

Class X Session 2024-25
Subject - Mathematics (Standard)
Sample Question Paper - 5

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

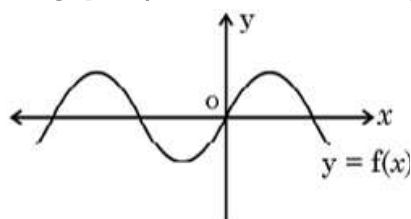
General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Section A has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each
3. Section B has 5 questions carrying 02 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 questions carrying 03 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 questions carrying 05 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment (04 marks each) with sub- parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Qs of 5 marks, 2 Qs of 3 marks and 2 Questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2marks questions of Section E
8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required if not stated.

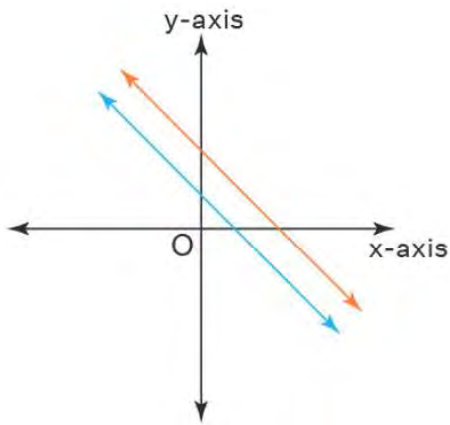
Section A

1. If $a = (2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^4)$ and $b = (2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5)$ then HCF (a, b) = ? [1]
 - a) 360
 - b) 90
 - c) 180
 - d) 540

2. The graph of $y = f(x)$ is shown in the figure for some polynomial $f(x)$. The number of zeroes of $f(x)$ are [1]



- a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 1
3. A system of linear equations is said to be inconsistent if it has [1]



- a) one solution
 b) at least one solution
 c) two solutions
 d) no solution

4. If the equation $x^2 + 5kx + 16 = 0$ has no real roots then [1]

- a) $k > \frac{8}{5}$
 b) $k < \frac{-8}{5}$
 c) $\frac{-8}{5} < k < \frac{8}{5}$
 d) $k > \frac{-8}{5}$

5. If the sum of n terms of an A.P. be $3n^2 + n$ and its common difference is 6 then its first term is [1]

- a) 2
 b) 1
 c) 3
 d) 4

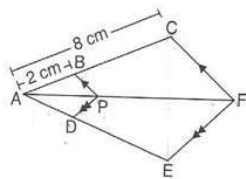
6. The distance of point P(4, -5) from origin is [1]

- a) $\sqrt{40}$ units
 b) 1 unit
 c) 3 units
 d) $\sqrt{41}$ units

7. If (3, -6) is the mid-point of the line segment joining (0, 0) and (x, y), then the point (x, y) is: [1]

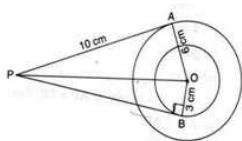
- a) (6, -6)
 b) (6, -12)
 c) $(\frac{3}{2}, -3)$
 d) (-3, 6)

8. In the given figure if $BP \parallel CF$, $DP \parallel EF$, then AD : DE is equal to [1]



- a) 1 : 3
 b) 1 : 4
 c) 3 : 4
 d) 2 : 3

9. Two concentric circles with centre O are of radii 6 cm and 3 cm. From an external point P, tangents PA and PB are drawn to these circles as shown in the figure. If AP = 10 cm, then BP is equal to [1]



- a) $\sqrt{91}$
 b) $\sqrt{119}$ cm

height of each stack is the same. The number of Biography books is 96, the number of Mystery books is 240 and the number of Self-help books is 336. Assuming that the books are of the same thickness, determine the number of stacks of Biography, Mystery, and Self-help books.

