Series: EH5GF



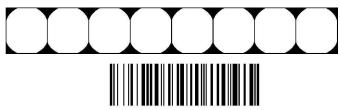
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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड 30/5/3 Q.P. Code

रोल नं.

Roll No.



नोट

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित (I) पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
- (II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
- (III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

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.

NOTE

- (I) Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- (II) Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- (III) 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.
- (IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
- (V) 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answerbook during this period.



गणित (मानक)



MATHEMATICS (Standard)

निर्धारित समय: 3 घण्टे

Time allowed: 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

30/5/3

537-3

1 | P a g e



P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश:

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित है **खण्ड-क, ख, ग, घ** तथा **ङ।**
- (iii) खण्ड **क** में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 18 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs) तथा प्रश्न संख्या 19 एवं 20 अभिकथन एवं तर्क आधारित 1 अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड $m{u}$ में प्रश्न संख्या $m{21}$ से $m{25}$ तक अति लघु उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के $m{2}$ अंकों के प्रश्न हैं /
- (v) खण्ड- $m{\eta}$ में प्रश्न संख्या $m{26}$ से $m{31}$ तक लघु $-m{3}$ त्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के $m{3}$ अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vi) खण्ड **घ** में प्रश्न संख्या 32 से 35 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के 5 अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड **ड** में प्रश्न संख्या **36** से **38** तक **प्रकरण अध्ययन आधारित 4** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रकरण अध्ययन में आंतरिक विकल्प **2** अंकों के प्रश्न में दिया गया है।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, खण्ड **ख** के 2 प्रश्नों में, खण्ड **ग** के 2 प्रश्नों में, खण्ड **घ** के 2 प्रश्नों में तथा खण्ड **ड** के 2 अंकों के 3 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है।
- (ix) जहाँ आवश्यक हो, स्वच्छ आकृतियाँ बनाएँ । यदि आवश्यक हो तो $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ लीजिए, यदि अन्यथा π दिया गया हो ।
- (x) कैल्कुलेटर का उपयोग **वर्जित** है।



General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into FIVE Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) In Section-A, question numbers 1 to 18 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and question numbers 19 and 20 are Assertion-Reason based questions of 1 mark each.
- (iv) In Section-B, question numbers 21 to 25 are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) In Section-C, question numbers **26** to **31** are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) In Section-D, question numbers 32 to 35 are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) In Section-E, question numbers 36 to 38 are Case Study based integrated questions carrying 4 marks each. Internal choice is provided in 2 marks questions in each case-study.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions in Section–B, 2 questions in Section–C, 2 questions in Section–D and 3 questions of 2 marks in Section–E.
- (ix) Draw neat diagrams wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required, if not stated.
- (x) Use of calculators is NOT allowed.

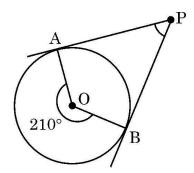
इस खण्ड में 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 1 अंक है।

1. निम्न में से कौन सा कथन गलत है ?

1

1

- (A) किसी वृत्त पर अनंत संख्या में स्पर्श-रेखाएँ खींची जा सकती हैं।
- (B) एक बाह्य बिंदु से वृत्त पर अनंत संख्या में स्पर्श-रेखाएँ खींची जा सकती हैं।
- (C) बाह्य बिंदु से वृत्त पर अनंत संख्या में छेदक रेखाएँ खींची जा सकती हैं।
- (D) वृत्त के स्पर्श बिंदु पर स्पर्श-रेखा और व्यास के बीच का कोण 90° होता है।
- 2. दी गई आकृति में, PA तथा PB वृत्त जिसका केन्द्र O है, पर दो स्पर्श-रेखाएँ हैं। कोण APB की माप है:



(A) 210°

(B) 150°

(C) 105°

- (D) 30°
- 3. $(1-2\sin^2 60^\circ)$ का मान वहीं है जो इसका है:

1

(A) $\sin 30^{\circ}$

(B) $-\sin 30^{\circ}$

 $(C) \cos 60^{\circ}$

- (D) $-\cos 30^{\circ}$
- 4. $1.8~\mathrm{m}$ लंबा एक प्रेक्षक एक चिमनी से $38.2~\mathrm{m}$ की दूरी पर है । उसकी आँखों से चिमनी के शिखर का उन्नयन कोण 45° है । चिमनी की ऊँचाई है :
- 1

(A) 38.2 m

(B) 36.4 m

(C) 40 m

(D) $(38.2)\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$



SECTION - A

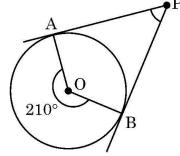
This section consists of 20 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.

1. Which of the following statements is false?

1

- (A) Infinite number of tangents can be drawn to a circle.
- (B) Infinite number of tangents can be drawn to a circle from a point outside the circle.
- (C) Infinite number of secants can be drawn to a circle from a point outside the circle.
- (D) Angle between tangent and diameter at point of contact is 90°.
- 2. In the adjoining figure, PA and PB are tangents to a circle with centre O. The measure of angle APB is





(A) 210°

(B) 150°

(C) 105°

- (D) 30°
- 3. The value of $(1 2 \sin^2 60^\circ)$ is same as that of

1

(A) $\sin 30^{\circ}$

(B) $-\sin 30^{\circ}$

(C) $\cos 60^{\circ}$

- (D) $-\cos 30^{\circ}$
- 4. An observer 1.8 m tall stands away from a chimney at a distance of 38.2 m along the ground. The angle of elevation of top of chimney from the eyes of observer is 45°. The height of chimney above the ground is
- 1

(A) 38.2 m

(B) 36.4 m

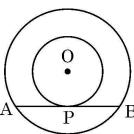
(C) 40 m

30/5/3

(D) $(38.2)\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$

5. दी गई आकृति में, दो संकेन्द्रीय वृत्तों की त्रिज्याओं का योग $16~{
m cm}$ है। बड़े वृत्त की जीवा AB, जो छोटे वृत्त को P पर स्पर्श करती है, की लम्बाई $16~{
m cm}$ है। इन दोनों वृत्तों की त्रिज्याओं का अंतर है:





(A) 8 cm

(B) 4 cm

(C) 2 cm

- (D) 3 cm
- 6. 12 cm ऊँचाई तथा 13 cm तिर्यक ऊँचाई का एक शंकु, इसकी त्रिज्या के समान त्रिज्या वाले एक अर्धगोले पर अध्यारोपित है। इस ठोस की कुल ऊँचाई है:
- 1

(A) 17 cm

(B) 18 cm

(C) 22 cm

- (D) 23 cm
- 7. यदि x माध्यक + y माध्य = z बहुलक; माध्य, माध्यक और बहुलक के बीच का आनुभविक संबंध है, तो x + y + z का मान है :
- 1

(A) 6

(B) 3

(C) 2

- (D) 1
- 8. निम्न आँकड़े, 100 विद्यार्थियों द्वारा एक कक्षा-परीक्षा में प्राप्त किए गए अंक दर्शाते हैं:

_	

* *								
प्राप्तांक	20	29	28	33	42	38	43	25
विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	6	28	24	15	2	4	1	20

किन दो आँकड़ों की औसत, माध्यक है ?

(A) 29 और 33

(B) 25 और 28

(C) 28 और 29

- (D) 33 और 38
- 9. एक पाँसा फेंकने पर, 3 से बड़ी भाज्य संख्या के प्राप्त होने की प्रायिकता है:

1

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

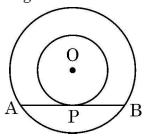
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) $\frac{2}{3}$



In the adjoining figure, the sum of radii of two concentric circles is 16 cm. 5. The length of chord AB which touches the inner circle at P is 16 cm. The difference of the radii of the given circles is





(A) 8 cm (B) 4 cm

(C) $2 \mathrm{cm}$

- (D) 3 cm
- 6. A cone of height 12 cm and slant height 13 cm is surmounted on a hemisphere having radius equal to that of cone. The entire height of the solid is
- 1

(A) 17 cm

(B) 18 cm

22 cm (C)

- (D) 23 cm
- 7. If x median + y mean = z mode; is the empirical relationship between mean, median and mode, then the value of x + y + z is
- 1

1

(A)

(B)

2 (C)

- (D) 1
- 8. Following data shows the marks obtain 29

28

ıned	by 10	0 stud	dents	ın a cl	ass te
28	33	42	38	43	25
24	15	2	4	1	20

The median will be the average of which two observations?

