



Series WX1YZ/4



SET ~ 2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

430/4/2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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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 15 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 15 printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र 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 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.

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[P.T.O.]





सामान्य निर्देश :

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

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है - खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ तथा ङ।
3. खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 18 तक बहुविकल्पीय तथा प्रश्न संख्या 19 एवं 20 अभिकथन एवं कारण आधारित एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
4. खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 25 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
5. खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 31 तक लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
6. खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 32 से 35 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के पाँच-पाँच अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
7. 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।
8. 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।
9. जहाँ आवश्यक हो स्वच्छ आकृतियाँ बनाएं। यदि आवश्यक हो तो $\pi = 22/7$ लें।
10. कैलकुलेटर का उपयोग वर्जित है।

खण्ड - क

खण्ड - क में बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 1 अंक है।

1. माना E एक ऐसी घटना है जिसके लिए $P(E \text{ नहीं}) = \frac{1}{5}$ है, तो $P(E)$ बराबर है : 1
 (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 0 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$
2. यदि बहुपद $p(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6$ है, तो $p(-2)$ का मान है : 1
 (a) 20 (b) 0 (c) -8 (d) 8
3. संख्याओं 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6, 7 का बहुलक है : 1
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
4. एक वृत्त पर स्थित एक बिंदु से वृत्त पर कितनी स्पर्श रेखाएँ खींची जा सकती हैं ? 1
 (a) एक (b) दो (c) अनेक (d) शून्य
5. एक द्विघात समीकरण, जिसका एक मूल 2 और मूलों का योग शून्य है, है : 1
 (a) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 2 = 0$
 (c) $4x^2 - 1 = 0$ (d) $x^2 - 4 = 0$
6. निम्न में कौन, द्विघात समीकरण नहीं है ? 1
 (a) $2(x-1)^2 = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$ (b) $2x - x^2 = x^2 + 5$
 (c) $(\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3})^2 + x^2 = 3x^2 - 5x$ (d) $(x^2 + 2x)^2 = x^4 + 3 + 4x^3$
7. एक द्विघात समीकरण जिसके शून्यकों का योग और गुणनफल क्रमशः 2 और -1 है, है : 1
 (a) $x^2 + 2x + 1$ (b) $x^2 - 2x - 1$ (c) $x^2 + 2x - 1$ (d) $x^2 - 2x + 1$

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into **FIVE** sections - Section **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
3. In section **A**, question number **1** to **18** are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and question number **19** and **20** are Assertion - Reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. In section **B**, question number **21** to **25** are very short answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.
5. In section **C**, question number **26** to **31** are short answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. In section **D**, question number **32** to **35** are long answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
7. 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.
8. 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**.
9. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required if not stated.
10. Use of calculators is **not allowed**.

SECTION - A

Section - A consists of Multiple Choice type questions of 1 mark each.

1. Let E be an event such that $P(\text{not } E) = \frac{1}{5}$, then $P(E)$ is equal to : 1
 (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 0 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$
2. If $p(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6$, then $p(-2)$ is : 1
 (a) 20 (b) 0 (c) -8 (d) 8
3. The mode of the numbers 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6, 7 is : 1
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
4. How many tangents can be drawn to a circle from a point on it ? 1
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Infinite (d) Zero
5. A quadratic equation whose one root is 2 and the sum of whose roots is zero, is : 1
 (a) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 2 = 0$ (c) $4x^2 - 1 = 0$ (d) $x^2 - 4 = 0$
6. Which of the following is **not** a quadratic equation ? 1
 (a) $2(x-1)^2 = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$ (b) $2x - x^2 = x^2 + 5$
 (c) $(\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3})^2 + x^2 = 3x^2 - 5x$ (d) $(x^2 + 2x)^2 = x^4 + 3 + 4x^3$
7. A quadratic polynomial whose sum and product of zeroes are 2 and -1 respectively is : 1
 (a) $x^2 + 2x + 1$ (b) $x^2 - 2x - 1$ (c) $x^2 + 2x - 1$ (d) $x^2 - 2x + 1$





8. संख्याओं 30 और 70 के लिए (HCF × LCM) बराबर है : 1
(a) 2100 (b) 21 (c) 210 (d) 70
9. त्रिज्या 14 सेमी. वाले वृत्त की एक चाप की लम्बाई, जो वृत्त के केंद्र पर 60° का कोण अंतरित करता है, है : 1
(a) $\frac{44}{3}$ सेमी. (b) $\frac{88}{3}$ सेमी. (c) $\frac{308}{3}$ सेमी. (d) $\frac{616}{3}$ सेमी.
10. एक अर्धवृत्ताकार चांदे की त्रिज्या यदि 7 सेमी. है, तो इस चांदे का परिमाण होगा : 1
(a) 11 सेमी. (b) 14 सेमी. (c) 22 सेमी. (d) 36 सेमी.
11. 15 मी. ऊँचे टॉवर के पाद- बिंदु से $15\sqrt{3}$ मी. की दूरी पर स्थित एक बिंदु से टॉवर के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण है : 1
(a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
12. $\left(\frac{2}{3} \sin 0^\circ - \frac{4}{5} \cos 0^\circ\right)$ बराबर है : 1
(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{-4}{5}$ (c) 0 (d) $\frac{-2}{15}$
13. 52 पत्तों की अच्छी प्रकार से फेंटी गई एक गड्डी में से एक पत्ता यादृच्छया निकाला जाता है। इस पत्ते के 'पान का बादशाह' होने की प्रायिकता क्या है ? 1
(a) $\frac{1}{52}$ (b) $\frac{1}{26}$ (c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{12}{13}$
14. संख्या $(5 - 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5})$ एक : 1
(a) पूर्णांक है (b) परिमेय संख्या है (c) अपरिमेय संख्या है (d) पूर्ण संख्या है
15. यदि $x - y = 1$, $x + ky = 5$ रैखिक समीकरण युग्म का अद्वितीय हल $x = 2$, $y = 1$ है, तो k का मान है : 1
(a) -2 (b) -3 (c) 3 (d) 4
16. यदि $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ है और $\angle A = 47^\circ$, $\angle E = 83^\circ$ है, तो $\angle C$ बराबर है : 1
(a) 47° (b) 50° (c) 83° (d) 130°
17. 3 सेमी. त्रिज्या वाले एक वृत्त के एक बाह्य बिंदु A से खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा की लम्बाई 4 सेमी. है। वृत्त के केंद्र से बिंदु A की दूरी है : 1
(a) 7 सेमी. (b) 5 सेमी. (c) $\sqrt{7}$ सेमी. (d) 25 सेमी.
18. $x + 2y + 5 = 0$ और $-3x - 6y + 1 = 0$ रैखिक समीकरण युग्म का/के : 1
(a) अद्वितीय हल होता है (b) ठीक दो हल हैं
(c) अनेक हल हैं (d) कोई हल नहीं होता है