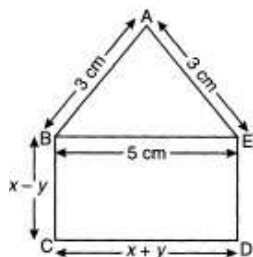
27. If α, β are the zeroes of the $x^2 + 7x + 7$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta$. [3]

28. Solve the following system of equation by elimination method: [3]

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{5} = 4 \text{ and } \frac{x}{7} + \frac{y}{15} = 3$$

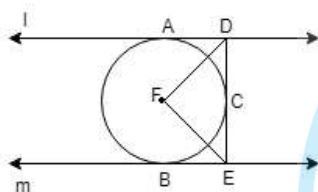
OR

In the figure below ABCDE is a pentagon with $BE \parallel CD$ and $BC \parallel DE$. BC is perpendicular to CD. If the perimeter of ABCDE is 21 cm, find the Values of x and y.



29. In Fig. l and m are two parallel tangents at A and B. The tangent at C makes an intercept DE between l and m. [3]

Prove that $\angle DFE = 90^\circ$.



OR

Prove that the tangents drawn at the ends of a chord of a circle make equal angles with chord.

30. Prove the following identity: $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$ [3]

31. Find the median of the following data. [3]

| Class Interval | 0 - 10 | 10 - 20 | 20 - 30 | 30 - 40 | 40 - 50 | Total |
|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Frequency | 8 | 16 | 36 | 34 | 6 | 100 |

Section D

32. Find the value of m for which the quadratic equation $(m + 1)y^2 - 6(m + 1)y + 3(m + 9) = 0$, $m \neq -1$ has equal roots. Hence find the roots of the equation. [5]

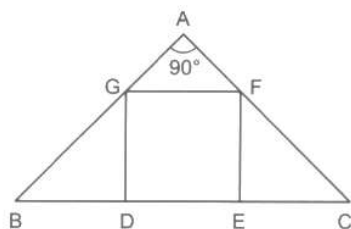
OR

The sum of ages of a father and his son is 45 years. Five years ago, the product of their ages (in years) was 124. Determine their present ages.

33. In the given figure, DEFG is a square and $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$. [5]

Prove that

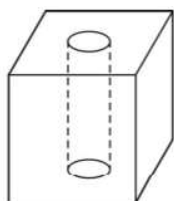
- $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle DBG$
- $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle EFC$
- $\triangle DBG \sim \triangle EFC$
- $DE^2 = BD \times EC$



34. A well, whose diameter is 7m, has been dug 22.5 m deep and the earth dugout is used to form an embankment around it. If the height of the embankment is 1.5 m, find the width of the embankment. [5]

OR

In Figure, from a solid cube of side 7 cm, a cylinder of radius 2.1 cm and height 7 cm is scooped out. Find the total surface area of the remaining solid.



35. The median of the following data is 16. Find the missing frequencies a and b if the total of frequencies is 70. [5]

| Class | 0 - 5 | 5 - 10 | 10 - 15 | 15 - 20 | 20 - 25 | 25 - 30 | 30 - 35 | 35 - 40 |
|-----------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Frequency | 12 | a | 12 | 15 | b | 6 | 6 | 4 |

Section E

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The students of a school decided to beautify the school on an annual day by fixing colourful flags on the straight passage of the school. They have 27 flags to be fixed at intervals of every 2 metre. The flags are stored at the position of the middlemost flag. Ruchi was given the responsibility of placing the flags. Ruchi kept her books where the flags were stored. She could carry only one flag at a time.



- (a) How much distance did she cover in pacing 6 flags on either side of center point?
 (b) Represent above information in Arithmetic progression

OR

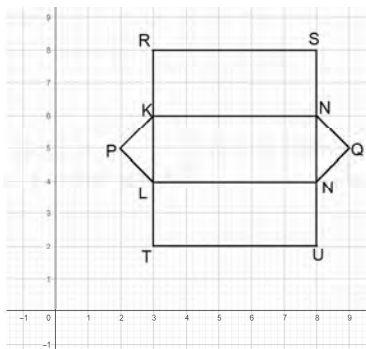
How much distance did she cover in completing this job and returning to collect her books?

- (c) What is the maximum distance she travelled carrying a flag?

37. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The camping alpine tent is usually made using high-quality canvas and it is waterproof. These alpine tents are mostly used in hilly areas, as the snow will not settle on the tent and make it damp. It is easy to layout and one need not use a manual to set it up. One alpine tent is shown in the figure given below, which has two triangular

faces and three rectangular faces. Also, the image of canvas on graph paper is shown in the adjacent figure.



- (a) What is the distance of point Q from y-axis?
- (b) What are the coordinates of U?

