



Series PPQQB/3

SET~1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 30/3/1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 11 हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 11 printed pages.
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(II) 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 14 प्रश्न हैं।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 14 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(IV) 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।	(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



गणित (मानक)



MATHEMATICS (STANDARD)

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

.30/3/1

1

P.T.O.





सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 14 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र तीन खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख तथा ग।
- (iii) खण्ड क में 6 प्रश्न (प्र.सं. 1 से 6) हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। दो प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में 4 प्रश्न (प्र.सं. 7 से 10) हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। एक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।
- (v) खण्ड ग में 4 प्रश्न (प्र.सं. 11 से 14) हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है। एक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है। इस खण्ड में दो प्रकरण अध्ययन आधारित प्रश्न भी शामिल हैं।
- (vi) कैल्कुलेटर के उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं है।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 6 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं।

1. (क) x के लिए द्विघात समीकरण

$$x^2 - 2ax - (4b^2 - a^2) = 0$$

को हल कीजिए।

2

अथवा

- (ख) यदि द्विघात समीकरण

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

के मूल बराबर एवं वास्तविक हैं, तो सिद्ध कीजिए कि :

$$b^2 = c^2(1 + a^2)$$

2

2. एक समांतर श्रेणी में $d = 5$ तथा $a_{20} = 135$ है। इस श्रेणी के प्रथम 20 पदों का योगफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

2

3. दिए गए बारंबारता बंटन का बहुलक ज्ञात कीजिए :

2

वर्ग	बारंबारता
15 - 25	6
25 - 35	11
35 - 45	22
45 - 55	23
55 - 65	14
65 - 75	5





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **14** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **three** sections – **Sections A, B and C**.
- (iii) **Section A** comprises of **6** questions (Q.no. **1 to 6**) of **2** marks each. Internal choice has been provided in **two** questions.
- (iv) **Section B** comprises of **4** questions (Q.no. **7 to 10**) of **3** marks each. Internal choice has been provided in **one** question.
- (v) **Section C** comprises of **4** questions (Q.no. **11 to 14**) of **4** marks each. Internal choice has been provided in **one** question. It also contains two case study based questions.
- (vi) Use of calculator is **not** permitted.

SECTION A

Question numbers **1 to 6** carry **2** marks each.

1. (a) Solve the quadratic equation for x :
$$x^2 - 2ax - (4b^2 - a^2) = 0$$
 2

OR

- (b) If the quadratic equation
$$(1 + a^2)x^2 + 2abx + (b^2 - c^2) = 0$$

has equal and real roots, then prove that :
$$b^2 = c^2(1 + a^2)$$
 2
2. Find the sum of first 20 terms of an AP in which $d = 5$ and $a_{20} = 135$. 2
3. Find the mode of the given frequency distribution : 2

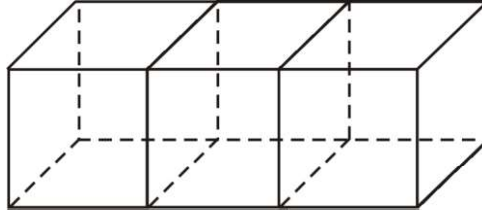
Class	Frequency
15 – 25	6
25 – 35	11
35 – 45	22
45 – 55	23
55 – 65	14
65 – 75	5



4. (क) 7 सेमी व्यास के बेलनाकार बर्तन, जिसमें कुछ पानी भरा है, में 1.4 सेमी व्यास के 150 गोलाकार संगमरमर के टुकड़े इस प्रकार डाले जाते हैं कि पूर्ण रूप से पानी में डूब जाएँ। बेलनाकार बर्तन में जल स्तर की वृद्धि ज्ञात कीजिए। 2

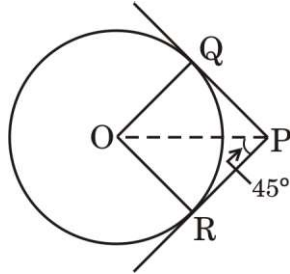
अथवा

- (ख) आकृति 1 में, 6 सेमी भुजा वाले तीन घन चित्रानुसार परस्पर जोड़ दिए गए हैं। इस प्रकार बने घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। 2