8. (HCF \times LCM) for the numbers 30 and 70 is : 1
(a) 2100 (b) 21 (c) 210 (d) 70
9. The length of the arc of a circle of radius 14 cm which subtends an angle of 60° at the centre of the circle is : 1
(a) $\frac{44}{3}$ cm (b) $\frac{88}{3}$ cm (c) $\frac{308}{3}$ cm (d) $\frac{616}{3}$ cm
10. If the radius of a semi-circular protractor is 7cm, then its perimeter is : 1
(a) 11 cm (b) 14 cm (c) 22 cm (d) 36 cm
11. The angle of elevation of the top of a 15 m high tower at a point $15\sqrt{3}$ m away from the base of the tower is : 1
(a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
12. $\left(\frac{2}{3} \sin 0^\circ - \frac{4}{5} \cos 0^\circ\right)$ is equal to : 1
(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{4}{5}$ (c) 0 (d) $-\frac{2}{15}$
13. From a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards, a card is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting king of hearts ? 1
(a) $\frac{1}{52}$ (b) $\frac{1}{26}$ (c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{12}{13}$
14. The number $(5 - 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5})$ is : 1
(a) an integer (b) a rational number
(c) an irrational number (d) a whole number
15. If the pair of linear equations $x - y = 1$, $x + ky = 5$ has a unique solution $x = 2$, $y = 1$, then the value of k is : 1
(a) - 2 (b) - 3 (c) 3 (d) 4
16. If $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ and $\angle A = 47^\circ$, $\angle E = 83^\circ$, then $\angle C$ is equal : 1
(a) 47° (b) 50° (c) 83° (d) 130°
17. The length of the tangent from an external point A to a circle, of radius 3 cm, is 4 cm. The distance of A from the centre of the circle is : 1
(a) 7 cm (b) 5 cm (c) $\sqrt{7}$ cm (d) 25 cm
18. The pair of linear equations $x + 2y + 5 = 0$ and $-3x - 6y + 1 = 0$ has : 1
(a) a unique solution (b) exactly two solutions
(c) infinitely many solutions (d) no solution





(अभिकथन – तर्क प्रकार के प्रश्न)

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

- (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा तर्क (R) दोनों सत्य हैं। तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की पूरी व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) तथा तर्क (R) दोनों सत्य हैं। तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है परन्तु तर्क (R) असत्य है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है जबकि तर्क (R) सत्य है।

19. अभिकथन (A) : यदि द्विघात समीकरण $4x^2 - 10x + (k - 4) = 0$ का एक मूल दूसरे मूल का व्युत्क्रम है, तो k का मान 8 होगा।

तर्क (R) : द्विघात समीकरण $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ के मूल वास्तविक हैं।

1

20. अभिकथन (A) : वृत्त के किसी बिंदु पर स्पर्श रेखा स्पर्श बिंदु से जाने वाली त्रिज्या पर लंब होती है।

तर्क (R) : एक वृत्त के बाहर स्थित एक बिंदु से उस पर खींची गई स्पर्श रेखाओं की लम्बाई एकसमान होती है।

1

खण्ड – ख

खण्ड – ख में अति लघु-उत्तर (VSA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं।

21. (A) द्विघात समीकरण $3x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$ का विविक्तकर ज्ञात कीजिए और फिर इसके मूलों की प्रकृति ज्ञात कीजिए।

2

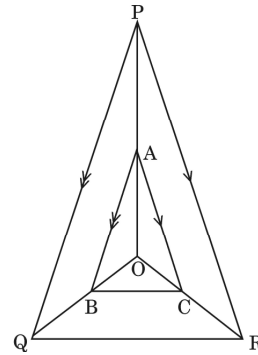
अथवा

(B) द्विघात समीकरण $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ के मूल ज्ञात कीजिए।

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22. बगल में बनी आकृति में क्रमशः OP, OQ और OR पर स्थित बिन्दु A, B और C इस प्रकार हैं कि $AB \parallel PQ$ और $AC \parallel PR$ है। दर्शाइए कि $BC \parallel QR$ है।

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23. यदि $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ है, तो $(3 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos^3 \alpha)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

2

अथवा





(Assertion - Reason type questions)

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) gives the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) does not give 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)** : If one root of the quadratic equation $4x^2 - 10x + (k - 4) = 0$ is reciprocal of the other, then value of k is 8.

Reason (R) : Roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ are real. 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 an external point to a circle are equal. 1

SECTION - B

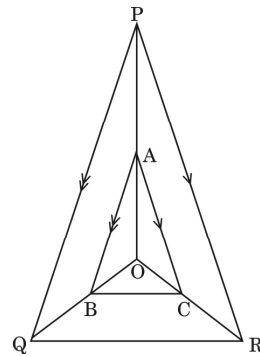
Section - B comprises of Very Short Answer (VSA) questions of 2 marks each.

21. (A) Find the discriminant of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$ and hence find the nature of its roots. 2

OR

(B) Find the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$. 2

22. In the adjoining figure, A, B and C are points on OP, OQ and OR respectively such that $AB \parallel PQ$ and $AC \parallel PR$. Show that $BC \parallel QR$. 2



23. If $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, then find the value of $(3 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos^3 \alpha)$. 2

24. (A) Find the coordinates of the point which divides the join of A (-1, 7) and B (4, -3) in the ratio 2 : 3. 2

OR

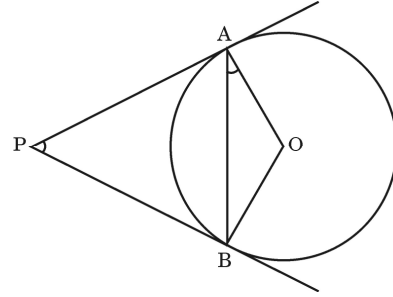




(B) यदि बिंदु A (2, 3), B (-5, 6), C (6, 7) और D (p, 4) एक समांतर चतुर्भुज ABCD के शीर्ष हों, तो p का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

2

25. आकृति में दर्शाए अनुसार, PA और PB वृत्त पर स्पर्श रेखाएँ हैं और वृत्त का केंद्र O है। सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\angle APB = 2 \angle OAB$



2

खण्ड - ग

खण्ड - ग में लघु-उत्तर (SA) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं।

26. त्रिज्या 7 सेमी. वाले एक वृत्त के त्रिज्यखंड का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसका केंद्रीय कोण 90° है। साथ ही, संगत दीर्घ त्रिज्यखंड का क्षेत्रफल भी ज्ञात कीजिए।

3

27. यदि α, β द्विघात समीकरण $x^2 - 5x + 6$ के शून्यांक हैं, तो एक द्विघात समीकरण ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके शून्यांक $\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}$ हैं।

3

28. एक पासे को एक बार फेंका जाता है। निम्नलिखित को प्राप्त करने की प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए :
(i) एक सम अभाज्य संख्या (ii) 4 से बड़ी संख्या (iii) एक विषम संख्या

3

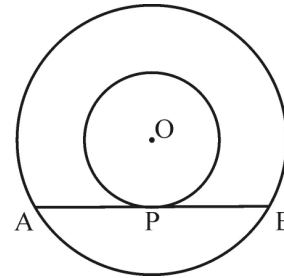
29. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = \sec^2 A - 1$

3

30. (A) सिद्ध कीजिए कि बाह्य बिंदु से वृत्त पर खींची गई स्पर्श रेखाओं की लम्बाई बराबर होती हैं।

अथवा

- (B) केंद्र O के दो संकेंद्रीय वृत्तों की त्रिज्याएँ 3 सेमी. और 5 सेमी. हैं। बड़े वृत्त की जीवा AB, जो छोटे वृत्त को बिंदु P पर स्पर्श करती है, की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



3

3

31. (A) यदि किसी भिन्न के अंश में 1 जोड़ दें तथा हर में से 1 घटा दें, तो भिन्न 1 में बदल जाती है। यदि हर में 1 जोड़ दें, तो यह $\frac{1}{2}$ हो जाती है। वह भिन्न क्या है ?