20

6

(A) 29 and 33

Marks obtained

Number of students

(B) 25 and 28

(C) 28 and 29

- (D) 33 and 38
- 9. The probability of getting a composite number greater than 3 on throwing a die is
- 1

(C)

(D) $\frac{2}{3}$



10. $\left(\sqrt{3}+2\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)^2$ एक

1

(A) धनात्मक परिमेय संख्या है।

(B) ऋणात्मक परिमेय संख्या है।

(C) धनात्मक अपरिमेय संख्या है।

- (D) ऋणात्मक अपरिमेय संख्या है।
- 11. माना $p = x^2 y^3 z^n$ और $q = x^3 y^m z^2$, जहाँ x, y, z अभाज्य संख्याएँ हैं । यदि LCM $(p, q) = x^3 y^4 z^3$ है, तो (2m + 3n) का मान है :
- 1

(A) 18

(B) 17

(C) 15

- (D) 14
- 12. किसी अभाज्य संख्या p के लिए, यदि p, a^2 को विभाजित करती है, जहाँ a कोई वास्तविक संख्या है, तो p निम्न में से किसको विभाजित करेगा ?
- 1

(A) a

(B) $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(C) $a^{\frac{3}{2}}$

- (D) $a^{\frac{1}{8}}$
- 13. निम्न में से कौन सा समीकरण, एक द्विघात समीकरण है ?

1

 $(A) \quad \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 2$

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

(C) $(x+1)^3 = (1-x)^3$

- (D) $(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 = x^2$
- 14. यदि $x^2 + bx + b = 0$ के दो भिन्न वास्तिवक मूल हैं, तो b का मान हो सकता है:

1

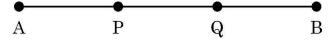
(A) 0

(B) 4

(C) 3

- (D) -3
- 15. निम्न आकृति में रेखा खंड AB के, P और Q त्रिभाजन बिन्दु हैं:

1



- $\frac{AB}{PB}$ का मान है :
- (A) 1

(B) 1.5

(C) $\frac{2}{3}$

(D) 2

10.
$$(\sqrt{3}+2)^2+(\sqrt{3}-2)^2$$
 is a/an

1

- (A) positive rational number
- (B) negative rational number
- (C) positive irrational number
- (D) negative irrational number
- 11. Let $p = x^2 y^3 z^n$ and $q = x^3 y^m z^2$, where x, y, z are prime numbers. If LCM $(p, q) = x^3 y^4 z^3$, then the value of (2m + 3n) is

1

(A) 18

(B) 17

(C) 15

- (D) 14
- 12. For any prime number p, if p divides a², where a is any real number then p also divides

1

(A) a

(B) $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(C) $a^{\frac{3}{2}}$

- (D) $a^{\frac{1}{8}}$
- 13. Which of the following equation is a quadratic equation?

1

 $(A) \quad \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 2$

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

(C) $(x+1)^3 = (1-x)^3$

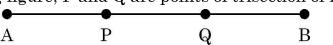
- (D) $(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 = x^2$
- 14. If $x^2 + bx + b = 0$ has two real and distinct roots, then the value of b can be 1
 - (A)

(B) 4

(C) 3

0

- (D) -3
- 15. In the following figure, P and Q are points of trisection of line segment AB: 1



the value of $\frac{AB}{PB}$ =

(A) 1

(B) 1.5

(C) $\frac{2}{3}$

(D) 2

- 16. एक थैले में लाल रंग, नीले रंग और हरे रंग की गेंदें 2:3:4 के अनुपात में हैं। इस थैले से एक गेंद यादृच्छया निकाली जाती है। निकाली गई गेंद के नीले रंग की न होने की प्रायिकता है:
- 1

(A) $\frac{1}{9}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{2}{3}$

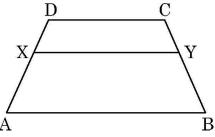
(D) $\frac{8}{9}$

17. निम्न में से कौन सा कथन गलत है ?

1

- (A) दो समकोण त्रिभुज सदैव समरूप होते हैं।
- (B) दो वर्ग सदैव समरूप होते हैं।
- (C) दो समबाहु त्रिभुज सदैव समरूप होते हैं।
- (D) दो वृत्त सदैव समरूप होते हैं।
- 18. दी गई आकृति में, ABCD एक समलंब है जिसमें XY ||AB|| CD है । यदि $AX = \frac{2}{3} AD$ है, तो CY : YB =





(A) 2:3

(B) 3:2

(C) 1:3

(D) 1:2

निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 19 तथा 20 प्रत्येक में एक अभिकथन (A) के पश्चात् एक तर्क (R) दिया है । निम्न में से सही विकल्प चुनिए :

- (A) अभिकथन (A) तथा तर्क (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की पूर्ण व्याख्या करता है।
- (B) अभिकथन (A) तथा तर्क (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, परन्तु तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की पूर्ण व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, परन्तु तर्क (R) असत्य है।
- (D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, परन्तु तर्क (R) सत्य है।

- 16. A bag contains red coloured, blue coloured and green coloured balls in the ratio 2:3:4. A ball is drawn at random from the given bag. The probability that the ball so drawn being not of blue colour is
- 1

(A) $\frac{1}{9}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{2}{3}$

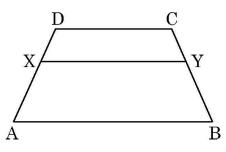
- (D) $\frac{8}{9}$
- 17. Which of the following statements is false?

1

- (A) Two right triangles are always similar.
- (B) Two squares are always similar.
- (C) Two equilateral triangles are always similar.
- (D) Two circles are always similar.
- 18. In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a trapezium in which XY | AB | CD. If

$$AX = \frac{2}{3}AD$$
, then $CY : YB =$





(A) 2:3

(B) 3:2

(C) 1:3

(D) 1:2

Directions: In Question Numbers 19 and 20, a statement of **Assertion** (A) is followed by a statement of **Reason** (R). Choose the correct option from following:

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

- 19. **अभिकथन (A)** : एक न्यूनकोण θ के लिए, $\csc \theta$ का मान कभी भी $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ नहीं हो सकता है।
 - तर्क (R) : $0^{\circ} \le \theta \le 90^{\circ}$ के लिए $\csc \theta \ge 1$

1

1

- 20. **अभिकथन (A) :** एक समांतर श्रेढ़ी : 3,6,9, ..., 198 में अंतिम पद (प्रथम पद की ओर) से 10वाँ पद,
 - **तर्क** (R) : यदि 'a' और 'l', एक समांतर श्रेढ़ी के प्रथम और अंतिम पद हों, जहाँ 'd' समान्तर श्रेढ़ी का सार्व-अंतर है, तो अंतिम पद से nवाँ पद दिया जाता है l-(n-1) d से l

खण्ड – ख

इस खण्ड में 5 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं।

21. रेखा खंड AB के सिरों के निर्देशांक A(-2, -2) तथा B(2, -4) हैं । रेखा खंड AB पर बिन्दु P इस प्रकार स्थित है कि $BP=\frac{4}{7}\,AB$ । बिंदु P के निर्देशांक ज्ञात कीजिए ।

2

22. (a) दिया गया है कि $\sin (A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$; इसका प्रयोग करके, $\sin 15^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

2

अथवा

(b) यदि $\sin A = y$ है, तो $\cos A$ और $\tan A$ को y के पदों में व्यक्त कीजिए।

2

23. त्रिभुजों ABC और PQR में, AD और PS शीर्षलंब हैं जिससे $\Delta ABD \sim \Delta PQS$ और $\Delta ACD \sim \Delta PRS$ । सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$.

2

24. 52 पत्तों की एक गड्डी से, सभी इक्के और सभी बादशाह हटा लिए जाते हैं। बचे हुए पत्तों से, एक पत्ता यादृच्छया निकाला जाता है। प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए कि यह निकाला गया पत्ता

2

- (i) तस्वीर वाला पत्ता है।
- (ii) लाल रंग का पत्ता है।

- 19. **Assertion (A):** For an acute angle θ , value of cosec θ cannot be $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.
 - **Reason (R)** : $\csc \theta \ge 1 \text{ for } 0^{\circ} \le \theta \le 90^{\circ}$

1

20. **Assertion (A):** For an A.P., 3,6,9, ..., 198, 10^{th} term from the end is 168. **Reason (R):** If 'a' and 'l' are the first term and last term of an A.P. with common difference 'd', then n^{th} term from the end of the given A.P. is l - (n - 1) d.

1

SECTION - B

This section has 5 very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.

21. The coordinates of the end points of the line segment AB are A(-2, -2) and B(2, -4). P is the point on AB such that BP = $\frac{4}{7}$ AB. Find the coordinates of point P.

2

22. (a) It is given that $\sin (A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$. Use it to find the value of $\sin 15^{\circ}$.

