

Date: 05/05/2022

Question Paper Code

30/2/1

Time: 2 Hrs.

**Class-X**

Max. Marks: 40

**MATHEMATICS (Standard) Term-II**  
**(CBSE 2022)**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

- (i) *This question paper contains **14** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *This question paper is divided into 3 Sections – **Section A, B and C.***
- (iii) ***Section-A** comprises of **6** questions (Q. Nos. **1 to 6**) of **2** marks each.  
*Internal choice has been provided in **two** questions.**
- (iv) ***Section-B** comprises of **4** questions (Q. Nos. **7 to 10**) of **3** marks each.  
*Internal choice has been provided in **one** question.**
- (v) ***Section-C** comprises of **4** questions (Q. Nos. **11 to 14**) of **4** marks each. An 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. Solve the quadratic equation :  $x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x - 6 = 0$  for  $x$ .

**Solution**

$$x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x - 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 3\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}x - 6 = 0 \quad [1]$$

$$x(x + 3\sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2}(x + 3\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$(x + 3\sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2} \quad [1]$$

2. (a) Which term of the A.P.  $-\frac{11}{2}, -3, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots$  is  $\frac{49}{2}$  ?

**OR**

(b) Find  $a$  and  $b$  so that the numbers  
 $a, 7, b, 23$  are in A.P.

**Solution**

(a) Given A.P.

$$-\frac{11}{2}, -3, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots$$

Here,

$$a = -\frac{11}{2}, d = -3 + \frac{11}{2} = \frac{11-6}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \quad [1/2]$$

$$t_n = \frac{49}{2}$$

$$a + (n-1)d = \frac{49}{2} \quad [1/2]$$

$$\text{or } -\frac{11}{2} + (n-1)\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{49}{2}$$

$$\text{or } -11 + 5n - 5 = 49 \quad [1/2]$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 49 + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 65$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{65}{5} = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 13 \quad [1/2]$$

OR

(b) Given,

$a, 7, b, 23$  are in A.P.

$$\therefore 7 - a = b - 7 = 23 - b$$

[½]

$$\Rightarrow 7 - a = b - 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 14$$

...(i)

[½]

and  $b - 7 = 23 - b$

$$\Rightarrow 2b = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 15$$

[½]

From (i)

$$a = 14 - 15$$

$$a = -1$$

[½]

3. A solid piece of metal in the form of a cuboid of dimensions  $11 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}$  is melted to form ' $n$ ' number of solid spheres of radii  $\frac{7}{2}$  cm each. Find the value of  $n$ .

**Solution**

Volume of cuboid = Volume of  $n$ -solid spheres

$$\therefore 11 \times 7 \times 7 = n \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}$$

[1]

$$\Rightarrow n = 3$$

[1]

4. (a) In Fig. 1,  $AB$  is diameter of a circle centered at  $O$ .  $BC$  is tangent to the circle at  $B$ . If  $OP$  bisects the chord  $AD$  and  $\angle AOP = 60^\circ$ , then find  $m\angle C$ .

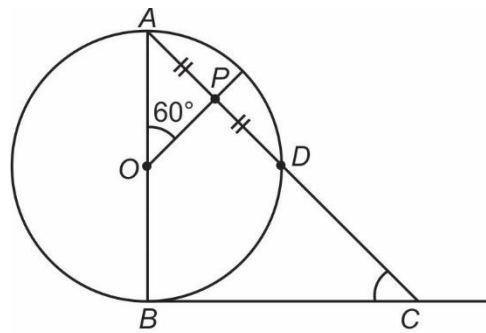


Fig. 1

OR

- (b) In Fig. 2,  $XAY$  is a tangent to the circle centered at  $O$ . If  $\angle ABO = 40^\circ$ , then find  $m\angle BAY$  and  $m\angle AOB$ .