3

अथवा

- (B) 'k' के किस मान के लिए निम्न रैखिक समीकरण युग्म का कोई हल नहीं होगा ?
 $3x + y = 1$
 $(2k - 1)x + (k - 1)y = 2k + 1$

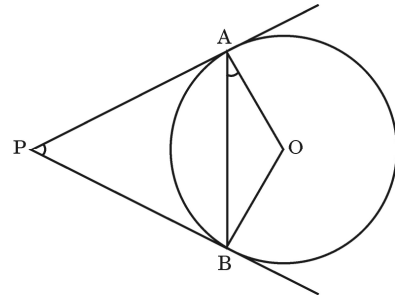
3





- (B) If the points A (2, 3), B (-5, 6), C (6, 7) and D (p, 4) are the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD, find the value of p. 2

25. PA and PB are tangents drawn to the circle with centre O as shown in the figure. Prove that $\angle APB = 2 \angle OAB$. 2



SECTION - C

Section - C comprises of Short Answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.

26. Find the area of the sector of a circle of radius 7 cm and of central angle 90° . Also, find the area of corresponding major sector. 3

27. If α, β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 - 5x + 6$, form another quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}$. 3

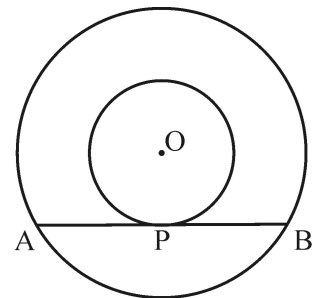
28. A die is rolled once. Find the probability of getting : 3
 (i) an even prime number.
 (ii) a number greater than 4.
 (iii) an odd number.

29. Prove that $\frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = \sec^2 A - 1$ 3

30. (A) Prove that the lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal. 3

OR

- (B) Two concentric circles with centre O are of radii 3 cm and 5 cm. Find the length of chord AB of the larger circle which touches the smaller circle at P.



31. (A) If we add 1 to the numerator and subtract 1 from the denominator, a fraction reduces to 1. It becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ if we only add 1 to the denominator. What is the fraction ? 3

OR

- (B) For which value of 'k' will the following pair of linear equations have no solution ? 3
 $3x + y = 1$
 $(2k - 1)x + (k - 1)y = 2k + 1$





खण्ड - घ

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

32. (A) एक A.P. जिसके दूसरे और तीसरे पद क्रमशः 14 और 18 हैं, के पहले 51 पदों का योग ज्ञात कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) एक A.P. का पहला पद 5, अन्तिम पद 45 और सभी पदों का योग 400 है। पदों की संख्या और सार्व अन्तर ज्ञात कीजिए। 5

33. नीचे दिए बंटन में एक कक्षा के 30 विद्यार्थियों के भार का ब्यौरा दिया गया है : 5

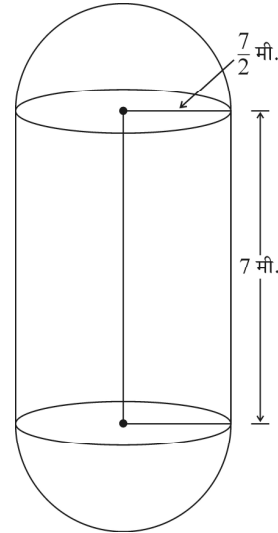
भार (किग्रा. में)	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75
विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	2	3	8	6	6	3	2

विद्यार्थियों का माध्यक भार ज्ञात कीजिए।

34. एक ताप विद्युत संयंत्र में पानी जमा करने और बाद में इससे भाप बनाने के लिए बॉयलर लगे हैं। ऐसे एक बॉयलर के बीच का हिस्सा बेलनाकार और दोनों सिरों का हिस्सा अर्धगोलाकार है।

बेलनाकार भाग की लम्बाई 7 मी. और इसकी त्रिज्या $\frac{7}{2}$ मी. है।

बॉयलर का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल तथा आयतन ज्ञात कीजिए। बेलनाकार हिस्से के आयतन का, एक अर्धगोलाकार हिस्से के आयतन से अनुपात भी ज्ञात कीजिए।



35. (A) एक समतल जमीन पर खड़ी मीनार की छाया उस स्थिति में 40 मी. अधिक लंबी हो जाती है जब सूर्य का उन्नतांश (altitude) 60° से घटकर 30° हो जाता है। मीनार की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) 7 मी. ऊँचे भवन के शिखर से एक केबल टॉवर के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण 60° है और इसके पाद का अवनमन कोण 45° है। टॉवर की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए। 5





SECTION - D

Section - D comprises of Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.

32. (A) Find the sum of first 51 terms of an A.P. whose second and third terms are 14 and 18, respectively. 5

OR

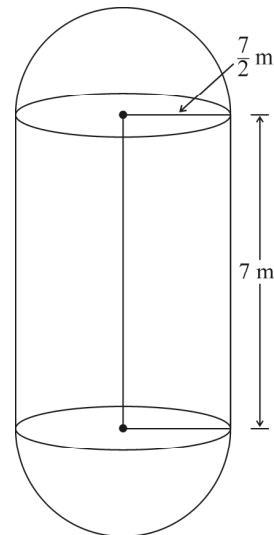
- (B) The first term of an A.P. is 5, the last term is 45 and the sum is 400. Find the number of terms and the common difference. 5

33. The distribution below gives the weights of 30 students of a class. Find the median weight of the students : 5

Weight in kg	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75
Number of Students	2	3	8	6	6	3	2

34. The boilers are used in thermal power plants to store water and then used to produce steam. One such boiler consists of a cylindrical part in middle and two hemispherical parts at its both ends. Length of the cylindrical part is 7m and radius of cylindrical part is $\frac{7}{2}$ m.

Find the total surface area and the volume of the boiler. Also, find the ratio of the volume of cylindrical part to the volume of one hemispherical part.