OR

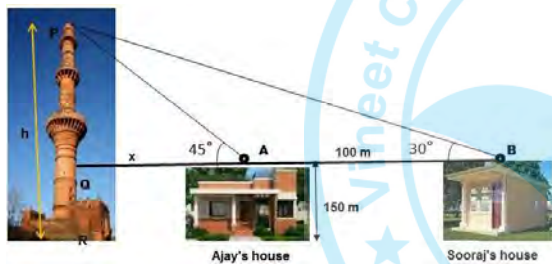
What is the distance between the points P and Q?

- (c) What is the Perimeter of image of a rectangular face?

38. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

The houses of Ajay and Sooraj are at 100 m distance and the height of their houses is the same as approx 150 m. One big tower was situated near their house. Once both friends decided to measure the height of the tower. They measure the angle of elevation of the top of the tower from the roof of their houses. The angle of elevation of Ajay's house to the tower and Sooraj's house to the tower are 45° and 30° respectively as shown in the figure.



- (a) Find the height of the tower.
- (b) What is the distance between the tower and the house of Sooraj?

OR

Find the distance between top of tower and top of Ajay's house?

- (c) Find the distance between top of the tower and top of Sooraj's house?



Today is your
OPPORTUNITY to build the
TOMORROW you want.

ADMISSIONS OPEN

Session 2024-25

for

AMU XI ENTRANCE

Science / Diploma / Commerce / Humanities

Batches Starting Soon

Vineet Coaching & Guidance Centre

VCGC Tower, Phase I, ADA Colony, Ramghat Road, Aligarh-202001 (UP)
website : www.vcgc.in | E-Mail : vcgc.official@gmail.com

 **8923803150, 9997447700**

XI AMU ENTRANCE RESULTS 2023-24



Aakash Gaur



Kanika Garg



Riddhima Tomar



Tanmay Mudgal



Aastha Sharma



Ayush Senger



Prabhat Singh



Anubhav Gupta



Akash Basu



Shaurya Gangal



Abhishek Gaur



Rudraksh Chaudhary



Aryan Tiwari



Pakhi Garg



Rashi Singh



Ragini Singh



Pratishtha Sharma



Aaliya Singh



Kanika Singh



Yashika



Manav Kushwaha



Saloni Chaudhary



Ayushi Dhanger



Ayushi Gautam



Mugdha Singh



Afifa Malik



Khushi Varshney



Bhoomi Agarwal



Sanchi Popli



Shubhi Awasthi



Prisha Tanwar



Khanak



Sanyogita



Aakash Sharma



Ipshita Upadhyay



Yashi Vashishtha



Divya Singh



Karnika Singh



Harshit Chaudhary



Vivek Gautam



Lalit Dhargar



Prachi Singh



Harshit Raghav



Srishty



Vanshika Garg



Aman Varshney



Pranjal Tiwari



Priyanshi Dhanger



Purnank Nandan

and many more...

 **8923803150, 9997447700**

Solution

Section A

- (c) 180

Explanation: It is given that: $a = (2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^4)$ and $b = (2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5)$

\therefore HCF (a, b) = Product of smallest power of each common prime factor in the numbers = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5 = 180$
- (c) 4

Explanation: $f(x)$ intersects the x-axis at 4 points. hence, $f(x)$ has 4 zeroes.
- (d) no solution

Explanation: A system of linear equations is said to be inconsistent if it has no solution means two lines are running parallel and not cutting each other at any point.
- (c) $\frac{-8}{5} < k < \frac{8}{5}$

Explanation: For no real roots, we must have $b^2 - 4ac < 0$.

$\therefore (25k^2 - 4 \times 16) < 0 \Rightarrow 25k^2 < 64 \Rightarrow k^2 < \frac{64}{25} \Rightarrow \frac{-8}{5} < k < \frac{8}{5}$
- (d) 4

Explanation: Sum of n terms of an A.P = $3n^2 + n$
and common difference (d) = 6
Let the first term be a, then

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d] = 3n^2 + n$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)6] = 3n^2 + n$$
$$2a + 6n - 6 = (3n^2 + n) \times \frac{2}{n} = n \frac{(3n+1) \times 2}{n}$$
$$\Rightarrow 2a + 6n - 6 = (3n + 1)2 = 6n + 2$$
$$\Rightarrow 2a = 6n + 2 - 6n + 6 = 8$$
$$a = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$
- (d) $\sqrt{41}$ units

Explanation: $OP = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (0-(-5))^2}$

$$= \sqrt{(16+25)}$$
$$= \sqrt{41} \text{ units}$$
- (b) (6, -12)

Explanation: If (a, b) and (c, d) be the coordinates of any two points, then the coordinates of the mid-point joining those points be $(\frac{a+c}{2}, \frac{b+d}{2})$.