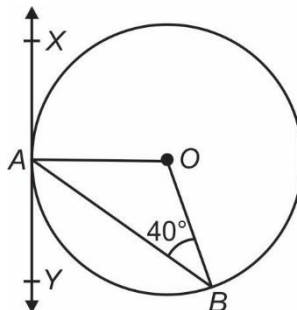


Fig. 2

**Solution**

(a) In  $\triangle AOP$ ,

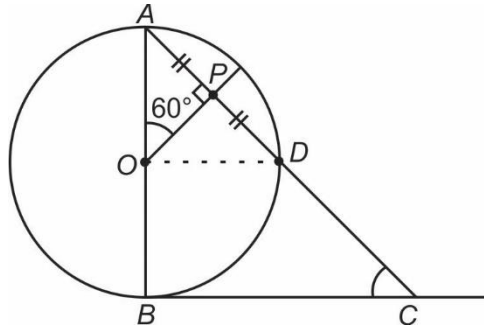
$\angle OPA = 90^\circ$ , as  $OP$  bisects chord  $AD$

$$\therefore \angle OAP = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 60^\circ)$$

$$= 180^\circ - 150^\circ$$

$$\angle OAP = 30^\circ$$

[1]



In  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ$  [ $\because$  The tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]

$$\angle ABC + \angle BAC + \angle BCA = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 90^\circ + 30^\circ + \angle BCA = 180^\circ \quad [\because \angle BAC = \angle OAP = 30^\circ]$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BCA = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow m\angle C = 60^\circ$$

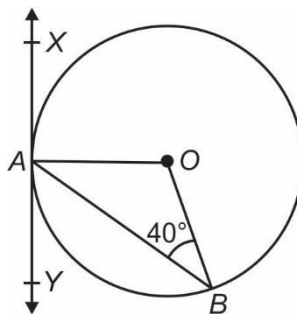
[1]

**OR**

(b) In  $\triangle OAB$ ,

$OA = OB$  [radius of circle]

$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 40^\circ$  [ $\because OA = OB$ ]



Since,  $XAY$  is tangent to the circle.

$\therefore \angle OAY = 90^\circ$  [ $\because$  The tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact]

$$\therefore \angle BAY + \angle OAB = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle BAY = 90^\circ - 40^\circ$$

$$\angle BAY = 50^\circ$$

[1]

Further in  $\triangle ABO$ ,

$$\angle OAB + \angle OBA + \angle AOB = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle AOB = 180^\circ - 80^\circ = 100^\circ$$

[1]

5. If mode of the following frequency distribution is 55, then find the value of  $x$ .

Class	0 – 15	15 – 30	30 – 45	45 – 60	60 – 75	75 – 90
Frequency	10	7	$x$	15	10	12

**Solution**

Mode = 55  $\Rightarrow$  Modal class is 45 – 60

$$\therefore l = 45, f_m = 15, f_1 = x, f_2 = 10, h = 15$$

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

$$55 = 45 + \left( \frac{15 - x}{30 - x - 10} \right) \times 15$$

[1]

$$10 = \left( \frac{15 - x}{20 - x} \right) \times 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(20 - x) = 3(15 - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 - 2x = 45 - 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

[1]

6. Find the sum of first 20 terms of an A.P. whose  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is given as  $a_n = 5 - 2n$ .

**Solution**

Sum of  $n$  terms of A.P. if  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of A.P. is given by,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + a_n]$$

If  $n = 1$

$$a_1 = 5 - 2 = 3$$

[½]

and if  $n = 20$

$$a_{20} = 5 - 40 = -35$$

[½]

$$\therefore S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}[a_1 + a_{20}]$$

$$= \frac{20}{2}[3 + (-35)]$$

$$= 10[-32]$$

[½]

$$S_{20} = -320$$

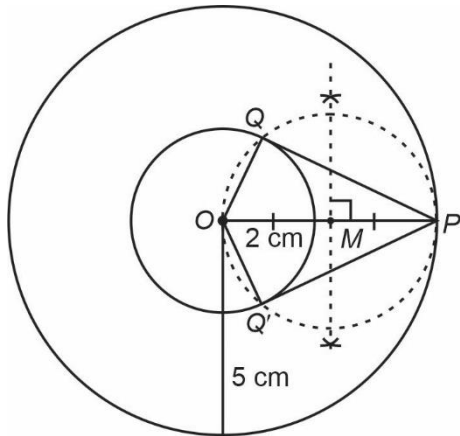
[½]

## SECTION B

**Question Numbers from 7 to 10 carry 3 marks each.**

7. Draw two concentric circles of radii 2 cm and 5 cm. From a point on the outer circle, construct a pair of tangents to the inner circle.