35. (A) The shadow of a tower standing on a level ground is found to be 40 m longer when the Sun's altitude is 30° than when it was 60° . Find the height of the tower. 5

OR

- (B) From the top of a 7 m high building, the angle of elevation of the top of a cable tower is 60° and the angle of depression of its foot is 45° . Determine the height of the tower. 5



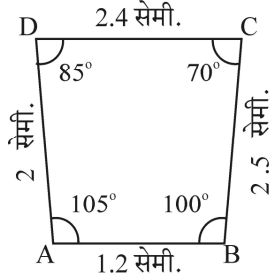


खण्ड - ड

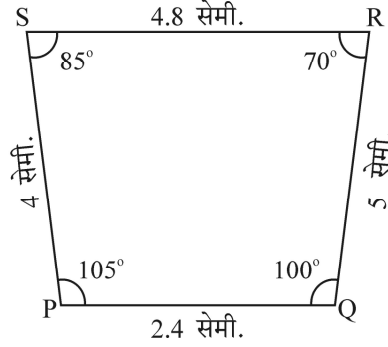
खण्ड - ड में 3 प्रकरण अध्ययन / परिच्छेद आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक के 4 अंक हैं।

36. नीचे बने चित्रों तथा आकृतियों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

चित्र क

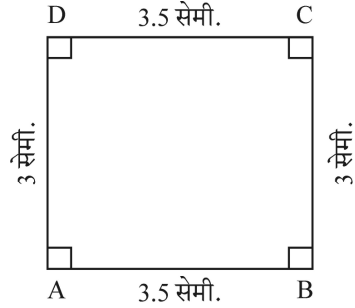


क (i)

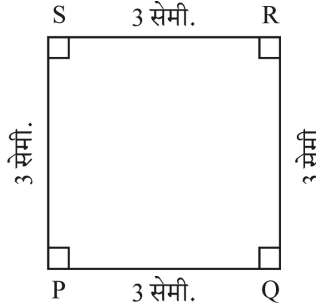


क (ii)

चित्र ख

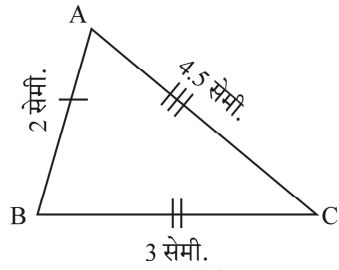


ख (iii)

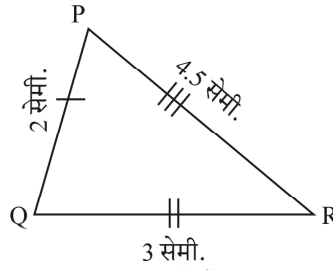


ख (iv)

चित्र ग



ग (v)



ग (vi)

- (i) वह चित्र बताइए जिसमें दोनों आकृतियाँ परस्पर समरूप हैं। 1
- (ii) वह चित्र बताइए जिसमें दोनों आकृतियाँ सर्वांगसम हैं। 1
- (iii) (a) सिद्ध कीजिए कि सर्वांगसम त्रिभुज समरूप भी होते हैं परन्तु विपरीत नहीं। 2

अथवा

- (b) दो समरूप त्रिभुजों को सर्वांगसम होने के लिए कम से कम क्या और दिया होना चाहिए? 2



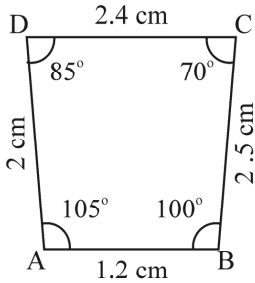


SECTION - E

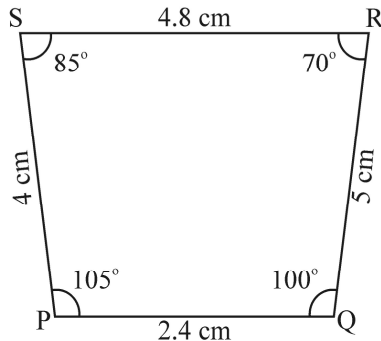
Section - E comprises of 3 Case Study / Passage Based questions of 4 marks each.

36. Observe the figures given below carefully and answer the questions :

Figure A

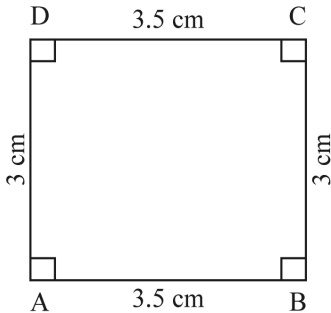


A (i)

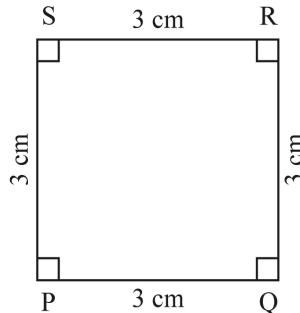


A (ii)

Figure B

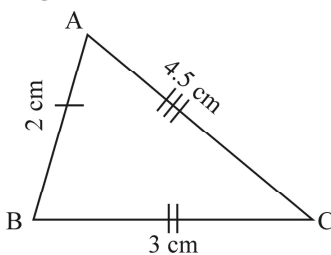


B (iii)

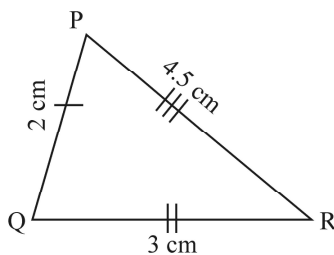


B (iv)

Figure C



C (v)



C (vi)

- (i) Name the figure(s) wherein two figures are similar. 1
- (ii) Name the figure(s) wherein the figures are congruent. 1
- (iii) (a) Prove that congruent triangles are also similar but not the converse. 2

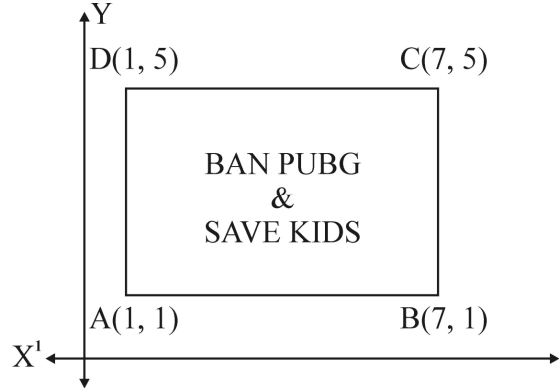
OR

- (b) What more is least needed for two similar triangles to be congruent? 2





37. लगातार कई घंटों तक मोबाइल स्क्रीन का इस्तेमाल करने से आँखों की रोशनी कमजोर और सिर दर्द होने लगता है। बच्चे जिनको “PUBG” खेलने की लत लग जाती है, जल्दी ही तनावग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। PUBG खेलने के दुष्परिणामों के बारे में सामाजिक जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए, एक विद्यालय ‘BAN PUBG’ अभियान शुरू करने का फैसला करता है, जिसमें बच्चों को आयताकार अभियान तख्ती बनाने को कहता है। कक्षा X के एक विद्यार्थी द्वारा बनाई गई अभियान तख्ती चित्र में दिखाई गई है।