2

OR

(b) If $\sin A = y$, then express $\cos A$ and $\tan A$ in terms of y.

 $\mathbf{2}$

23. In \triangle ABC and \triangle PQR, AD and PS are altitudes such that \triangle ABD \sim \triangle PQS and \triangle ACD \sim \triangle PRS. Prove that \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR.

 $\mathbf{2}$

24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is

 $\mathbf{2}$

- (i) a face card.
- (ii) a card of red colour.

25. (a) 2 kg सेब और 1 kg अंगूर का मूल्य किसी दिन ₹ 320 था । 4 kg सेब और 2 kg अंगूर का मूल्य ₹ 600 हो जाता है । यदि 1 kg सेब और 1 kg अंगूर का मूल्य क्रमश: ₹ x और ₹ y है, तो इस स्थिति को बीजगणित के एक समीकरण निकाय के रूप में व्यक्त कीजिए और जाँच कीजिए कि क्या यह समीकरण निकाय संगत है या नहीं ।

2

अथवा

(b) *x* और *y* के लिए हल कीजिए :

$$\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3}y = 5 \text{ silt}$$
$$\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{8}y = -\sqrt{6}$$

2

खण्ड - ग

इस खण्ड में 6 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं।

26. बहुपद $p(x) = 6x^2 - 5x - 1$ के शून्यक ज्ञात कीजिए । अतः एक बहुपद ज्ञात कीजिए जिसका प्रत्येक शून्यक, बहुपद p(x) के शून्यकों का तीन गुना हो ।

 $27. \quad x$ और y में एक ऐसा संबंध ज्ञात कीजिए कि बिंदु P(x,y) बिंदुओं A(3,5) और B(7,1) से समदूरस्थ हो । अत: x-अक्ष और y-अक्ष के उन बिंदुओं के निर्देशांक ज्ञात कीजिए जो बिंदुओं A तथा B से समदूरस्थ हैं।

3

3

3

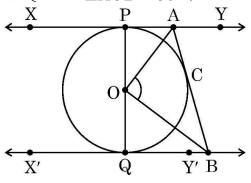
3

3

- 28. (a) निम्न त्रिकोणमितीय सर्वसमिका को सिद्ध कीजिए:
 - $\frac{1 + \operatorname{cosec} A}{\operatorname{cosec} A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{1 \sin A}$

अथवा

- (b) माना 2A + B और A + 2B दोनों ही न्यूनकोण हैं जिनके लिए $\sin(2A + B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ और $\tan(A + 2B) = 1$ है | $\cot(4A 7B)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए |
- 29. दी गई आकृति में, XY तथा X'Y', O केंद्र वाले किसी वृत्त पर दो समांतर स्पर्श-रेखाएँ हैं । स्पर्श बिंदु C पर स्पर्श-रेखा AB, XY को A तथा X'Y' को B पर प्रतिच्छेद करती है । सिद्ध कीजिए कि AB, वृत्त के केंद्र पर एक समकोण बनाती है अथवा $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ ।



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CLICK HERE

The cost of 2 kg apples and 1 kg of grapes on a day was found to be 25.(a) ₹ 320. The cost of 4 kg apples and 2 kg grapes was found to be ₹ 600. If cost of 1 kg of apples and 1 kg of grapes is ξ x and ξ y respectively, represent the given situation algebraically as a system of equations and check whether the system so obtained is consistent or not.

2

Solve for x and y: (b)

$$\sqrt{2} x + \sqrt{3} y = 5$$
 and
$$\sqrt{3} x - \sqrt{8} y = -\sqrt{6}$$

2

SECTION - C

This section has 6 short answer type questions of 3 marks each.

Find the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 6x^2 - 5x - 1$. Hence, obtain a 26. polynomial each of whose zeroes is three times the zeroes of p(x).

3

Find a relation between x and y such that P(x, y) is equidistant from the 27. points A(3, 5) and B(7, 1). Hence, write the coordinates of the points on *x*-axis and y-axis which are equidistant from points A and B.

3 3

28. (a) Prove the following trigonometric identity:

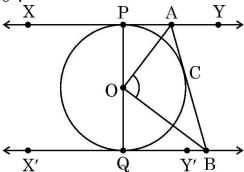
$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{cosec} A}{\operatorname{cosec} A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{1 - \sin A}$$

Let 2A + B and A + 2B be acute angles such that $\sin(2A + B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) and tan(A + 2B) = 1. Find the value of cot(4A - 7B).

3

In the adjoining figure, XY and X'Y' are parallel tangents to a circle with 29. centre O. Another tangent AB touches the circle at C intersecting XY at A and X'Y' at B. Prove that AB subtends right angle at the centre of the circle; or $\angle AOB = 90^{\circ}$.

3



P.T.O.

30. (a) सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\sqrt{3}$ एक अपरिमेय संख्या है।

3

अथवा

(b) नीचे दिए कथनों में, प्रत्येक के लिए सही अथवा गलत बताइए और अपने उत्तर की व्याख्या भी दीजिए:

3

- (i) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 7$ एक भाज्य संख्या है।
- (ii) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 1$ एक भाज्य संख्या है।
- 31. निम्न समीकरण निकाय को आलेखीय विधि से हल कीजिए:

3

$$2x + 3y = 6$$

$$x + y - 1 = 0$$

ऊपर दिए समीकरणों से निरूपित रेखाएँ, y-अक्ष को जिन-जिन बिंदुओं पर काटती हैं, उन बिंदुओं की कोटियों का योग ज्ञात कीजिए।

खण्ड – घ

इस खण्ड में 4 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक हैं।

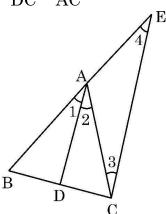
32. आधारभूत समानुपातिकता प्रमेय लिखिए।

5

इस प्रमेय के प्रयोग से, निम्न कार्य करिए:

एक त्रिभुज ABC में, AD कोण A का समद्विभाजक है । BA को E तक बढ़ाया गया है जिससे

 $\mathrm{CE} \, \mid \mid \mathrm{AD} \, \, \mathsf{\r{e}} \, \mid \; \mathsf{H}$ ा सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\dfrac{\mathrm{BD}}{\mathrm{DC}} = \dfrac{\mathrm{BA}}{\mathrm{AC}} \mid \; \mathsf{C}$



33. (a) 14 cm भुजा वाले एक ठोस लकड़ी के घन के एक फलक से 1.4 cm व्यास वाले अधिकतम गोलार्ध निकाले जाते हैं। निकाले जा सकने वाले गोलार्धों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए। बचे ठोस का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल भी ज्ञात कीजिए।

5

अथवा

(b) 24 cm ऊँचाई और 5 cm त्रिज्या वाले एक ठोस बेलन से 12 cm ऊँचाई और 5 cm त्रिज्या के दो शंकु खोद कर निकाले जाते हैं। बचे ठोस का आयतन एवं पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

5

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30. (a) Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.

3

OR

(b) State true or false for each of the following statements and justify in each case:

3

- (i) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 7$ is a composite number.
- (ii) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 1$ is a composite number.
- 31. Solve the following system of equations graphically:

3

$$2x + 3y = 6$$

$$x + y - 1 = 0$$

Also, find the sum of ordinates of the points where given lines meet y axis.

SECTION - D

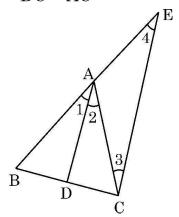
This section has 4 long answer questions of 5 marks each.

32. State the basic proportionality theorem.

5

Use the theorem to do the following:

In $\triangle ABC$, AD is the angle bisector of angle A. BA is produced to E such that CE | | AD. Prove that $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{BA}{AC}$.



33. (a) From one of the faces of a solid wooden cube of side 14 cm, maximum number of hemispheres of diameter 1.4 cm are scooped out. Find the total number of hemispheres that can be scooped out. Also, find the total surface area of the remaining solid.

5

OR

(b) From a solid cylinder of height 24 cm and radius 5 cm, two cones of height 12 cm and radius 5 cm are hollowed out. Find the volume and surface area of the remaining solid.

5

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P.T.O.

