200}{7} + \frac{2200}{7} = \frac{4400}{7} \text{ cm}^2$ or 628.57 cm^2 1