**Solution**



$\therefore PQ$  and  $PQ'$  are the required tangents.

**[3]**

8. In Fig. 3,  $AB$  is tower of height 50 m. A man standing on its top, observes two cars on the opposite sides of the tower with angles of depression  $30^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$  respectively. Find the distance between the two cars.

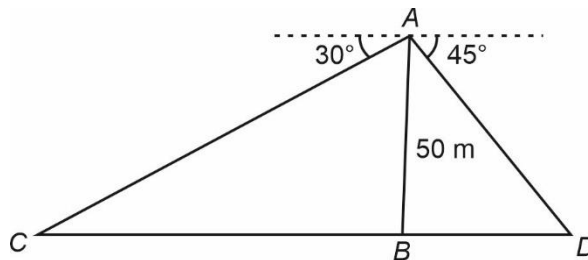
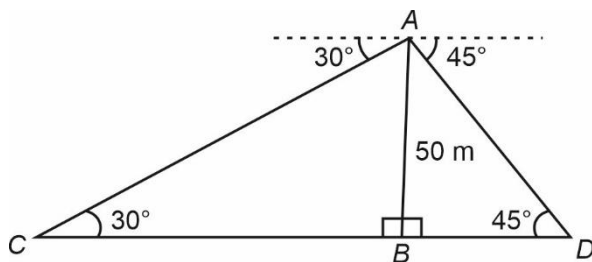


Fig. 3

**Solution**



$$\angle ACB = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{and } \angle ADB = 45^\circ$$

[From figure]

Distance between two cars

$$= CD = BC + BD$$

[From figure]

...(i)

**[1/2]**

Now,

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{50}{BC}$$

$$\text{or } BC = \frac{50}{\tan 30^\circ} = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

**[1/2]**

and In  $\triangle ABD$ ,

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{50}{BD}$$

$$BD = \frac{50}{1}$$

$$BD = 50 \text{ m}$$

From equation (i), we get

$$CD = BC + BD$$

$$= 50\sqrt{3} + 50$$

$$= 50(\sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ m}$$

[1]

[1]

9. (a) The mean of the following frequency distribution is 25. Find the value of  $f$ .

Class	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50
Frequency	5	18	15	$f$	6

OR

- (b) Find the mean of the following data using assumed mean method :

Class	0 – 5	5 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 25
Frequency	8	7	10	13	12

**Solution**

(a)

Class interval	Class mark ( $x_i$ )	Frequency ( $f_i$ )	$f_i x_i$
0 – 10	5	5	25
10 – 20	15	18	270
20 – 30	25	15	375
30 – 40	35	$f$	$35f$
40 – 50	45	6	270
<b>Total</b>		$\sum f_i = 44 + f$	$\sum f_i x_i = 940 + 35f$

[1]

$$\text{Mean}(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{940 + 35f}{44 + f}$$

[1]

$$\Rightarrow 25 = \frac{940 + 35f}{44 + f}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 16$$

[1]

OR

(b)

Class	Frequency ( $f_i$ )	Class mark ( $x_i$ )	$d_i = x_i - a$	$f_i d_i$
0 – 5	8	2.5	-10	-80
5 – 10	7	7.5	-5	-35
10 – 15	10	12.5 = $a$	0	0
15 – 20	13	17.5	5	65
20 – 25	12	22.5	10	120
	$N = 50$			$\sum f_i d_i = 70$

[2]

Let assumed mean be  $a = 12.5$  and  $N = 50$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{x} &= a + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^5 f_i d_i \\ &= 12.5 + \frac{1}{50} \times 70 \\ &= 12.5 + 1.4 \\ &= 13.9 \end{aligned}$$

[1]

10. Heights of 50 students of Class X of a school are recorded and following data is obtained :

Height (in cm)	130 – 135	135 – 140	140 – 145	145 – 150	150 – 155	155 – 160
Number of Students	4	11	12	7	10	6

Find the median height of the students.