34. निम्न तालिका में एक विशेष शहर के 50 कैब ड्राइवरों की दैनिक आमदनी दी गई है:

आमदनी (₹ में)	500 - 600	600 - 700	700 - 800	800 - 900	900 - 1000
ड्राइवरों की संख्या	12	14	8	6	10

माध्य आमदनी और बहुलक आमदनी ज्ञात कीजिए।

एक 2-अंकीय संख्या अपने अंकों के योग से सात गुना है और अंकों के गुणनफल के पाँच गुने से 35. (a) 2 अधिक भी है। संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

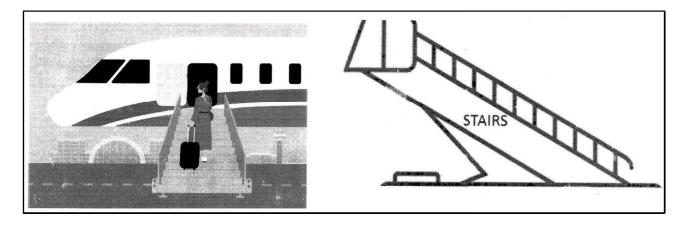
अथवा

p का (के) मान ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके लिए द्विघात समीकरण $(p + 4) x^2 - (p + 1) x + 1 = 0$ (b) के मूल वास्तविक एवं बराबर हों। इस प्रकार प्राप्त द्विघात समीकरणों के मूल भी ज्ञात कीजिए। 5

खण्ड – ङ

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

यात्री बोर्डिंग सीढ़ियाँ, जिन्हें कभी-कभी बोर्डिंग रैंप, सीढ़ी कार या विमान सीढ़ियाँ भी कहा जाता है, 36. विमान के दरवाजे और जमीन के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए एक मोबाइल साधन प्रदान करती हैं। बडे विमानों के दरवाजे की चौखट 5 से 20 फुट (1 फुट = 30 सेमी) तक ऊँची होती है। सीढ़ियाँ सुरक्षित रूप से चढ़ने और उतरने की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं।



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5

5

34. The following table gives the daily income of 50 cab drivers of a particular city:

5

Income (₹)	500 - 600	600 - 700	700 - 800	800 - 900	900 - 1000
No. of Drivers	12	14	8	6	10

Find the mean income and the modal income.

35. (a) A 2-digit number is seven times the sum of its digits and two (2) more than 5 times the product of its digits. Find the number.

5

OR

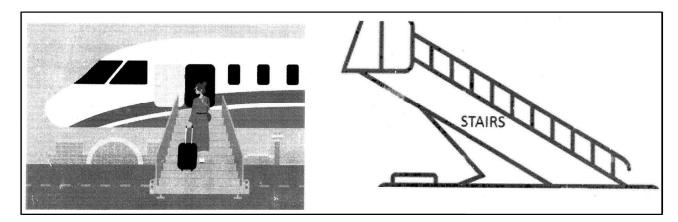
(b) Find the value(s) of p for which the quadratic equation given as $(p + 4) x^2 - (p + 1) x + 1 = 0$ has real and equal roots. Also, find the roots of the equation(s) so obtained.

5

SECTION - E

This section has 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.

36. Passenger boarding stairs, sometimes referred to as boarding ramps, stair cars or aircraft steps, provide a mobile means to travel between the aircraft doors and the ground. Larger aircraft have door sills 5 to 20 feet (1 foot = 30 cm) high. Stairs facilitate safe boarding and de-boarding.



P.T.O.

CLICK HERE

एक विमान के दरवाजे की चौखट भूमि (समतल) से 15 फुट की ऊँचाई पर है। एक सीढ़ी कार को विमान से 15 फुट की क्षैतिज दूरी पर रखा गया है।

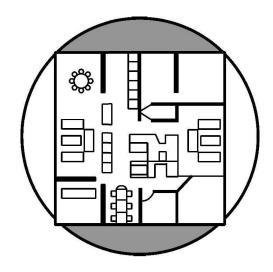
उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्न प्रश्नों (i) और (ii) के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (i) वह कोण ज्ञात कीजिए जिस पर सीढ़ियाँ जमीन से 15 फुट ऊपर दरवाजे की चौखट तक पहुँचने के लिए झुकी हुई हैं।
- (ii) दरवाजे की चौखट तक पहुँचने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली सीढ़ियों की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए। 1 इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित में से किसी **एक** का उत्तर दीजिए:
- (iii) (a) यदि दरवाजे की चौखट तक पहुँचने के लिए 20 फुट लंबी सीढ़ियाँ 60° के कोण पर झुकी हों, तो दरवाजे की चौखट की, भूमि से ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए । ($\sqrt{3} = 1.732$ का प्रयोग करें।)

अथवा

- (iii) (b) ज़मीन से 20 फीट ऊपर विमान के दरवाजे की चौखट तक पहुँचने के लिए सीढ़ियों की न्यूनतम संभव लंबाई क्या होनी चाहिए, यदि उन्नयन कोण 30° से अधिक नहीं हो सकता है ? इसके अलावा, विमान से सीढ़ी कार के आधार की क्षैतिज दूरी भी ज्ञात कीजिए।
- 37. एक किसान के पास एक वृत्ताकार भूमि का टुकड़ा है। वह इस पर बड़े-से-बड़े वर्गाकार हिस्से पर अपना मकान बनवाना चाहता है, जैसा नीचे चित्र में दिखाया गया है:





1

2

2

An aircraft has a door sill at a height of 15 feet above the ground. A stair car is placed at a horizontal distance of 15 feet from the plane.

Based on given information, answer the questions given in part (i) and (ii).

(i) Find the angle at which stairs are inclined to reach the door sill 15 feet high above the ground.

1

1

- Find the length of stairs used to reach the door sill. (ii) Further, answer any **one** of the following questions:
- (iii) (a) If the 20 feet long stairs is inclined at an angle of 60° to reach the door sill, then find the height of the door sill above the ground. (use $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$)

2

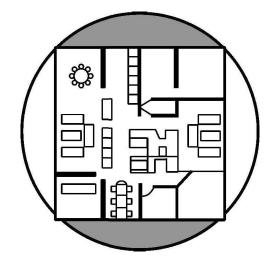
OR

(iii) (b) What should be the shortest possible length of stairs to reach the door sill of the plane 20 feet above the ground, if the angle of elevation cannot exceed 30°? Also, find the horizontal distance of base of stair car from the plane.

 $\mathbf{2}$

37. A farmer has a circular piece of land. He wishes to construct his house in the form of largest possible square within the land as shown below.





वृत्ताकार भूमि के टुकड़े की त्रिज्या 35 m है। उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(iii) (a)

(i) भूमि के पूरे टुकड़े पर बाड़ लगाने वाली तार की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

1

1

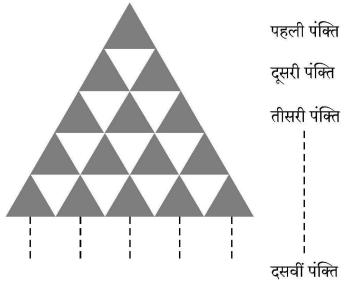
 $\mathbf{2}$

2

- (ii) जिस वर्गाकार भूमि के टुकड़े पर घर बनना है, उसकी एक भुजा की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए।
 - घर के चारों ओर छायांकित भाग पर यह किसान घास उगाना चाहता है। ₹ 50 प्रति वर्ग
 - मीटर की दर से घास उगवाने का खर्च ज्ञात कीजिए।

अथवा

- (iii) (b) भूमि के टुकड़े का क्षेत्रफल, जिस पर घर बनना है तथा बचे हुए वृत्ताकार भूमि के टुकड़े का क्षेत्रफल से अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।
- 38. 10 cm भुजा वाले एक समबाहु त्रिभुज में 1 cm भुजा वाले समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाए गए हैं, जैसा नीचे बने चित्र में दिखाया गया है। पहली पंक्ति में एक त्रिभुज, दूसरी पंक्ति में तीन त्रिभुज, तीसरी में पाँच त्रिभुज इत्यादि।



उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर समांतर श्रेढ़ी का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(i) सबसे निचली पंक्ति में कुल कितने त्रिभुज बने हैं ?

1

(ii) नीचे से चौथी पंक्ति में कुल कितने त्रिभुज बने हैं?

1

(iii) (a) 8वीं पंक्ति तक प्रत्येक 1 cm भूजा वाले कुल कितने त्रिभुज बने हैं ?

2

अथवा

(iii) (b) 5वीं से 10वीं पंक्ति में बने त्रिभुजों की कुल संख्या, पहली 4 पंक्तियों में बने त्रिभुजों की कुल संख्या से कितनी अधिक है ? परिकलन दर्शाइए।

2





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The radius of circular piece of land is 35 m.

Based on given information, answer the following questions:

(i) Find the length of wire needed to fence the entire land.

- 1
- (ii) Find the length of each side of the square land on which house will be constructed.
- 1
- (iii) (a) The farmer wishes to grow grass on the shaded region around the house. Find the cost of growing the grass at the rate of ₹ 50 per square metre.