आकृति 1

5. 'n' के किस मान के लिए, समांतर श्रेढ़ियों 9, 7, 5, और 15, 12, 9, के nवें पद समान होंगे? 2
6. आकृति 2 में, केंद्र O वाले वृत्त पर PQ तथा PR स्पर्श-रेखाएँ खींची गई हैं। यदि $\angle OPR = 45^\circ$ है, तो सिद्ध कीजिए कि ORPQ एक वर्ग है। 2



आकृति 2

खण्ड ख

प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 10 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं।

7. (क) 8 सेमी लम्बा एक रेखाखंड AB खींचिए। इस रेखाखंड AB पर बिंदु P को इस प्रकार अंकित कीजिए कि $AP : PB = 1 : 5$ हो। 3
- अथवा
- (ख) 3 सेमी त्रिज्या का एक वृत्त खींचिए। केंद्र बिंदु से 6 सेमी की दूरी पर स्थित बिंदु P से वृत्त पर दो स्पर्श-रेखाओं PA तथा PB की रचना कीजिए। 3

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4



4. (a) 150 spherical marbles, each of diameter 1.4 cm, are dropped in a cylindrical vessel of diameter 7 cm containing some water, and are completely immersed in water. Find the rise in the level of water in the cylindrical vessel. 2

OR

- (b) Three cubes of side 6 cm each, are joined as shown in Figure 1. Find the total surface area of the resulting cuboid. 2

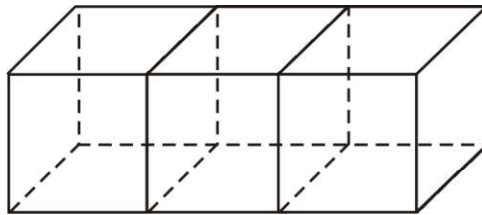


Figure 1

5. For what value of 'n', are the n^{th} terms of the APs : 9, 7, 5, and 15, 12, 9, the same ? 2

6. In Figure 2, PQ and PR are tangents to the circle centred at O. If $\angle OPR = 45^\circ$, then prove that ORPQ is a square. 2

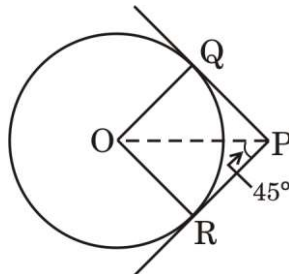


Figure 2

SECTION B

Question numbers 7 to 10 carry 3 marks each.

7. (a) Draw a line segment AB of length 8 cm and locate a point P on AB such that $AP : PB = 1 : 5$. 3

OR

- (b) Draw a circle of radius 3 cm. From a point P lying outside the circle at a distance of 6 cm from its centre, construct two tangents PA and PB to the circle. 3



8. 20 मी. तथा 28 मी. ऊँचे दो खंभों के शिखर एक तार द्वारा जोड़े गए हैं। समतल (क्षैतिज) से तार का झुकाव 30° के कोण पर है। तार की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए तथा दोनों खंभों के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।

3

9. एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में 50 जंगली जानवरों के भार (kg में) रिकॉर्ड किए गए तथा निम्न आँकड़े प्राप्त हुए :

भार (kg में)	जानवरों की संख्या
100 – 110	4
110 – 120	12
120 – 130	23
130 – 140	8
140 – 150	3

कल्पित माध्य विधि द्वारा जानवरों का माध्य भार (kg में) ज्ञात कीजिए।

3

10. निम्नलिखित बारंबारता बंटन का माध्यक ज्ञात कीजिए :

3

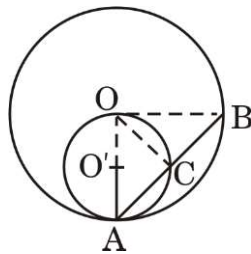
वर्ग	बारंबारता
1400 – 1550	6
1550 – 1700	13
1700 – 1850	25
1850 – 2000	10

खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 14 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 4 अंक हैं।

11. (क) आकृति 3 में, केंद्र O और O' वाले दो वृत्त जो क्रमशः त्रिज्या $2r$ और r के हैं, एक-दूसरे को आंतरिक रूप से A पर स्पर्श करते हैं। बड़े वृत्त की एक जीवा AB छोटे वृत्त को C पर मिलती है। दर्शाइए कि C, AB को समद्विभाजित करता है।

4



आकृति 3

अथवा

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6



8. The tops of two poles of heights 20 m and 28 m are connected with a wire. The wire is inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 30° . Find the length of the wire and the distance between the two poles. 3
9. The weights (in kg) of 50 wild animals of a National Park were recorded and the following data was obtained :

Weight (in kg)	Number of animals
100 – 110	4
110 – 120	12
120 – 130	23
130 – 140	8
140 – 150	3

Find the mean weight (in kg) of animals, using assumed mean method. 3

10. For the following frequency distribution, find the median : 3

Class	Frequency
1400 – 1550	6
1550 – 1700	13
1700 – 1850	25
1850 – 2000	10

SECTION C

Question numbers 11 to 14 carry 4 marks each.

11. (a) In Figure 3, two circles with centres at O and O' of radii $2r$ and r respectively, touch each other internally at A. A chord AB of the bigger circle meets the smaller circle at C. Show that C bisects AB. 4

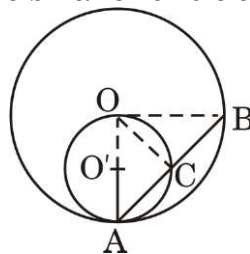


Figure 3

OR

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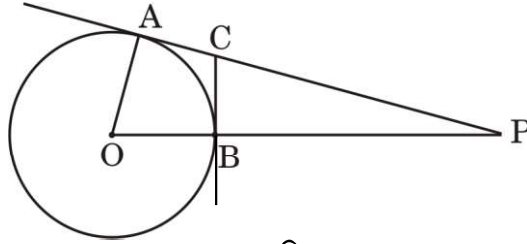
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P.T.O.



- (ख) आकृति 4 में, 5 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त का केंद्र बिंदु O है। PA तथा BC क्रमशः बिंदु A तथा B पर खींची गई स्पर्श-रेखाएँ हैं। यदि OP = 13 सेमी है, तो स्पर्श-रेखाओं PA तथा BC की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

4



आकृति 4

12. एक सीधा राजमार्ग एक मीनार के पाद तक जाता है। मीनार के शिखर पर खड़ा एक आदमी एक कार को 30° के अवनमन कोण पर देखता है, जो कि मीनार के पाद की ओर एकसमान चाल से जा रही है। 10 सेकण्ड बाद कार का अवनमन कोण 60° हो गया। इस बिंदु से मीनार के पाद तक पहुँचने में कार द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

4

प्रकरण अध्ययन – 1

13. नीचे दिए गए चित्र में, एक परिवार ने अपने घर के पीछे की जमीन पर एक आयताकार स्विमिंग पूल बनवाया। पूल के चारों तरफ x मी. चौड़ा सीमेंट (कंक्रीट) से बना पक्का फुटपाथ है। फुटपाथ की बाहरी भुजाएँ 7 मी. तथा 12 मी. हैं। पूल का क्षेत्रफल 36 वर्ग मी. है।



- (क) उपर्युक्त सूचना के आधार पर x के पदों में एक द्विघात समीकरण बनाइए।
- (ख) पूल के चारों ओर बने फुटपाथ की चौड़ाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

2

2

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8





- (b) In Figure 4, O is centre of a circle of radius 5 cm. PA and BC are tangents to the circle at A and B respectively. If $OP = 13$ cm, then find the length of tangents PA and BC. 4