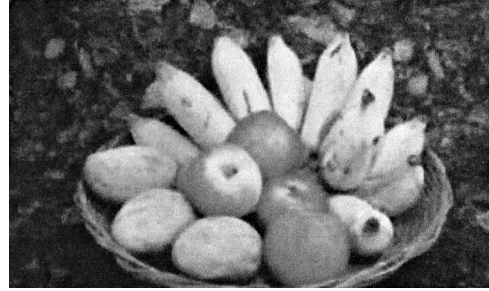
उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) विकर्ण AC तथा BD के प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु के निर्देशांक ज्ञात कीजिए। 1
- (ii) विकर्ण AC की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए। 1
- (iii) (a) अभियान तख्ती ABCD का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। 2

अथवा

- (b) भुजा AB की लम्बाई का अनुपात, विकर्ण AC की लम्बाई से, ज्ञात कीजिए। 2

38. खुशी अपने जन्मदिन की पार्टी का आयोजन करना चाहती है। स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूक होने के कारण, वह पार्टी में केवल फल ही परोसने का फैसला करती है। वह 36 सेब और 60 केले खरीदती है और सबको एकसमान मात्रा में फल देने का निर्णय लेती है।



उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) अधिकतम कितने अतिथि, खुशी आमंत्रित कर सकती है ? 1
- (ii) प्रत्येक अतिथि को कितने सेब और केले प्राप्त होंगे ? 1
- (iii) (a) यदि खुशी 42 आम और जोड़ना चाहें, तो अधिकतम कितने अतिथि वह आमंत्रित कर सकती है ? 2

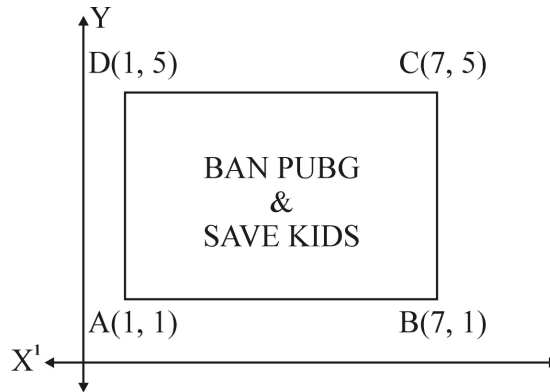
अथवा

- (b) यदि 1 दर्जन केलों का मूल्य 60 रु., 1 सेब का मूल्य 15 रु. और 1 आम का मूल्य 20 रु. है, तो 60 केले, 36 सेब और 42 आम खरीदने के लिए कितनी राशि खर्च करनी होगी ? 2





37. Use of mobile screen for long hours makes your eye sight weak and give you headaches. Children who are addicted to play “PUBG” can get easily stressed out. To raise social awareness about ill effects of playing PUBG, a school decided to start ‘BAN PUBG’ campaign, in which students are asked to prepare campaign board in the shape of a rectangle. One such campaign board made by class X student of the school is shown in the figure.



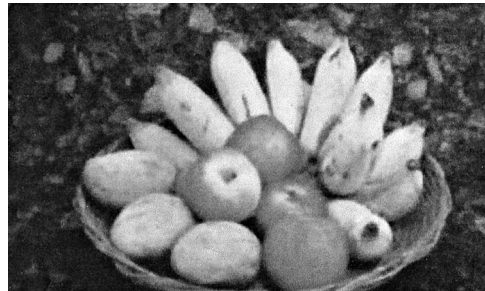
Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of diagonals AC and BD. 1
(ii) Find the length of the diagonal AC. 1
(iii) (a) Find the area of the campaign Board ABCD. 2

OR

- (b) Find the ratio of the length of side AB to the length of the diagonal AC. 2

38. Khushi wants to organize her birthday party. Being health conscious, she decided to serve only fruits in her birthday party. She bought 36 apples and 60 bananas and decided to distribute fruits equally among all.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) How many guests Khushi can invite at the most ? 1
(ii) How many apples and bananas will each guest get ? 1
(iii) (a) If Khushi decides to add 42 mangoes, how many guests Khushi can invite at the most ? 2

OR

- (b) If the cost of 1 dozen of bananas is ₹ 60, the cost of 1 apple is ₹ 15 and cost of 1 mango is ₹ 20, find the total amount spent on 60 bananas, 36 apples and 42 mangoes. 2





430/4/2

16



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME MATHEMATICS (BASIC) (SUBJECT CODE 241) (PAPER CODE 430/4/2)

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(\surd) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\surd) 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. Let E be an event such that $P(\text{not } E) = \frac{1}{5}$, then $P(E)$ is equal to :

- (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 0 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

Ans. (d) $\frac{4}{5}$ 1

2. If $p(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6$, then $p(-2)$ is :

- (a) 20 (b) 0 (c) -8 (d) 8

Ans. (b) 0 1

3. The mode of the numbers 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6, 7 is :

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

Ans. (c) 4 1

4. How many tangents can be drawn to a circle from a point on it ?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Infinite (d) Zero

Ans. (a) One 1

5. A quadratic equation whose one root is 2 and the sum of whose roots is zero, is :

- (a) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 2 = 0$ (c) $4x^2 - 1 = 0$ (d) $x^2 - 4 = 0$

Ans. (d) $x^2 - 4 = 0$ 1

6. Which of the following is **not** a quadratic equation ?

- (a) $2(x-1)^2 = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$ (b) $2x - x^2 = x^2 + 5$
 (c) $(\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3})^2 + x^2 = 3x^2 - 5x$ (d) $(x^2 + 2x)^2 = x^4 + 3 + 4x^3$

Ans. (c) $(\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3})^2 + x^2 = 3x^2 - 5x$ 1



7. A quadratic polynomial whose sum and product of zeroes are 2 and -1 respectively is :

- (a) $x^2 + 2x + 1$ (b) $x^2 - 2x - 1$ (c) $x^2 + 2x - 1$ (d) $x^2 - 2x + 1$

Ans. (b) $x^2 - 2x - 1$

1

8. (HCF \times LCM) for the numbers 30 and 70 is :

- (a) 2100 (b) 21 (c) 210 (d) 70

Ans. (a) 2100

1

9. The length of the arc of a circle of radius 14 cm which subtends an angle of 60° at the centre of the circle is :

- (a) $\frac{44}{3}$ cm (b) $\frac{88}{3}$ cm (c) $\frac{308}{3}$ cm (d) $\frac{616}{3}$ cm

Ans. (a) $\frac{44}{3}$ cm

1

10. If the radius of a semi-circular protractor is 7cm, then its perimeter is :

- (a) 11 cm (b) 14 cm (c) 22 cm (d) 36 cm

Ans. (d) 36 cm

1

11. The angle of elevation of the top of a 15 m high tower at a point $15\sqrt{3}$ m away from the base of the tower is :

- (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°

Ans. (a) 30°

1

12. $\left(\frac{2}{3} \sin 0^\circ - \frac{4}{5} \cos 0^\circ\right)$ is equal to :

- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{4}{5}$ (c) 0 (d) $-\frac{2}{15}$

Ans. (b) $-\frac{4}{5}$

1



13. From a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards, a card is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting king of hearts ?