The line segment is formed by points are (0, 0) and (x, y), whose mid-point is (3, -6).

Then,

$$\frac{(0+x)}{2} = 3 \text{ and } \frac{(0+y)}{2} = -6$$

or, $\frac{x}{2} = 3$ or, $\frac{y}{2} = -6$

or, $x = 6$ or, $y = -12$

Therefore the required point is (6, -12).
- (a) 1 : 3

Explanation: Since $BP \parallel CF$,

Then, $\frac{AP}{PF} = \frac{AB}{BC}$ [Using Thales Theorem]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AP}{PF} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Again, since $DP \parallel EF$,

Then, $\frac{AP}{PF} = \frac{AD}{DE}$ [Using Thales Theorem]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{DE} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow AD : DE = 1 : 3$$

9.

(c) $\sqrt{127}$ cm

Explanation: Here $\angle OAP = 90^\circ$ [$OA \perp AP$]

\therefore In right angled triangle APO,

$$OP = \sqrt{(10)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{100 + 36} = \sqrt{136} \text{ cm}$$

Now, again, $\angle OBP = 90^\circ$ [$OB \perp PB$]

\therefore In right angled triangle BPO,

$$PB = \sqrt{(\sqrt{136})^2 - (9)^2} = \sqrt{136 - 81} = \sqrt{55} \text{ cm}$$

10.

(b) 10 cm

Explanation: Perimeter of $\triangle ABC = AB + BC + AC$

$$= AB + (BP + PC) + AC$$

$$= (AB + BQ) + (CR + AC) [\because BP = BQ, PC = CP]$$

$$= AQ + AP = 2 AQ (\because AQ = AR)$$

$$= 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

11. (a) 2p

Explanation: Given: $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = p$

squaring both sides we get

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta = p^2$$

$$1 + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta = p^2 (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1)$$

$$2\sin\theta \cos\theta = p^2 - 1 \dots (i)$$

and also $\sec\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = q$ (given)

$$\frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} = q$$

$$\frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta \cos\theta} = q$$

but $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = p \dots$ (given)

$$\frac{p}{\sin\theta \cos\theta} = q \dots (ii)$$

from (i) and (ii) we get

$$q(p^2 - 1) = 2p$$

12.

(d) $\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$

Explanation: $\because \sec^2\theta = 1 + \tan^2\theta$

$$\therefore \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$$

13. (a) 30°

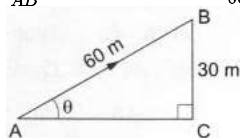
Explanation: Let AB be the tower and B be the kite.

Let AC be the horizontal and let $BC \perp AC$.

Let $\angle CAB = \theta$.

BC = 30 m and AB = 60 m. Then,

$$\frac{BC}{AB} = \sin\theta \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{30}{60} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ.$$



14.

(c) 130.95 cm^2

Explanation: Here the angle swept is 150° . We need to find the area of this sector which subtends 150° at the centre.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, area} &= \pi r^2 \times \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \\ &= \frac{22}{7} \times 10^2 \times \frac{150}{360} \\ &= 130.95 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

15.