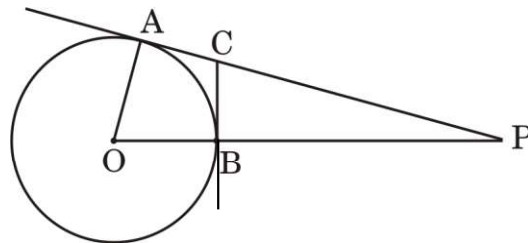


Figure 4

12. A straight highway leads to the foot of a tower. A man standing at the top of the tower observes a car at an angle of depression of 30° , which is approaching the foot of the tower with a uniform speed. Ten seconds later, the angle of depression of the car is found to be 60° . Find the time taken by the car to reach the foot of the tower from this point. 4

Case Study – 1

13. In the picture given below, one can see a rectangular in-ground swimming pool installed by a family in their backyard. There is a concrete sidewalk around the pool of width x m. The outside edges of the sidewalk measure 7 m and 12 m. The area of the pool is 36 sq. m.



- (a) Based on the information given above, form a quadratic equation in terms of x . 2
- (b) Find the width of the sidewalk around the pool. 2



प्रकरण अध्ययन – 2

14. जॉन ने अपनी छोटी बहन के लिए अपने दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर जन्मदिन की पार्टी की योजना बनाई। बच्चों ने तय किया कि जन्मदिन पार्टी की टोपियाँ वो खुद बनाएँगे तथा केक बेकरी की दुकान से खरीदेंगे। इन दोनों चीज़ों के लिए उन्होंने निम्न विमाएँ निश्चित कीं :

केक : 24 सेमी व्यास तथा 14 सेमी ऊँचाई का बेलनाकार

टोपी : शंक्वाकार टोपी जिसकी ऊँचाई 24 सेमी तथा वृत्ताकार आधार की परिधि 44 सेमी है।



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

- (क) इस प्रकार की 4 टोपियाँ बनाने में कितना वर्ग सेमी कागज प्रयुक्त होगा ? 2
- (ख) बेकरी की दुकान पर केक भार (0.5 kg, 1 kg, 1.5 kg, इत्यादि) के हिसाब से मिलता है। अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार बच्चों को कितना केक ऑर्डर करना चाहिए, यदि 650 सेमी³ केक 100 g केक के बराबर है ? 2



Case Study – 2

14. John planned a birthday party for his younger sister with his friends. They decided to make some birthday caps by themselves and to buy a cake from a bakery shop. For these two items, they decided the following dimensions :

Cake : Cylindrical shape with diameter 24 cm and height 14 cm.

Cap : Conical shape with base circumference 44 cm and height 24 cm.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (a) How many square cm paper would be used to make 4 such caps ? 2
- (b) The bakery shop sells cakes by weight (0.5 kg, 1 kg, 1.5 kg, etc.). To have the required dimensions, how much cake should they order, if 650 cm^3 equals 100 g of cake ? 2



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Secondary School Examination

Term–II, 2022

Marking Scheme : MATHEMATICS (Standard) (Subject Code : 041)

[Paper Code : 30/3/1]

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 Newspaper/ Website, etc., may invite action under IPC.”**
3. Evaluation is to be done as per instruction 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark (3) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘7’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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 totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. 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.

8. If a student has attempted both option given in question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks _____ (example 0–100 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours, i.e., 8 hours everyday 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).
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it
 - Wrong totalling of marks awarded on a reply
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page
 - Wrong questionwise totalling on the title page
 - Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page
 - Wrong grand total
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying
 - 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 7 for incorrect answer).
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (7) and awarded zero (0) Mark.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidates 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.
15. The examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the guidelines for spot evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.