- (a) $\frac{1}{52}$ (b) $\frac{1}{26}$ (c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{12}{13}$

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

14. The number $(5 - 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5})$ is :

- (a) an integer (b) a rational number
(c) an irrational number (d) a whole number

Ans. (c) an irrational number 1

15. If the pair of linear equations $x - y = 1$, $x + ky = 5$ has a unique solution $x = 2$, $y = 1$, then the value of k is :

- (a) -2 (b) -3 (c) 3 (d) 4

Ans. (c) 3 1

16. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and $\angle A = 47^\circ$, $\angle E = 83^\circ$, then $\angle C$ is equal :

- (a) 47° (b) 50° (c) 83° (d) 130°

Ans. (b) 50° 1

17. The length of the tangent from an external point A to a circle, of radius 3 cm, is 4 cm. The distance of A from the centre of the circle is :

- (a) 7 cm (b) 5 cm (c) $\sqrt{7}$ cm (d) 25 cm

Ans. (b) 5 cm 1

18. The pair of linear equations $x + 2y + 5 = 0$ and $-3x - 6y + 1 = 0$ has :

- (a) a unique solution (b) exactly two solutions
(c) infinitely many solutions (d) no solution

Ans. (d) no solution 1

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) gives the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) does not give 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)** : If one root of the quadratic equation $4x^2 - 10x + (k - 4) = 0$ is reciprocal of the other, then value of k is 8.

Reason (R) : Roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ are real.

Ans. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

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 an external point to a circle are equal.

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

1

SECTION B

21. (A) Find the discriminant of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$ and hence find the nature of its roots.

Solution: $3x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$$a = 3, b = -2, c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Discriminant (D)} = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(3)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0$$

\therefore Roots are real and equal

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

OR

(B) Find the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$.

Solution: $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

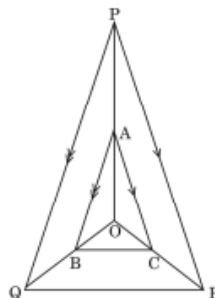
$$(x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 2, x = -1$$

1

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

22. In the adjoining figure, A, B and C are points on OP, OQ and OR respectively such that $AB \parallel PQ$ and $AC \parallel PR$. Show that $BC \parallel QR$.



Solution: In ΔPOQ , $AB \parallel PQ$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{OA}{AP} = \frac{OB}{BQ} \quad (\text{By Thales Theorem}) \quad \text{_____ (i)} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

In ΔPOR , $AC \parallel PR$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{OA}{AP} = \frac{OC}{CR} \quad (\text{By Thales Theorem}) \quad \text{_____ (ii)} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{From (i) and (ii)} \quad \frac{OB}{BQ} = \frac{OC}{CR} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore In ΔQOR , $BC \parallel QR$ (By converse of Thales theorem) $\frac{1}{2}$

23. If $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, then find the value of $(3 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos^3 \alpha)$.

Solution: $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$ $\frac{1}{2}$

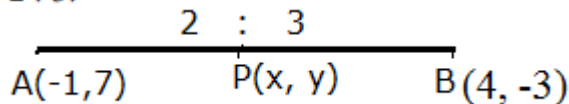
$$\therefore 3 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos^3 \alpha = 3 \cos 30^\circ - 4 \cos^3 30^\circ$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{4(3\sqrt{3})}{8} \quad 1$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

24. (A) Find the coordinates of the point which divides the join of $A(-1, 7)$ and $B(4, -3)$ in the ratio $2 : 3$.

Solution:



$$x = \frac{2(4) + 3(-1)}{2 + 3} = \frac{8 - 3}{5} = 1 \quad 1$$

$$y = \frac{2(-3) + 3(7)}{2 + 3} = \frac{15}{5} = 3 \quad 1$$

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

OR

(B) If the points $A(2, 3)$, $B(-5, 6)$, $C(6, 7)$ and $D(p, 4)$ are the vertices of a parallelogram $ABCD$, find the value of p .

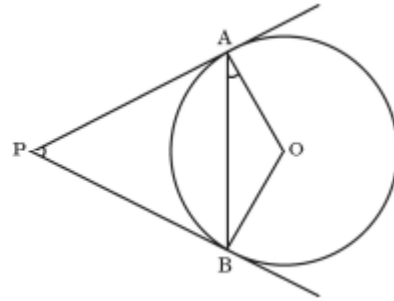
Solution: Mid point of $AC =$ Mid point of BD



$$\therefore \left(\frac{2+6}{2}, \frac{3+7}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{-5+p}{2}, \frac{6+4}{2} \right) \quad 1$$

$$\frac{-5+p}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow p = 13 \quad 1$$

25. PA and PB are tangents drawn to the circle with centre O as shown in the figure. Prove that $\angle APB = 2 \angle OAB$.



Solution: Here, PAOB is a cyclic quadrilateral

$$\text{So, } \angle AOB = 180^\circ - \angle APB \quad 1$$

But in $\triangle AOB$,

$$\angle AOB = 180^\circ - 2 \angle OAB \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{So, } \angle APB = 2 \angle OAB. \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

SECTION C

26. Find the area of the sector of a circle of radius 7 cm and of central angle 90° . Also, find the area of corresponding major sector.

Solution: $r = 7$ cm, $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\text{Area of sector} = \frac{\pi r^2 \theta}{360} = \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times \frac{90}{360} \quad 1$$

$$= \frac{77}{2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ or } 38.5 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 = 154 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1$$

$$\text{Area of major sector} = 154 - 38.5 = 115.5 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

27. If α, β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 - 5x + 6$, form another quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}$.

Solution: Let $p(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$



α, β are zeroes of $p(x)$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-5)}{1} = 5$$

$$\alpha\beta = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{Sum of zeroes of the req. polynomial} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{Product of zeroes of the req. polynomial} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{6}$$

\therefore Required Polynomial is

$$k\left(x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{1}{6}\right) \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad 6x^2 - 5x + 1$$

28. A die is rolled once. Find the probability of getting :

(i) an even prime number.

(ii) a number greater than 4.

(iii) an odd number.