(c) 52 cm^2

Explanation: We know that perimeter of a sector of radius, $r = 2r + \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r \dots(1)$

Therefore, substituting the corresponding values of perimeter and radius in equation (1), we get,

$$29 = 2 \times 6.5 + \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi \times 6.5 \dots(2)$$

$$29 = 2 \times 6.5 \left(1 + \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi \right)$$

$$\frac{29}{2 \times 6.5} = \left(1 + \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi \right)$$

$$\frac{29}{2 \times 6.5} - 1 = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

We know that area of the sector $= \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$

From equation (3), we get

$$\text{Area of the sector} = \left(\frac{29}{2 \times 6.5} - 1 \right) r^2$$

Substituting $r = 6.5$ we get,

$$\text{Area of the sector} = \left(\frac{29}{2 \times 6.5} - 1 \right) 6.5^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{29 \times 6.5^2}{2 \times 6.5} - 6.5^2 \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{29 \times 6.5}{2} - 6.5^2 \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{29 \times 6.5}{2} - 6.5^2 \right)$$

$$= (94.25 - 42.25)$$

$$= 52$$

Therefore, area of the sector is 52 cm^2 .

16.

(b) $\frac{12}{13}$

Explanation: Total number of possible outcomes = 52

Number of king cards in the pack = 4

\therefore Number of cards that are not king = $52 - 4 = 48$

So, favourable number of outcomes = 48

\therefore Required probability = $\frac{48}{52} = \frac{12}{13}$

17.

(a) $\frac{5}{7}$

Explanation: No. of days in a leap year = 366

No. of Mondays = 52

Extra days = $366 - 52 \times 7$

$$= 366 - 364 = 2$$

\therefore Remaining days in the week = $7 - 2 = 5$

\therefore Probability of being 52 Mondays in the leap year = $\frac{5}{7}$

18.

(b) mode

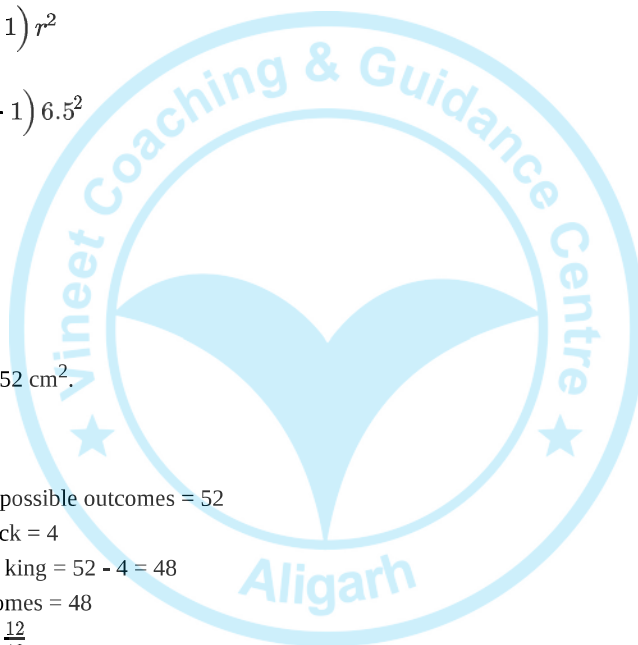
Explanation: The most frequent value in the data is known as the Mode. e.g let us consider the following data set:

3,5,7,5,9,5,8,4 the mode is 5 since it occurs most often in data set.

19.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation: A is false but R is true.



20.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation: A is false but R is true.

Section B

21. Let us assume that $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$ is rational. Then, there exist positive co-primes a and b such that

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\sqrt{7} = \frac{2b}{a}$$

As 2b and a are rational numbers.

Then $\frac{2b}{a}$ is rational number.

But $\sqrt{7}$ is not a rational number.

Since a rational number cannot be equal to an irrational number. Our assumption that $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$ is rational number is wrong.

Hence $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$ is an irrational number

22. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBD$ (By AA similarity)

$$\frac{AB}{CB} = \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{AC}{CD}$$

$$\Rightarrow CB^2 = AB \times BD \dots(i)$$

Similarly $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ACD$

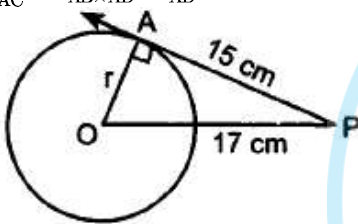
$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{AC}{AD}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC^2 = AB \times AD \dots(ii)$$

By (i) and (ii)

$$\frac{CB^2}{AC^2} = \frac{AB \times BD}{AB \times AD} = \frac{BD}{AD}$$

23.



$$\angle OAP = 90^\circ$$

in $\triangle OAP$,

By applying Pythagoras theorem, we get

$$\Rightarrow 17^2 = r^2 + 15^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 17^2 - 15^2 = (17 - 15)(17 + 15)$$

$$= 2 \times 32$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 64 \Rightarrow r = \pm 8\text{cm}$$

we should not take negative value because length cannot be negative.

$$\Rightarrow r = 8\text{cm}$$

24. We have,

$$\text{L.H.S} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \quad [\because 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta]$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \cot \theta \quad [\because \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta]$$

= R.H.S

Hence proved.