MARKING SCHEME

Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022

MATHEMATICS (Standard) (Subject Code–041)

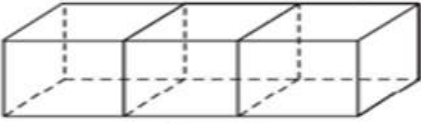
[Paper Code : 30/3/1]

General Instructions:

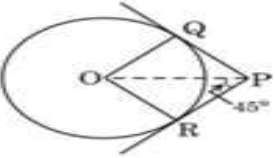
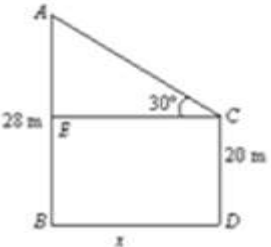
1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. 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.
3. Alternative methods are accepted. Proportional marks are to be awarded.
4. If a candidate has attempted a question twice, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
5. A full scale of marks - 0 to 40 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
6. Separate Marking Scheme for all the three sets has been given.
7. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All 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.

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION—A		
1.	(a) Solve the quadratic equation for x : $x^2 - 2ax - (4b^2 - a^2) = 0$	
Sol.	$x^2 - 2ax - (4b^2 - a^2) = 0$ gives $x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 4b^2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - a)^2 - (2b)^2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - a + 2b)(x - a - 2b) = 0$ $\therefore x = a - 2b$ and $a + 2b$	1 1
	Or	
	(b) If the quadratic equation $(1 + a^2)x^2 + 2abx + (b^2 - c^2) = 0$ has equal and real roots, then prove that : $b^2 = c^2(1 + a^2)$	
Sol.	The equation has equal roots therefore $4a^2b^2 - 4(1 + a^2)(b^2 - c^2) = 0$ $\Rightarrow b^2 = c^2(1 + a^2)$	1 1



<p>2.</p> <p>Sol.</p>	<p>Find the sum of first 20 terms of an AP in which $d = 5$ and $a_{20} = 135$.</p> $a + 19 \times 5 = 135 \Rightarrow a = 40$ $S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} [80 + 19 \times 5] = 1750$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>														
<p>3.</p> <p>Sol.</p>	<p>Find the mode of the given frequency distribution</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="408 488 772 703"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15 – 25</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 – 35</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 – 45</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 – 55</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55 – 65</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65 – 75</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Modal class is 45 – 55</p> $\text{Mode} = 45 + 10 \times \frac{23 - 22}{46 - 22 - 14}$ $= 46$	Class	Frequency	15 – 25	6	25 – 35	11	35 – 45	22	45 – 55	23	55 – 65	14	65 – 75	5	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
Class	Frequency															
15 – 25	6															
25 – 35	11															
35 – 45	22															
45 – 55	23															
55 – 65	14															
65 – 75	5															
<p>4.</p> <p>Sol.</p> <p>Sol.</p>	<p>(a) 150 spherical marbles, each of diameter 1.4 cm, are dropped in a cylindrical vessel of diameter 7 cm containing some water, and are completely immersed in water. Find the rise in the level of water in the cylindrical vessel.</p> <p>Let h cm be the rise in the water level. Then</p> $\pi(3.5)^2 h = \frac{4\pi}{3} (0.7)^3 (150)$ $\Rightarrow h = 5.6 \text{ cm}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Three cubes of side 6 cm each, are joined as shown in Figure 1. Find the total surface area of the resulting cuboid.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 1</i></p> <p>Length of cuboid = 18 cm</p> $\text{Total surface area of solid} = 2(18 \times 6 + 6 \times 6 + 6 \times 18)$ $= 504 \text{ cm}^2$	<p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>														
<p>5.</p> <p>Sol.</p>	<p>For what value of 'n', are the n^{th} terms of the APs : 9, 7, 5, and 15, 12, 9, the same ?</p> <p>n^{th} terms are $9 + (n-1)(-2)$ and $15 + (n-1)(-3)$</p> <p>Thus, $9 - 2(n-1) = 15 - 3(n-1)$ gives $n = 7$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p>														