Solution: $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

(i) $P(\text{an even prime number}) = \frac{1}{6}$

(ii) $P(\text{a number greater than 4}) = \frac{2}{6} \text{ or } \frac{1}{3}$

(iii) $P(\text{an odd number}) = \frac{3}{6} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$

29. Prove that $\frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = \sec^2 A - 1$

Solution: $\text{LHS} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}}{1 + \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A}}$

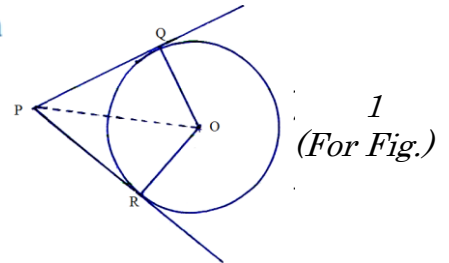
$$= \frac{\frac{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}}{\frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 A}{1}} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A} && 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} - 1 = \sec^2 A - 1 = \text{RHS} && \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Solution:



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)

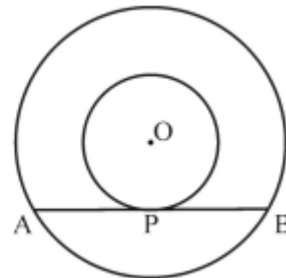
$\angle OQP = \angle ORP$ (each 90°)

$\Rightarrow \triangle POQ \cong \triangle POR$ (RHS congruence)

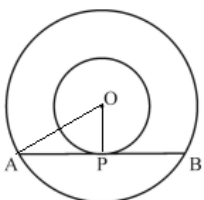
$\therefore PQ = PR$

OR

(B) Two concentric circles with centre O are of radii 3 cm and 5 cm. Find the length of chord AB of the larger circle which touches the smaller circle at P.



Solution: Join OA and OP



OP \perp AB (radius \perp tangent at the point of contact)

OP is the radius of smaller circle and AB is tangent at P.

AB is chord of larger circle and OP \perp AB

$\therefore AP = PB$ (\perp from centre bisects the chord)

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In right } \triangle AOP, AP^2 &= OA^2 - OP^2 \\ &= (5)^2 - (3)^2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$AP = 4 \text{ cm} = PB$$

$$\therefore AB = 8 \text{ cm}$$

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

31. (A) If we add 1 to the numerator and subtract 1 from the denominator, a fraction reduces to 1. It becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ if we only add 1 to the denominator. What is the fraction ?

Solution: Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$

$$\text{ATQ, } \frac{x+1}{y-1} = 1 \Rightarrow x - y = -2 \quad \text{_____ (i)}$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x - y = 1 \quad \text{_____ (ii)}$$

Solving (i) and (ii) $x = 3, y = 5$

$$\therefore \text{Fraction} = \frac{3}{5}$$

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

OR

(B) For which value of 'k' will the following pair of linear equations have no solution ?

$$3x + y = 1$$

$$(2k - 1)x + (k - 1)y = 2k + 1$$

Solution: System has no solution

$$\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2k-1} = \frac{1}{k-1} \neq \frac{1}{2k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2k-1} = \frac{1}{k-1} \Rightarrow k = 2$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{k-1} \neq \frac{1}{2k+1} \Rightarrow k \neq -2$$

$$\therefore k = 2$$

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

SECTION D



32. (A) Find the sum of first 51 terms of an A.P. whose second and third terms are 14 and 18, respectively.

Solution: (a) $a_2 = 14 \Rightarrow a + d = 14$ 1
 $a_3 = 18 \Rightarrow a + 2d = 18$ 1
 $\therefore d = 4, a = 10$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
 $S_{51} = \frac{51}{2} [2(10) + (51 - 1)4]$ 1
 $= \frac{51}{2} [20 + 200] = \frac{51}{2} \times 220 = 5610$ 1

OR

(B) The first term of an A.P. is 5, the last term is 45 and the sum is 400. Find the number of terms and the common difference.

Solution: $a = 5, a_n = 45, S_n = 400$
 $\frac{n}{2} [a + a_n] = 400$
 $\frac{n}{2} [5 + 45] = 400$ 2
 $\Rightarrow n = 16$ 1
 $a_n = 45 \Rightarrow a + (n - 1)d = 45$
 $\Rightarrow 5 + (16 - 1)d = 45$ 1
 $\Rightarrow d = \frac{40}{15}$ or $\frac{8}{3}$ 1

33. The distribution below gives the weights of 30 students of a class. Find the median weight of the students :

Weight in kg	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75
Number of Students	2	3	8	6	6	3	2

Solution:

Weight(in kg)	40 – 45	45 – 50	50 – 55	55 – 60	60 – 65	65 – 70	70 – 75
No. of students	2	3	8	6	6	3	2
c.f.	2	5	13	19	25	28	30

1
(For Table)

$$\frac{N}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$$

\Rightarrow Median class = 55 – 60

$l = 55, h = 5, cf = 13, f = 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Median} &= l + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f} \times h \\ &= 55 + \left(\frac{15 - 13}{6} \right) \times 5 \\ &= 56.67 \end{aligned}$$

1

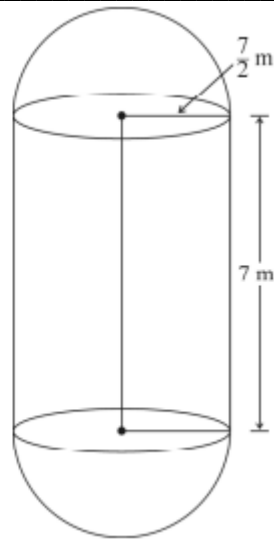
2

1

34. The boilers are used in thermal power plants to store water and then used to produce steam. One such boiler consists of a cylindrical part in middle and two hemispherical parts at its both ends.

Length of the cylindrical part is 7m and radius of cylindrical part is $\frac{7}{2}$ m.

Find the total surface area and the volume of the boiler. Also, find the ratio of the volume of cylindrical part to the volume of one hemispherical part.



Solution:

$$h = 7 \text{ m}, r = \frac{7}{2} \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total surface area} &= 2\pi r h + 2(2\pi r^2) = 2\pi r(h + 2r) \\ &= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \left(7 + 2 \times \frac{7}{2} \right) \\ &= 308 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$1 \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of the boiler} &= \pi r^2 h + 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 7 + \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \\ &= \frac{2695}{6} \text{ m}^3 \text{ or } 449.16 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$1 \frac{1}{2}$

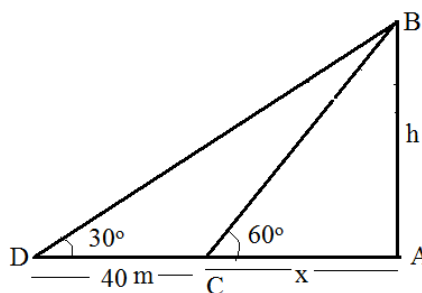
$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{\text{Volume of cylindrical part}}{\text{Volume of one hemispherical part}} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{\frac{2}{3} \pi r^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3h}{2r} = \frac{3(7)}{2 \times \frac{7}{2}} = \frac{3}{1} \quad \text{or} \quad 3 : 1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

35. (A) The shadow of a tower standing on a level ground is found to be 40 m longer when the Sun's altitude is 30° than when it was 60° . Find the height of the tower.

Solution:



1
(For Fig.)