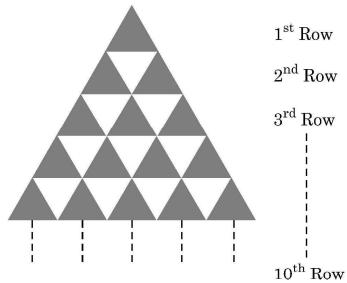
 $\mathbf{2}$

OR

(iii) (b) Find the ratio of area of land on which house is built to remaining area of circular piece of land.

2

38. In an equilateral triangle of side 10 cm, equilateral triangles of side 1 cm are formed as shown in the figure below, such that there is one triangle in the first row, three triangles in the second row, five triangles in the third row and so on.



Based on given information, answer the following questions using Arithmetic Progression.

(i) How many triangles will be there in bottom most row?

1

(ii) How many triangles will be there in fourth row from the bottom?

 \mathbf{OR}

1

(iii) (a) Find the total number of triangles of side 1 cm each till $8^{\rm th}$ row.

2

(iii) (b) How many more number of triangles are there from 5th row to 10th row than in first 4 rows? Show working.

 $\mathbf{2}$

30/5/3

23 | P a g e



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Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Secondary School Examination, 2025

MATHEMATICS (Standard) (Q.P. CODE 30/5/3)

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. It's 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 the 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.
- 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 (\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is 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 totalled up and written on the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
- 8. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded on the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.





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- If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should 9. be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question". No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once. **10.** 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question A full scale of marks ____ 11. Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day **12.** 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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in 13. 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 to an answer. Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise 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/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. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked **14.** as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks. Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by **15.** 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. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot **16.**
- **Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
- Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title **17.** page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
- The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the 18. 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 (Subject Code–041) (PAPER CODE: 30/5/3)

Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION A	
	This section consists of 20 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.	
1.	Which of the following statements is false?	
	(A) Infinite number of tangents can be drawn to a circle.	
	(B) Infinite number of tangents can be drawn to a circle from a point	
	outside the circle.	
	(C) Infinite number of secants can be drawn to a circle from a point	
	outside the circle.	
	(D) Angle between tangent and diameter at point of contact is 90°.	
Sol.	(B) Infinite number of tangents can be drawn to a circle from a point outside the circle.	1
2.	In the adjoining figure, PA and PB are tangents to a circle with centre O.	
	The measure of angle APB is	
	A	
	$\langle \lambda \rangle$	
	210° B	
	(A) 210° (B) 150°	
	(C) 105° (D) 30°	
Sol.	(D) 30°	1
3.	The value of $(1 - 2 \sin^2 60^\circ)$ is same as that of	
	(A) $\sin 30^{\circ}$ (B) $-\sin 30^{\circ}$	
	(C) $\cos 60^{\circ}$ (D) $-\cos 30^{\circ}$	
G 1		1
Sol.	(B) – sin 30°	1
4.	An observer 1.8 m tall stands away from a chimney at a distance of 38.2 m along the ground. The angle of elevation of top of chimney from the eyes of	
	observer is 45°. The height of chimney above the ground is	
	(A) 38.2 m (B) 36.4 m	
	(C) 40 m (D) $(38.2)\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$	
Sol.	(C) 40 m	1

5.	In the adjoining figure, the sum of radii of two concentric circles is 16 cm. The length of chord AB which touches the inner circle at P is 16 cm. The difference of the radii of the given circles is					
	A P B					
	(A) 8 cm (B) 4 cm					
	(C) 2 cm (D) 3 cm					
Sol.	(B) 4 cm	1				
6.	A cone of height 12 cm and slant height 13 cm is surmounted on a					
	hemisphere having radius equal to that of cone. The entire height of the					
	solid is					
	(A) 17 cm (B) 18 cm (C) 22 cm (D) 23 cm					
Sol.	(A) 17 cm	1				
7.		1				
/•	If x median + y mean = z mode; is the empirical relationship between mean, median and mode, then the value of $x + y + z$ is					
	(A) 6 (B) 3					
	(C) 2 (D) 1					
Sol.	(C) 2	1				
8.		1				
0.	Following data shows the marks obtained by 100 students in a class test: Marks obtained 20 29 28 33 42 38 43 25					
	Marks obtained 20 29 28 33 42 38 43 25 Number of students 6 28 24 15 2 4 1 20					
	The median will be the average of which two observations?					
	(A) 29 and 33 (B) 25 and 28					
	(C) 28 and 29 (D) 33 and 38					
Sol.	(C) 28 and 29	1				
9.						
	The probability of getting a composite number greater than 3 on throwing a die is					
	1					
	(A) $\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$					
	(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$					
	(b) 2					
Sol.	$\frac{1}{(R)}$	1				
	$(B)\frac{1}{3}$	1				
10.	$(\sqrt{3}+2)^2+(\sqrt{3}-2)^2$ is a/an					
	(A) positive rational number (B) negative rational number					
	(C) positive irrational number (D) negative irrational number					
Cal		1				
Sol.	(A) positive rational number	1				
11.	Let $p = x^2 y^3 z^n$ and $q = x^3 y^m z^2$, where x, y, z are prime numbers. If					
	LCM (p, q) = x^3 y ⁴ z ³ , then the value of (2m + 3n) is					
	(A) 18 (B) 17					
	(C) 15 (D) 14					
Sol.	(B) 17	1				
~ 010		-				

12.	For any prime number p, if p divides a ² , where a is any real number then	
	p also divides	
	(A) a (B) $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$	
	$\frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{8}$	
Sol.	(C) a (D) a	1
13.	(A) a	1
	Which of the following equation is a quadratic equation?	
	(A) $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 2$ (B) $(x - \sqrt{x})^2 + 2x\sqrt{x} = 0$ (C) $(x + 1)^3 = (1 - x)^3$ (D) $(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 = x^2$	
Sol.	$(B) \left(x - \sqrt{x}\right)^2 + 2x\sqrt{x} = 0$	1
14.	If $x^2 + bx + b = 0$ has two real and distinct roots, then the value of b can be	
	(A) 0 (C) 3 (B) 4 (D) -3	
Sol.	(D) - 3 $(D) - 3$	1
15.		1
	In the following figure, P and Q are points of trisection of line segment AB:	
	A P Q B	
	the value of $\frac{AB}{PB}$ =	
	(A) 1 (B) 1.5	
	(C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) 2	
Sol.	(B) 1.5	1
16.	A bag contains red coloured, blue coloured and green coloured balls in the	
	ratio 2:3:4. A ball is drawn at random from the given bag. The probability that the ball so drawn being not of blue colour is	
	(C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{8}{9}$	
Sol.	2	1
	$(C)\frac{1}{3}$	
17.	Which of the following statements is false?	
	(A) Two right triangles are always similar.	
	(B) Two squares are always similar.	
	(C) Two equilateral triangles are always similar.(D) Two circles are always similar.	
Sol.	(A) Two right triangles are always similar.	1
501	(22) 2 no right diangles are armays similar.	

18.	In the adjaining figure APCD is a transgium in which YVII APII CD. If	
	In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a trapezium in which XY AB CD. If	
	$AX = \frac{2}{3}AD$, then $CY : YB =$	
	D C	
	X Y	
	A B	
	(A) 2:3 (B) 3:2	
Sol.	(C) 1:3 (D) 1:2	1
501.		1
	Directions: In Question Numbers 19 and 20, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option	
	from following:	
	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	
	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the	
	correct explanation of (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Passen (B) is folce.	
	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	
19.		
	Assertion (A): For an acute angle θ , value of cosec θ cannot be $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.	
	Reason (R) : $\csc \theta \ge 1 \text{ for } 0^{\circ} \le \theta \le 90^{\circ}$	
Sol.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct	1
501.	explanation of Assertion (A).	
20	Assertion (A): For an A.P., 3,6,9,, 198, 10 th term from the end is 168.	
	Reason (R): If 'a' and 'l' are the first term and last term of an A.P. with	
	common difference 'd', then n th term from the end of the given A.P. is $l - (n - 1) d$.	
Sol.	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	1
	SECTION B	
21	This section has 5 very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.	
21.	The coordinates of the end points of the line segment AB are A(-2, -2) and	
	B(2, -4). P is the point on AB such that BP = $\frac{4}{7}$ AB. Find the coordinates of	
	point P.	
Sol.		
	A P B	
	(-2, -2) (x, y) $(2, -4)$	
	P(x, y) divides AB in the ratio 3: 4	1/2
	$x = \frac{3 \times 2 + 4 \times (-2)}{4 + 3} \Longrightarrow x = -\frac{2}{7}$	1/2
	4+3 7	