OR

$$3 \tan \theta = 4 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

Given,

$$= \frac{3 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{3 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{3 \tan \theta + 2}{3 \tan \theta - 2} \text{ [Dividing numerator and denominator by } \cos \theta \text{]}$$

$$= \frac{\left(3 \times \frac{4}{3} + 2\right)}{\left(3 \times \frac{4}{3} - 2\right)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

25. Area of quadrant = $\frac{1}{4}\pi(7)^2 = \frac{49}{4}\pi \text{ cm}^2$
 Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 3 = \frac{21}{2} \text{ cm}^2$
 Area of shaded region = $\frac{49}{4}\pi - \frac{21}{2}$
 $= \frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{7}{2}\pi - 3 \right) \text{ cm}^2$ or 28 cm^2

OR

The hour hand covers 4 complete circles in 2 days (48 hours)

$$\text{Distance} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 4 \times 4$$

$$= 100.57 \text{ cm}$$

The minute hand covers = 48 Circles in 2 days (Each hour = 1 circle)

$$\text{Distance} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 6 \times 48$$

$$= 1810.23 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Total distance} = 100.57 + 1810.23$$

$$= 1910.8 \text{ cm}$$

Section C

26. In order to arrange the books as required, we have to find the largest number that divides 96,240 and 336 exactly. Clearly, such a number is their HCF.

We have,

$$96 = 2^5 \times 3,$$

$$240 = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$336 = 2^4 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$\therefore \text{HCF of } 96, 240 \text{ and } 336 \text{ is } 2^4 \times 3 = 48$$

So, there must be 48 books in each stack.

$$\therefore \text{Number of stacks of Biography books} = \frac{96}{48} = 2$$

$$\text{Number of stacks of Mystery books} = \frac{240}{48} = 5$$

$$\text{Number of stacks of Self-help books} = \frac{336}{48} = 7$$

27. Let the given polynomial is $p(x) = x^2 + 7x + 7$

$$\text{Here, } a = 1, b = 7, c = 7$$

$$\therefore \alpha, \beta \text{ are both zeroes of } p(x)$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = -7 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = 7 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Now,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} - 2\alpha\beta$$

$$= \frac{-7}{7} - 2 \times 7$$

$$= -1 - 14$$

$$= -15$$

Hence the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - 2\alpha\beta$ is - 15.

28. The given system of equation is

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{5} = 4 \dots(1)$$

$$\frac{x}{7} + \frac{y}{15} = 3 \dots(2)$$

Multiplying equation (2) by 3, we get

$$\frac{3x}{7} + \frac{y}{5} = 9 \dots(3)$$

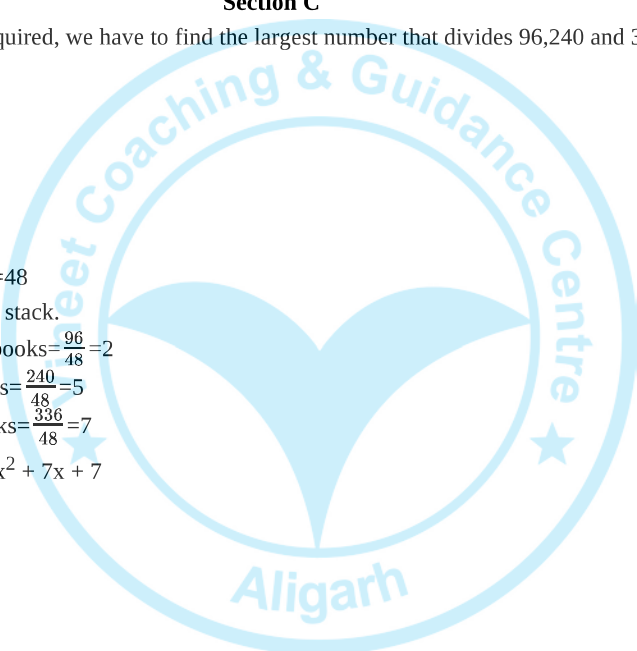
Adding equation (1) and equation (3), we get