**Solution**

Height (in cm)	130 – 135	135 – 140	140 – 145	145 – 150	150 – 155	155 – 160
Number of Students ( $f_i$ )	4	11	12	7	10	6
Cumulative frequency	4	15	27	34	44	50

[1]

$N = 50$ , so  $\frac{N}{2} = 25$ . So, median class lies in the class 140 – 145, then

$$l = 140$$

$$\text{c.f.} = 15$$

$$f = 12$$

$$h = 5$$

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

[1]

$$= 140 + \left(\frac{25 - 15}{12}\right) 5$$

[½]

$$= 144.166\dots$$

Median height of students = 144.17 (approx.)

[½]





## SECTION C

Question Numbers from 11 to 14 carry 4 marks each.

11. In Fig. 4,  $PQ$  is a chord of length 8 cm of a circle of radius 5 cm. The tangents at  $P$  and  $Q$  meet at a point  $T$ . Find the length of  $TP$ .

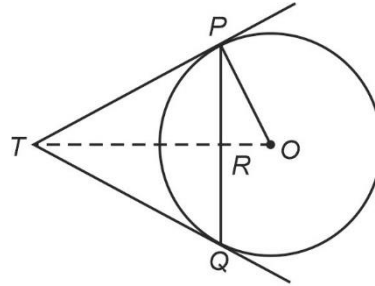
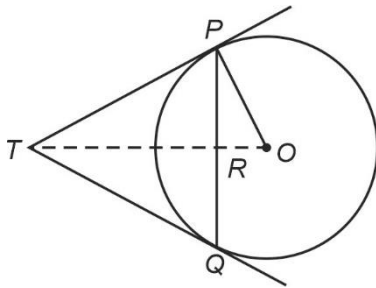


Fig. 4

**Solution**



In  $\triangle ORP$  and  $\triangle OPT$ ,

$$\angle ORP = \angle OPT$$

[Each  $90^\circ$ ]

$$\angle POR = \angle POT$$

[Common]

$$\therefore \triangle ORP \sim \triangle OPT$$

[By AA similarity]

[1]

$$\therefore \frac{OR}{OP} = \frac{PR}{PT}$$

...(i)

[1]

In  $\triangle POR$ ,

$$OP^2 = OR^2 + PR^2$$

[By Pythagoras theorem]

$$\therefore (5)^2 = OR^2 + (4)^2$$

$$\left[ \because PR = \frac{PQ}{2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow OR = 3 \text{ cm}$$

[1]

From (i),

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{PT}$$

$$\therefore PT = \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm}$$

[1]

12. (a) A 2-digit number is such that the product of its digits is 24. If 18 is subtracted from the number, the digits interchange their places. Find the number.

OR

- (b) The difference of the squares of two numbers is 180. The square of the smaller number is 8 times the greater number. Find the two numbers.

**Solution**

- (a) Let  $x$  be the digit at 10<sup>th</sup> place of given two digit number and  $y$  be the unit's place of given two digit number.

According to the question,

$$xy = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{24}{x} \quad \dots(i) \quad [1]$$

and

$$10x + y - 18 = 10y + x$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x - 9y = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 2 \quad \dots(ii) \quad [1]$$

From equation (i) and (ii), we get

$$x - \frac{24}{x} = 2$$

$$\text{or } x^2 - 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$\text{or } x^2 - 6x + 4x - 24 = 0$$

$$\text{or } (x - 6)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 6 \text{ or } x = -4 \quad [1]$$

$$\therefore x = 6 \quad [\text{Because } x \text{ can't be negative}]$$

From (i),

$$y = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Original number is } 64. \quad [1]$$

OR

- (b) Let  $x$  and  $y$  be the two numbers such that  $x > y$

According to question,

$$x^2 - y^2 = 180 \quad \dots(i) \quad [1/2]$$

$$\text{and } y^2 = 8x \quad \dots(ii) \quad [1/2]$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$x^2 - 8x - 180 = 0 \quad [1/2]$$

$$\text{or } (x - 18)(x + 10) = 0 \quad [1/2]$$

$$x = 18, -10$$

$$x = 18 \quad [\text{Because } x \text{ cannot be negative}] \quad [1/2]$$

From (ii)

Put  $x = 18$  in equation (ii), we get

$$y^2 = 144 \quad [1/2]$$

$$\text{or } y = \pm 12 \quad [1/2]$$

$$\therefore \text{Required numbers are } (18, 12) \text{ and } (18, -12) \quad [1/2]$$

13. **Case Study – 1 :**

**Kite Festival**

Kite festival is celebrated in many countries at different times of the year. In India, every year 14<sup>th</sup> January is celebrated as International Kite Day. On this day many people visit India and participate in the festival by flying various kinds of kites.