		$y = \frac{3 \times (-4) + 4 \times (-2)}{4 + 3} \Longrightarrow y = -\frac{20}{7}$	1/2
the value of $\sin 15^\circ$. Sol. $\sin 15^\circ = \sin (45^\circ - 30^\circ)$ $= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ OR 22 (b) If $\sin A = y$, then express $\cos A$ and $\tan A$ in terms of y . Sol. $\cos A = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ 1 $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ 23. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$, $\triangle AD$ and $\triangle PS$ are altitudes such that $\triangle ABD = \triangle PQS$ and $\triangle ACD = \triangle PRS$. Prove that $\triangle ABC = \triangle PQR$. Sol. Correct figure 1 $\triangle ACD = \triangle PRS$ $\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle Q$ $\Rightarrow A = \angle A = \angle A$ $\Rightarrow A = \angle A = \angle A$ $\Rightarrow A = \angle A = \angle A$ $\Rightarrow A = \angle A = \angle$			1/2
Sol. $\sin 15^{\circ} = \sin (45^{\circ} - 30^{\circ})$ $= \sin 45^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ} - \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ}$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ OR 22 (b) If $\sin A = y$, then express $\cos A$ and $\tan A$ in terms of y . Sol. $\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$ 1 23. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$, $\triangle ADC$ and $\triangle PS$ are altitudes such that $\triangle ABD - \triangle PQS$ and $\triangle ACD - \triangle PRS$. Prove that $\triangle ABC - \triangle PQR$. Sol. Correct figure $A \triangle ADD - \triangle PQS$ $\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle Q$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ACD - \triangle PRS$ $\Rightarrow \angle C = \angle R$ $\Rightarrow \triangle CCC = \angle R$ $\Rightarrow \triangle CCCC$ From (1) & (2), we get $\triangle ABC - \triangle PQR$ 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = 52 - 8 = 44	22 (a)	It is given that $\sin (A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$. Use it to find	
$= \sin 45^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ} - \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ}$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6 - \sqrt{2}}}{4}$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6 - \sqrt{2}}}{4}$ OR $22 (b) \text{If } \sin A = y \text{, then express } \cos A \text{ and } \tan A \text{ in terms of } y.$ $Sol. \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$ 1 $23. \text{In } \triangle ABC \text{ and } \triangle APQR, \text{ AD and PS are altitudes such that } \triangle ABD \sim \triangle PQS \text{ and } \triangle ACD \sim \triangle PRS. \text{ Prove that } \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR.}$ $Sol. \text{Correct figure}$ y_2 $AADD \sim \triangle PRS$ $\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle PRS$ $\Rightarrow \angle C = \angle R \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\triangle ADC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \angle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ \Rightarrow		the value of sin 15°.	
$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $=\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ OR $22 \text{ (b)} \text{If sin A = y, then express cos A and tan A in terms of y.}$ Sol. $\cos A = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ 1 23. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle APQR$, AD and PS are altitudes such that $\triangle ABD = \triangle PQS$ and $\triangle ACD = \triangle PRS$. Prove that $\triangle ABC = \triangle PQR$. Sol. $ABD = \triangle PQS$ $\Rightarrow \triangle B = \triangle Q \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ $\triangle ACD = \triangle PRS$ $\Rightarrow \triangle C = \triangle R \qquad \cdots \qquad 0$ From ① & ②, we get $\triangle ABC = \triangle PQR$ 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = 52 - 8 = 44	Sol.		1/2
$=\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ OR 22 (b) If $\sin A = y$, then express $\cos A$ and $\tan A$ in terms of y . Sol. $\cos A = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ 1 23. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle APQR$, $\triangle AD$ and $\triangle APQR$. Sol. Correct figure $ABD \sim \triangle PQS$ $\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle Q \qquad(1)$ $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle PRS$ $\Rightarrow \angle C = \angle R \qquad(2)$ From (1) & (2), we get $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = $52 - 8 = 44$		_	
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OR 22 (b) If $\sin A = y$, then express $\cos A$ and $\tan A$ in terms of y. Sol. $\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$ 1 In ΔABC and ΔPQR, AD and PS are altitudes such that ΔABD ~ ΔPQS and ΔACD ~ ΔPRS. Prove that ΔABC ~ ΔPQR. Sol. Correct figure $A = \Delta BD \sim \Delta PQS$ $\Delta ABD \sim \Delta PQS$ $\Delta ABD \sim \Delta PRS$ $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ From (1) & (2), we get $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$ 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = 52 − 8 = 44		$=\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{6}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$	1/2
22 (b) If $\sin A = y$, then express $\cos A$ and $\tan A$ in terms of y . Sol. $\cos A = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ 1 In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle APQR$, $\triangle ABC = APQR$. Sol. Correct figure P A ABD $\triangle APQS$ $\Rightarrow \angle B = \angle Q$ ① $\triangle ACD \triangle APRS$ $\Rightarrow \angle C = \angle R$ ② From ① & ②, we get $\triangle ABC \ge APQR$ 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = $52 - 8 = 44$		· ·	
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tan A = sin A / cos A = y / (1-y²) 23. In ΔABC and ΔPQR, AD and PS are altitudes such that ΔABD ~ ΔPQS and ΔACD ~ ΔPRS. Prove that ΔABC ~ ΔPQR. Sol. Correct figure y ₂ A ABD ~ Δ PQS ⇒ ∠ B = ∠ Q ① Δ ACD ~ Δ PRS ⇒ ∠ C = ∠ R ② From ① & ②, we get Δ ABC ~ Δ PQR 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = 52 - 8 = 44	Sol.		1
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Sol. Correct figure A ABD ~ Δ PQS \Rightarrow Δ B = Δ Q \Rightarrow C = Δ R C From 1 & 2 Q, we get Δ ABC ~ Δ PQR 24. From a pack of 52 cards, all aces and all kings are removed. A card is drawn at random from the remaining cards. Find the probability that the card so drawn is (i) a face card. (ii) a card of red colour. Sol. Remaining cards = $52 - 8 = 44$		$\tan A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$	1
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Sol. Remaining cards = $52 - 8 = 44$		l M	
	Cal		
(1) F (a face card) $-\frac{1}{44}$ or $\frac{1}{11}$	501.	Remaining cards = $52 - 8 = 44$ (i) P (a face card) = $\frac{8}{44}$ or $\frac{2}{11}$	1



(ii) P (a card of red colour) = $\frac{22}{44}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 25 (a) The cost of 2 kg apples and 1 kg of grapes on a day was found to be ₹ 320. The cost of 4 kg apples and 2 kg grapes was found to be ₹ 600. If cost of 1 kg of apples and 1 kg of grapes is ₹ x and ₹ y respectively, represent the given situation algebraically as a system of equations and check whether the system so obtained is consistent or not. Sol. $2x + y = 320$ $4x + 2y = 600$ Here, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{320}{600} = \frac{8}{15}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ As $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$. System of equations is not consistent. OR
₹ 320. The cost of 4 kg apples and 2 kg grapes was found to be ₹ 600. If cost of 1 kg of apples and 1 kg of grapes is ₹ x and ₹ y respectively, represent the given situation algebraically as a system of equations and check whether the system so obtained is consistent or not. Sol. $2x + y = 320$ $4x + 2y = 600$ $Here, \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{320}{600} = \frac{8}{15}$ $As \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ ∴ System of equations is not consistent. OR 25 (b) Solve for x and y :
If cost of 1 kg of apples and 1 kg of grapes is ₹ x and ₹ y respectively, represent the given situation algebraically as a system of equations and check whether the system so obtained is consistent or not. Sol. $2x + y = 320$ $4x + 2y = 600$ Here, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{320}{600} = \frac{8}{15}$ $4x + \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ ∴ System of equations is not consistent. OR Solve for x and y :
represent the given situation algebraically as a system of equations and check whether the system so obtained is consistent or not. Sol. $2x + y = 320$ $4x + 2y = 600$ Here, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{320}{600} = \frac{8}{15}$ $4s \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$. System of equations is not consistent. OR Solve for x and y :
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OR 25 (b) Solve for x and y:
25 (b) Solve for x and y :
bove for a and y.
$\sqrt{2} x + \sqrt{3} y = 5 $ and
$\sqrt{3} x - \sqrt{8} y = -\sqrt{6}$
Sol. $(\sqrt{2} x + \sqrt{3} y = 5) \times \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{6} x + 3y = 5\sqrt{3}$
$(\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{8}y = -\sqrt{6}) \times \sqrt{2} \implies \sqrt{6}x - 4y = -2\sqrt{3}$
Solving the equations, we get
$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ and } y = \sqrt{3}$
SECTION C
This section has 6 short answer type questions of 3 marks each.
Find the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 6x^2 - 5x - 1$. Hence, obtain a polynomial each of whose zeroes is three times the zeroes of $p(x)$.
Sol. $p(x) = 6x^2 - 5x - 1$
=(x-1)(6x+1)
\therefore Zeroes are 1, $-\frac{1}{6}$
New zeroes are $3, -\frac{1}{2}$
Sum of new zeroes = $3 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2}$
Product of new zeroes = $3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$
$\therefore \text{ Required polynomial is } x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } 2x^2 - 5x - 3$
27
Thid a relation between x and y such that I (x, y) is equidistant from the
points A(3, 5) and B(7, 1). Hence, write the coordinates of the points on
x -axis and y-axis which are equidistant from points A and B. Sol. $PA = PB \implies PA^2 = PB^2$ 1/2
Sol. $PA = PB \implies PA^2 = PB^2$
$\Rightarrow x - y = 2$
\therefore Required point on x-axis is (2, 0)