<p>6.</p>	<p>In Figure 2, PQ and PR are tangents to the circle centred at O. $\angle OPR = 45^\circ$, then prove that ORPQ is a square.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2</p>	
<p>Sol.</p>	<p>$\Delta OQP \cong \Delta ORP \Rightarrow \angle QPO = \angle RPO = 45^\circ$ $\Rightarrow \angle QPR = 90^\circ$. Also $\angle OQP = \angle ORP = \angle QOR = 90^\circ$ Also $OR = OQ$. This implies $ORPQ$ is a square.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>
SECTION—B		
<p>7.</p>	<p>(a) Draw a line segment AB of length 8 cm and locate a point P on AB such that $AP : PB = 1 : 5$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Draw a circle of radius 3 cm. From a point P lying outside the circle at a distance of 6 cm from its centre, construct two tangents PA and PB to the circle.</p>	
<p>Sol.</p>	<p>Correct construction</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>The tops of two poles of heights 20 m and 28 m are connected with a wire. The wire is inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 30°. Find the length of the wire and the distance between the two poles.</p> 	<p>Correct Figure 1</p> <p>$AE = 8 \text{ m}$</p> <p>$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{AE}{AC}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow AC = 16 \text{ m}$ (length of wire) 1</p> <p>$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x}{16}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$ 1</p> <p>\therefore The distance between two poles $= 8\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$</p>

9.

The weights (in kg) of 50 wild animals of a National Park were recorded and the following data was obtained :

Weight (in kg)	Number of animals
100 – 110	4
110 – 120	12
120 – 130	23
130 – 140	8
140 – 150	3

Find the mean weight (in kg) of animals, using assumed mean method.

Sol.

Class	x	f	$d = x - 125$	fd
100–110	105	4	-20	-80
110–120	115	12	-10	-120
120–130	125	23	0	0
130–140	135	8	10	80
140–150	145	3	20	60
		<u>50</u>		<u>-60</u>

Correct Table

2

$$\bar{x} = 125 - \frac{60}{50} = 123.8$$

∴ Mean Weight of animals is 123.8kg

1

10.

For the following frequency distribution, find the median :

Class	Frequency
1400 – 1550	6
1550 – 1700	13
1700 – 1850	25
1850 – 2000	10

Sol.

Class	f	Cf
1400–1550	6	6
1550–1700	13	19
1700–1850	25	44
1850–2000	10	54 = N

Correct Table

Median class is 1700 – 1850

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Median} &= 1700 + \frac{150}{25} (27 - 19) \\ &= 1748 \end{aligned}$$

1

½

1

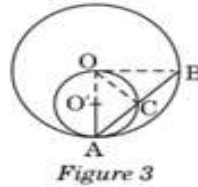
½



SECTION—C

11.

(a) In Figure 3, two circles with centres at O and O' of radii 2r and r respectively, touch each other internally at A. A chord AB of the bigger circle meets the smaller circle at C. Show that C bisects AB.

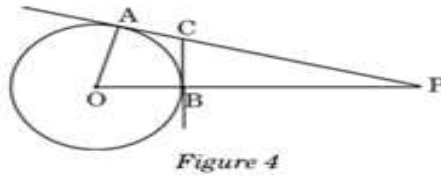


Sol.

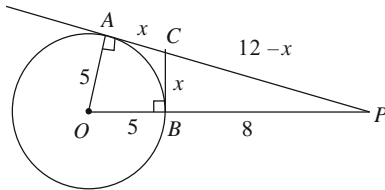
$\angle OCA = 90^\circ$
 In ΔOCA and OCB , we have
 $OA = OB$, $\angle OCA = \angle OCB = 90^\circ$
 and $OC = OC$
 So, $\Delta OCA \cong \Delta OCB$
 $\Rightarrow AC = BC \Rightarrow C$ bisects AB

Or

(b) In Figure 4, O is centre of a circle of radius 5 cm. PA and BC are tangents to the circle at A and B respectively. If OP = 13 cm, then find the length of tangents PA and BC.