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

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

$$\text{In } \Delta ABD, \tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{x + 40} \Rightarrow x + 40 = \sqrt{3} h$$

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

Getting $x = 20$ m

$\frac{1}{2}$

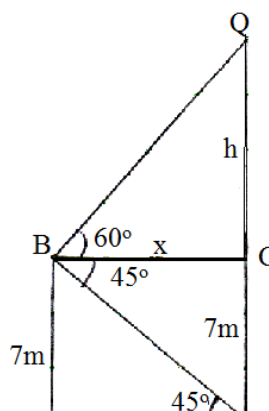
and $h = 20\sqrt{3}$ m (Height of tower)

$\frac{1}{2}$

OR

(B) From the top of a 7 m high building, the angle of elevation of the top of a cable tower is 60° and the angle of depression of its foot is 45° . Determine the height of the tower.

Solution:



1
(For Fig.)

$$\text{In } \triangle ABP, \tan 45^\circ = \frac{7}{x} \Rightarrow x = 7$$

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

$$h = 7\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Height of tower} = PQ = 7 + h$$

$$= 7 + 7\sqrt{3} = 7(1 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ m}$$

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

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

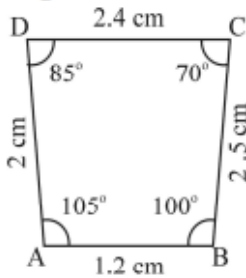
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

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

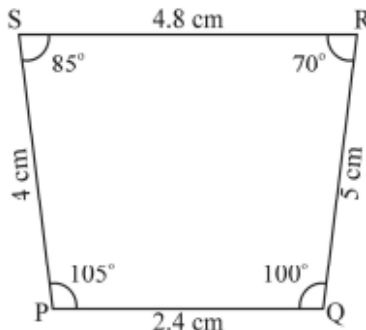
SECTION D

36. Observe the figures given below carefully and answer the questions :

Figure A

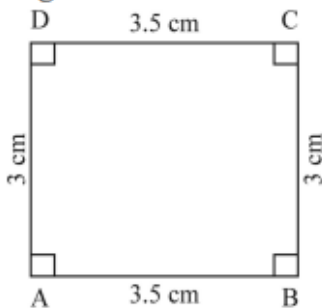


A (i)

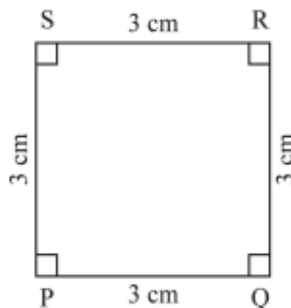


A (ii)

Figure B

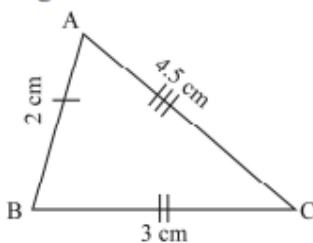


B (iii)

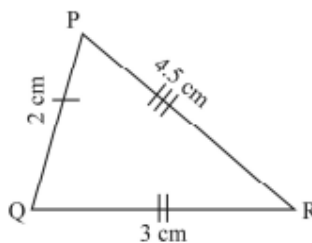


B (iv)

Figure C



C (v)



C (vi)

- (i) Name the figure(s) wherein two figures are similar.
- (ii) Name the figure(s) wherein the figures are congruent.
- (iii) (a) Prove that congruent triangles are also similar but not the converse.

OR

- (b) What more is least needed for two similar triangles to be congruent ?

Solution:

(i) Figure A and Figure C

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

(ii) Figure C

1

(iii) (a) Triangles are congruent \Rightarrow Corresponding angles are equal
 \Rightarrow Triangles are similar.

1

$\frac{1}{2}$

Conversely, if triangles are similar then ratio of corresponding sides is same which does not imply corresponding sides are equal

\therefore Triangles may not be congruent.

$\frac{1}{2}$

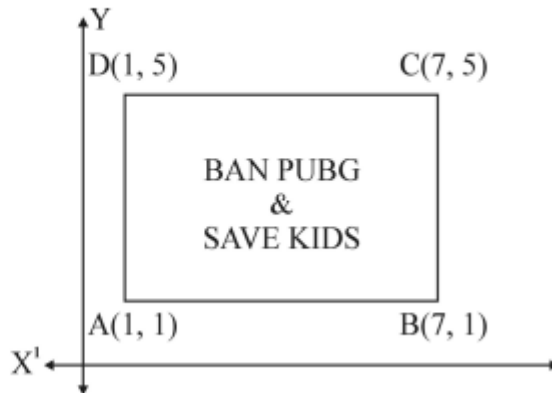
Note: Any suitable counter example can be given

OR

(iii) (b) One pair of corresponding side must be equal

2

37. Use of mobile screen for long hours makes your eye sight weak and give you headaches. Children who are addicted to play "PUBG" can get easily stressed out. To raise social awareness about ill effects of playing PUBG, a school decided to start 'BAN PUBG' campaign, in which students are asked to prepare campaign board in the shape of a rectangle. One such campaign board made by class X student of the school is shown in the figure.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of diagonals AC and BD.
- (ii) Find the length of the diagonal AC.
- (iii) (a) Find the area of the campaign Board ABCD.

OR

- (b) Find the ratio of the length of side AB to the length of the diagonal AC.

Solution:

We know that diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other.

(i) Required point = Mid-point of AC = $\left(\frac{1+7}{2}, \frac{1+5}{2}\right) = (4, 3)$ 1

(ii) $AC = \sqrt{(7-1)^2 + (5-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{13}$ 1

(iii) (a) $AB = \sqrt{(7-1)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 6$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$BC = \sqrt{(7-7)^2 + (5-1)^2} = 4$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Area (ABCD) = AB × BC = 6 × 4 = 24 1

OR

(iii) (b) $AB = \sqrt{(7-1)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 6$ 1

$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$ 1

∴ required ratio is 3 : $\sqrt{13}$

38. Khushi wants to organize her birthday party. Being health conscious, she decided to serve only fruits in her birthday party. She bought 36 apples and 60 bananas and decided to distribute fruits equally among all.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) How many guests Khushi can invite at the most ?
 (ii) How many apples and bananas will each guest get ?
 (iii) (a) If Khushi decides to add 42 mangoes, how many guests Khushi can invite at the most ?

OR

- (b) If the cost of 1 dozen of bananas is ₹ 60, the cost of 1 apple is ₹ 15 and cost of 1 mango is ₹ 20, find the total amount spent on 60 bananas, 36 apples and 42 mangoes.

Solution:

(i) HCF (36, 60) = 12 1
 Khushi can invite at the most 12 guests

- (ii) $36 \div 12 = 3$, $60 \div 12 = 5$
Each guest will get 3 apples and 5 bananas 1
- (iii) (a) $\text{HCF}(36, 60, 42) = 6$ 2
Khushi can invite at the most 6 guests
- OR**
- (iii) (b) Total cost = $5 \times 60 + 36 \times 15 + 42 \times 20$ 1
 $= ₹1680$ 1
-