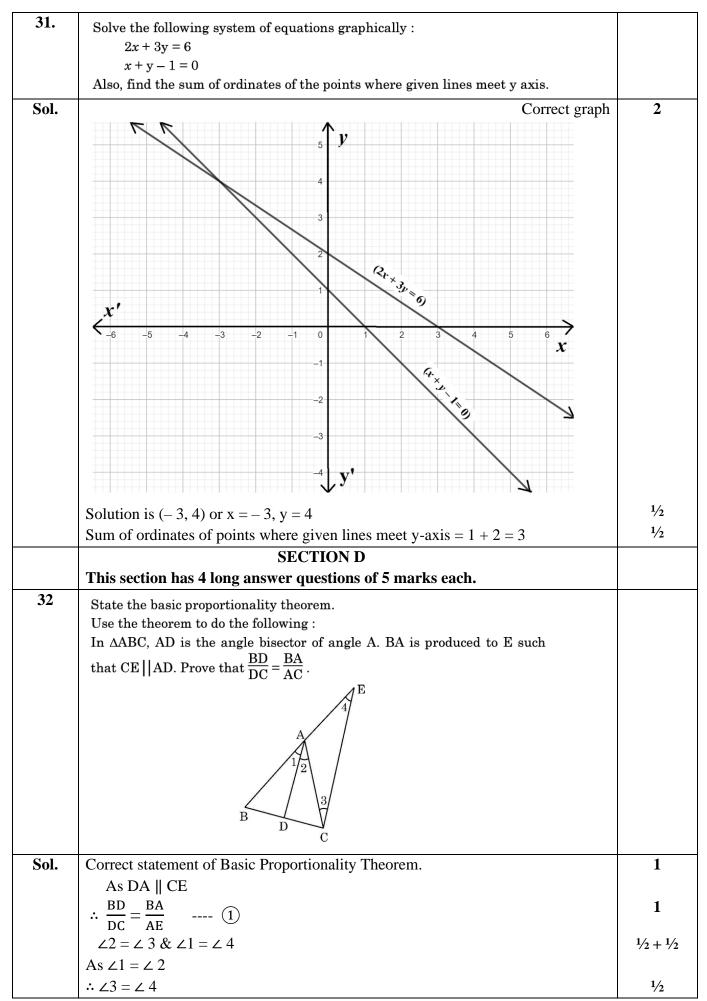
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28 (a)	Prove the following trigonometric identity:	
	$\frac{1 + \csc A}{\csc A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{1 - \sin A}$	
Col		
Sol.	$LHS = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sin A}}{\frac{1}{1}}$	1/2
	sin A	
	$= \sin A + 1$ $(\sin A + 1)(1 - \sin A)$	1
	$=\frac{(\sin A+1)(1-\sin A)}{1-\sin A}$	1/2
	$=\frac{1-\sin^2 A}{1-\sin A}$	1/2
	$= \frac{\cos^2 A}{1 - \sin A} = RHS$	1/2
	OR	
28 (b)	Let 2A + B and A + 2B be acute angles such that $\sin(2A + B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	
	and $tan(A + 2B) = 1$. Find the value of $cot(4A - 7B)$.	
Sol.	$\sin (2A + B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Longrightarrow 2A + B = 60^{\circ} \text{ (1)}$	1/2
	$\tan (A + 2B) = 1 \Longrightarrow A + 2B = 45^{\circ} \boxed{2}$	1/2
	Solving $\textcircled{1}$ & $\textcircled{2}$, we get $A = 25^{\circ}$ and $B = 10^{\circ}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
	$\cot (4A - 7B) = \cot 30^{\circ}$	1/ ₂ 1/ ₂
	$=\sqrt{3}$	72
29.	In the adjoining figure, XY and X'Y' are parallel tangents to a circle with	
	centre O. Another tangent AB touches the circle at C intersecting XY at A	
	and X'Y' at B. Prove that AB subtends right angle at the centre of the	
	circle; or $\angle AOB = 90^{\circ}$.	
	c	
	X' Q Y' B	
Sol.	Join OC.	1/2
	$X \xrightarrow{P} X \xrightarrow{Y}$	
	(o () C	
	←	
	X' Q Y'B	
	$\Delta POA \cong \Delta COA$ $\angle POA = \angle COA$	1/2
	21 UA – 2CUA	1/2

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	Similarly, $\angle QOB = \angle COB$	1/2
	$\angle POA + \angle QOB + \angle COA + \angle COB = 180^{\circ}$	1/2
	\Rightarrow 2 (\angle COA + \angle COB) = 180°	
	$\Rightarrow \angle COA + \angle COB = 90^{\circ}$	
	$\therefore \angle AOB = 90^{\circ}$	1/2
30 (a)	Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.	
Sol.	Let $\sqrt{3}$ be a rational number.	
	$\therefore \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$, where $q \neq 0$ and let p & q be coprimes.	1/2
	\Rightarrow 3q ² = p ²	
	\Rightarrow p ² is divisible by 3.	
	\Rightarrow p is divisible by 3 1	1
	Let $p = 3a$, where 'a' is some integer	
	$\therefore 9a^2 = 3q^2$	
	\Rightarrow q ² = 3a ²	
	\Rightarrow q ² is divisible by 3	
	\Rightarrow q is divisible by 3 2	1
	∴ 3 divides both p & q.	
	1 and 2 leads to contradiction as p and q are coprimes.	1/2
	Hence, $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.	
	OR	
30 (b)	State true or false for each of the following statements and justify in	
	each case:	
	(i) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 7$ is a composite number.	
	(ii) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 1$ is a composite number.	
Sol.	(i) True,	1
	$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 7 = 7 \times (2 \times 3 \times 5 + 1)$ has more than two factors.	1/2
	(ii) False,	1
	$\therefore 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + 1 = 211$ has only two factors.	1/2

10



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	\Rightarrow AC = AE \bigcirc	1						
	From ① & ②	1						
		1/2						
	$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{BA}{AC}$							
33 (a)	From one of the faces of a solid wooden cube of side 14 cm, maximum							
	number of hemispheres of diameter 1.4 cm are scooped out. Find the							
	total number of hemispheres that can be scooped out. Also, find the							
	total surface area of the remaining solid.							
Sol.	Total number of hemispheres = $\frac{14 \times 14}{1.4 \times 1.4}$	1						
		_						
	= 100	1						
	Total Surface Area of remaining solid = Surface Area of Cube + Curved Surface							
	Area of 100 hemispheres – Area of 100 circles							
	$= 6 \times 14 \times 14 + 100 \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 0.7 - 100 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 0.7$	2						
	= 1330	1						
	∴ Total surface area of remaining solid is 1330 cm ² .							
	OR							
33 (b)	From a solid cylinder of height 24 cm and radius 5 cm, two cones of							
, ,	height 12 cm and radius 5 cm are hollowed out. Find the volume and							
	surface area of the remaining solid.							
G.1								
Sol.	Volume of remaining solid = Volume of cylinder –Volume of two cones							
	$= \frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 5 \times 24 - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 5 \times 12$	1						
	$=\frac{8800}{7}$ or 1257.14 cm ³ approx.	1						
		_						
	$l = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (5)^2} = 13 \text{ cm}$	1						
	Surface Area of remaining solid = Curved Surface Area of cylinder + Curved							
	Surface Area of two cones							
	$=2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 24 + 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 13$	1						
	$=\frac{8140}{7}$ or 1162.85 cm ² approx.	1						
	$= \frac{1}{7} \text{ or } 1162.83 \text{ cm} \text{ approx.}$	1						