Sol.



$$PA^2 = OP^2 - OA^2 = 169 - 25$$

$$\Rightarrow PA = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Let } BC = x \Rightarrow AC = x$$

$$\therefore PC = 12 - x$$

$$OP \perp BC \Rightarrow (12 - x)^2 = x^2 + 8^2$$

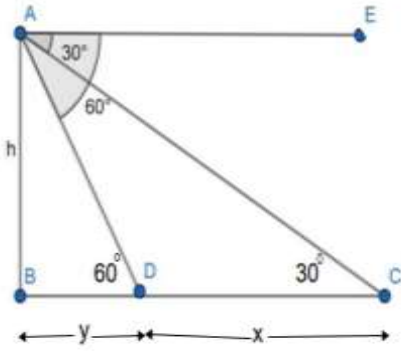
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{10}{3} \text{ cm}$$

12.

A straight highway leads to the foot of a tower. A man standing at the top of the tower observes a car at an angle of depression of 30° , which is approaching the foot of the tower with a uniform speed. Ten seconds later, the angle of depression of the car is found to be 60° . Find the time taken by the car to reach the foot of the tower from this point.

Sol.



Correct Figure

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x+y}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{3}} \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = y\sqrt{3} \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

Using (i) and (ii), $\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{3}} = y\sqrt{3}$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2}$$

Distance x is covered in 10 sec.

\therefore Distance y is covered in 5 sec.

\therefore Time taken by car to reach the foot of the tower is 5sec

1

1

1

1/2

1/2

Q13.

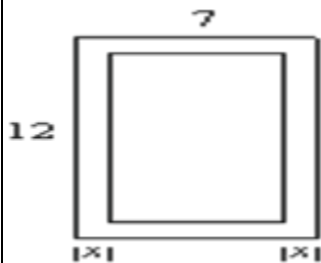
Case Study – 1

In the picture given below, one can see a rectangular in-ground swimming pool installed by a family in their backyard. There is a concrete sidewalk around the pool of width x m. The outside edges of the sidewalk measure 7 m and 12 m. The area of the pool is 36 sq. m.



- (a) Based on the information given above, form a quadratic equation in terms of x .
- (b) Find the width of the sidewalk around the pool.

Sol.



(a) Sides of pool are $7-2x$ and $12-2x$

$$\text{Area} = 36 \text{ sq. m}$$

$$\Rightarrow (7-2x)(12-2x) = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 38x + 48 = 0$$

(b) $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 19x + 24 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (x-8)(2x-3) = 0$$

$$x \neq 8 \text{ m} \therefore x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ m}$$

1/2

1

1/2

1

1

\therefore width of sidewalk around the pool is $\frac{3}{2}$ m

Q14.

Case Study – 2

John planned a birthday party for his younger sister with his friends. They decided to make some birthday caps by themselves and to buy a cake from a bakery shop. For these two items, they decided the following dimensions :

Cake : Cylindrical shape with diameter 24 cm and height 14 cm.

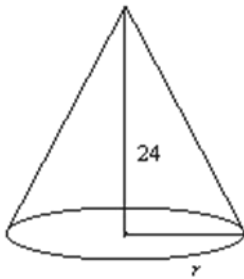
Cap : Conical shape with base circumference 44 cm and height 24 cm.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (a) How many square cm paper would be used to make 4 such caps ?
- (b) The bakery shop sells cakes by weight (0.5 kg, 1 kg, 1.5 kg, etc.). To have the required dimensions, how much cake should they order, if 650 cm^3 equals 100 g of cake ?

Sol.



$$(a) \quad 2\pi r = 44$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 7$$

$$\text{Therefore, } l = \sqrt{24^2 + 7^2} = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Paper required for 4 caps} &= 4 \times \pi r l \\ &= 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 25 \\ &= 2200 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ or } 700 \pi \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{Volume of cake} = \frac{22}{7} \times 12 \times 12 \times 14$$

$$= 6336 \text{ cm}^3$$

6336 cm^3 is nearest to 6500 cm^3

$$\text{Now, } 650 \text{ cm}^3 = 100 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6500 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ kg}$$

\therefore 1 kg cake should be ordered.

1/2

1/2

1

1

1