The picture given below, shows three kites flying together.

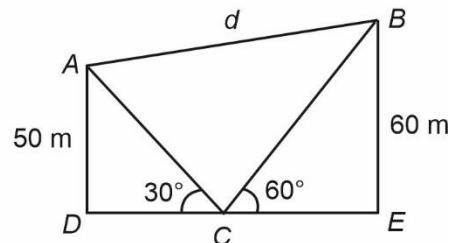
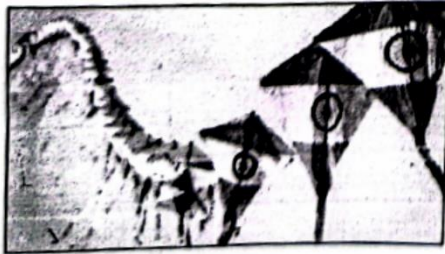


Fig.5

In Fig. 5, the angles of elevation of two kites (Points A and B) from the hands of a man (Point C) are found to be  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  respectively. Taking  $AD = 50$  m and  $BE = 60$  m, find

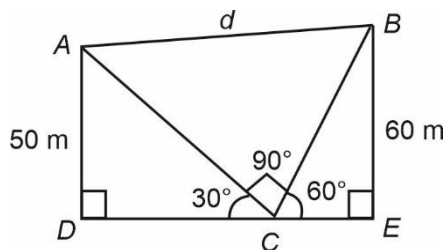
- (1) the lengths of strings used (take them straight) for kites A and B as shown in the figure. [2]
- (2) the distance 'd' between these two kites [2]

**Solution**

- (1) As from the figure, length of strings are AC and BC.

$$AD = 50 \text{ m}$$

$$BE = 60 \text{ m}$$



In  $\triangle ADC$ ,

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{AD}{AC} \quad [1/2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{50}{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = 100 \text{ m} \quad [1/2]$$

In  $\triangle BCE$ ,

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{BE}{BC} \quad [1/2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{60}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 40\sqrt{3} \text{ m} \quad [1/2]$$

(2) As from the figure, we can see that  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$  [½]

Applying Pythagoras theorem in  $\triangle ACB$ , we get

$$d = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} \quad [½]$$

$$= \sqrt{(100)^2 + (40\sqrt{3})^2} \quad [½]$$

$$= 20\sqrt{37} \text{ m} \quad [½]$$

14. **Case Study – 2 :**

A 'circus' is a company of performers who put on shows of acrobats, clowns etc. to entertain people started around 250 years back, in open fields, now generally performed in tents.

On such 'Circus Tent' is shown below.



The tent is in the shape of a cylinder surmounted by a conical top. If the height and diameter of cylindrical part are 9 m and 30 m respectively and height of conical part is 8 m with same diameter as that of the cylindrical part, then find

(1) the area of the canvas used in making the tent; [3]

(2) the cost of the canvas bought for the tent at the rate ₹ 200 per sq m, if 30 sq m canvas was wasted during stitching. [1]

**Solution**

(1) For cylinder,

height,  $H = 9$  m

radius,  $R = 15$  m

For cone,

height,  $h = 8$  m

radius,  $R = 15$  m

Slant height,  $l = \sqrt{8^2 + 15^2} = 17$  m [½]

Area of canvas used in making the tent = Curved surface area of cylinder

+ Curved surface area of cone [½]

$$= 2\pi RH + \pi Rl = \pi R(2H + l) \quad [½]$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 15 (2 \times 9 + 17) \quad [½]$$

$$= 1650 \text{ m}^2 \quad [1]$$

(2) Total canvas used to make tent = Curved surface area of tent + Canvas wasted during stitching

$$= 1650 + 30 = 1680 \text{ m}^2 \quad [½]$$

$$\text{Cost of canvas} = ₹(1680 \times 200)$$

$$= ₹3,36,000 \quad [½]$$