34.	The following table gives the daily income of 50 cab drivers of a particular									
	city:									
	Income (₹)	500 - 600	600 - 700	700 - 8	00 8	800 - 900	900 - 1	.000		
	No. of Drivers	12	14	8		6	10			
	Find the mean in	come and the	e modal in	come.	I		1		l	
Sol.	Income Number of x_i $u_i = \frac{x_i - 750}{100}$ $f_i u_i$									
	(in ₹)	Drivers (JV1	$u_{i} = \overline{}$	100	J1 001			
	500 – 600	12		550	_	- 2	- 24			
	600 – 700	14		650	_	- 1	- 14			
	700 – 800	8	7.	50 = a		0	0			
	800 – 900	6		850		1	6			
	900 – 1000	10		950		2	20			
	Total	50					- 12			
	_							Co	rrect table	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Mean = $750 + \frac{(-1)^{10}}{100}$	$\frac{(12)}{(12)} \times 100$								1
	= 726	50								1/2
		s ₹ 726								
	∴ Mean income is ₹ 726 Modal Class is 600 – 700								1/2	
			- Y 100							1
	Mode = $600 + {(2)}$	× 14-12-8) ~ 100							
	= 625	:- = <i>COF</i>								1/2
35 (a)	∴ Modal income is ₹ 625.									
33 (a)	A 2-digit number is seven times the sum of its digits and two (2)									
~ -	more than 5 times the product of its digits. Find the number.									
Sol.	Let digit at unit p									
	and digit at tens	•								1
	∴ number = 10y ATQ	+ X							ر	
	10y + x = 7	$I(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{v})$								
	<u> </u>	ry = 2x -	·- (1)							1
	Also, $10y + x =$	-	_							1/2
	from 1 and 2	-								
	$10x^2 - 21x + 2 = 0$							1		
	\Rightarrow $(x-2)(10)$	(x-1)=0								
	$\therefore x = 2$									1/2
	So, $y = 4$									1/2
	∴ Required numb	per is 42.								1/2
25.0				OR						
35 (b)	Find the value									
	$(p + 4) x^2 - (p + 1) x + 1 = 0$ has real and equal roots. Also, find the									
	roots of the equation(s) so obtained.									
Sol.	For real and equal roots, D = 0					1/2				
	$\therefore [-(p+1)]^2 -$	4(p+4)=0	0							1/2

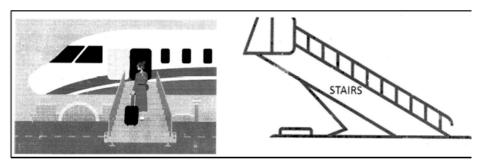
$\Rightarrow p^2 - 2p - 15 = 0$	
$\Rightarrow (p-5)(p+3) = 0$	1
$\therefore p = 5, -3$	1
For $p = 5$,	
$9x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$	
$\Rightarrow (3x-1)(3x-1) = 0$	
$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$	1
For $p = -3$,	
$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$	
$\Rightarrow (x+1)(x+1) = 0$	
$\therefore x = -1, -1$	1
Hence roots are $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and -1 , -1 for $p = 5$ and $p = -3$ respectively.	

SECTION E

This section has 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.

36.

Passenger boarding stairs, sometimes referred to as boarding ramps, stair cars or aircraft steps, provide a mobile means to travel between the aircraft doors and the ground. Larger aircraft have door sills 5 to 20 feet (1 foot = 30 cm) high. Stairs facilitate safe boarding and de-boarding.



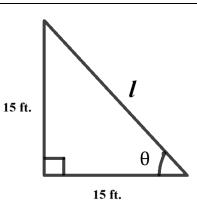
An aircraft has a door sill at a height of 15 feet above the ground. A stair car is placed at a horizontal distance of 15 feet from the plane.

Based on given information, answer the questions given in part (i) and (ii).

- Find the angle at which stairs are inclined to reach the door sill 15 feet high above the ground.
- (ii) Find the length of stairs used to reach the door sill.Further, answer any one of the following questions:
- (iii) (a) If the 20 feet long stairs is inclined at an angle of 60° to reach the door sill, then find the height of the door sill above the ground. (use $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$)

OR

(iii) (b) What should be the shortest possible length of stairs to reach the door sill of the plane 20 feet above the ground, if the angle of elevation cannot exceed 30°? Also, find the horizontal distance of base of stair car from the plane. Sol.



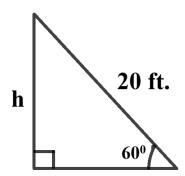
(i)
$$\tan \theta = \frac{15}{15} = 1$$

 $\Rightarrow \theta = 45^{\circ}$

(ii)
$$\frac{15}{l} = \sin 45^{\circ}$$

 $\implies l = 15 \sqrt{2} \text{ ft. or } 21.21 \text{ ft. approx.}$

(iii) (a)



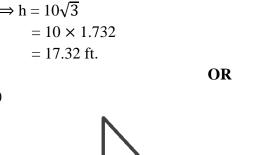
$$\frac{h}{20} = \sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

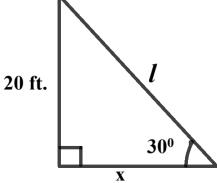
$$\Rightarrow h = 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 10 \times 1.732$$

$$= 17.32 \text{ ft.}$$

(iii) (b)





$$\frac{20}{l} = \sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 40 \text{ ft.}$$

$$\frac{20}{x} = \tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20 \sqrt{3} \text{ ft. or } 34.64 \text{ ft. approx.}$$

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1 1/2

1/2

1/2

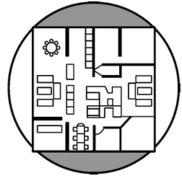
1/2

1/2

1/2

37. A farmer has a circular piece of land. He wishes to construct his house in the form of largest possible square within the land as shown below.





The radius of circular piece of land is 35 m.

Based on given information, answer the following questions:

- Find the length of wire needed to fence the entire land.
- Find the length of each side of the square land on which house will be constructed.
- The farmer wishes to grow grass on the shaded region around the house. Find the cost of growing the grass at the rate of ₹ 50 per square metre.

OR

Find the ratio of area of land on which house is built to remaining (iii) (b) area of circular piece of land.

Sol.	(i)	Length of wire = $2 \times \frac{27}{7}$	² ×
		= 220 m	

Length of each side of the square land = $\frac{70}{\sqrt{2}}$ or $35\sqrt{2}$ m

1/2

(iii) (a) Area on which grass is grown = Area of two segments

=
$$2 \times \left[\frac{90}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 35 \times 35 - \frac{1}{2} \times 35 \times 35 \right]$$

= 700 m^2

Cost of growing the grass = $700 \times 50 = ₹35000$

1/2

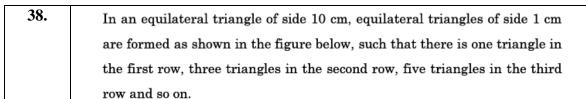
Required ratio = $\frac{\text{area of square}}{\text{area of circle-area of square}}$ (iii) (b)

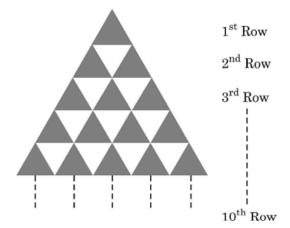
$$= \frac{35\sqrt{2} \times 35\sqrt{2}}{\frac{22}{7} \times 35 \times 35 - 35\sqrt{2} \times 35\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2450}{1400} \text{ or } \frac{7}{4}$$

1/2

∴ Required ratio is 7 : 4





Based on given information, answer the following questions using Arithmetic Progression.

- (i) How many triangles will be there in bottom most row?
- (ii) How many triangles will be there in fourth row from the bottom?
- (iii) (a) Find the total number of triangles of side 1 cm each till 8th row.

OR

(iii) (b) How many more number of triangles are there from 5th row to 10th row than in first 4 rows? Show working.

- (i) $a_{10} = 1 + 9 \times 2 = 19$
- (ii) a₄ (from bottom) = $19 + 3 \times (-2) = 13$
- (iii) (a) $S_8 = \frac{8}{2} \times [2 \times 1 + 7 \times 2]$

OR

(iii) (b) Number of triangles from 5^{th} row to 10^{th} row = $S_{10}-S_4$

$$= \frac{10}{2} \times [2 \times 1 + 9 \times 2] - \frac{4}{2} \times [2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2]$$

= 84

Number of triangles in first 4 rows, $S_4 = \frac{4}{2} \times [2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2]$

Required number of triangles = 84 - 16 = 68

1/2

1

1

1

1 1

1/2