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3x}{7} = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13}{14}x = 13 \Rightarrow x = \frac{13 \times 14}{13} = 14$$

Substituting this value of x in equation (2), we get

$$\frac{14}{7} + \frac{y}{15} = 3$$



$$\Rightarrow 2 + \frac{y}{15} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{15} = 3 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{15} = 1 \Rightarrow y = 15$$

So, the solution of the given system of equations is

$$x = 14, y = 15$$

Verification ; Substituting $x = 14, y = 15$.

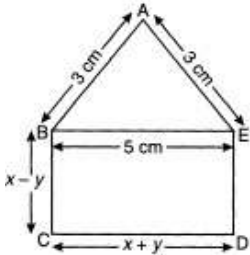
We find that both the equations (1) and (2) are satisfied as shown below;

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{5} = \frac{14}{2} - \frac{15}{5} = 7 - 3 = 4$$

$$\frac{x}{7} + \frac{y}{15} = \frac{14}{7} + \frac{15}{15} = 2 + 1 = 3$$

Hence, the solution is correct.

OR



Since $BC \parallel DE$ and $BE \parallel CD$ with $BC \perp CD$, BCDE is a rectangle.

Since, $BE = CD$

$$\therefore x + y = 5 \dots(i)$$

Also, $DE = BC = x - y$

Since, perimeter of ABCDE is 21

$$\therefore AB + BC + CD + DE + EA = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + x - y + x + y + x - y + 3 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 + 3x - y = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - y = 15 \dots(ii)$$

Adding eqns. (i) and (ii), we get

$$4x = 20$$

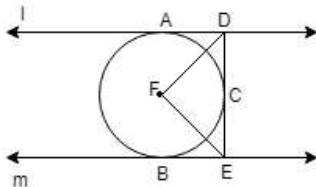
$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

On substituting the value of x in (i), we get

$$y = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 5 \text{ and } y = 0.$$

29.



Since tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal. Therefore, $DA = DC$.

Thus, in triangles ADF and DFC, we have

$$DA = DC$$

$$DF = DF \text{ [Common]}$$

$$AF = CF \text{ (radii of the circle)}$$

So, by SSS-criterion of congruence, we obtain

$$\triangle ADF \cong \triangle DFC$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADF = \angle CDF$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 2\angle CDF \dots(i)$$

Similarly, we can prove that

$$\angle BEF = \angle CEF$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle CEB = 2\angle CEF \dots(ii)$$

Now, $\angle ADC + \angle CEB = 180^\circ$ (Sum of the interior angles on the same side of transversal is 180°)

$$\Rightarrow 2\angle CDF + 2\angle CEF = 180^\circ \text{ [Using equations (i) and (ii)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle CDF + \angle CEF = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 180^\circ - \angle DFE = 90^\circ \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \because \angle CDF, \angle CEF \text{ and } \angle DFE \text{ are angles of a triangle} \\ \therefore \angle CDF + \angle CEF + \angle DFE = 180^\circ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle DFE = 90^\circ$$

OR

Let NM be chord of circle with centre C.

Let tangents at M and N meet at the point O.

Since OM is a tangent

$$\therefore MO \perp CM \text{ i.e. } \angle OMC = 90^\circ$$

\therefore ON is a tangent

$$\therefore ON \perp CN \text{ i.e. } \angle ONC = 90^\circ$$

Again in $\triangle CMN$, $CM = CN = r$

$$\therefore \angle CMN = \angle CNM$$

$$\therefore \angle OMC - \angle CMN = \angle ONC - \angle CNM$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle OML \cong \angle ONL$$

Thus, tangents make equal angle with the chord.

30. LHS

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta(1 + \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta(1 - \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta(1 + \cos \theta)} \quad [\text{taking LCM}] \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta - \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{\cos \theta(1 - \cos^2 \theta)} \quad [\text{Since, } (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2] \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta} \quad [\text{Since, } \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1] \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta} \\ &= \cot \theta + \sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta \\ &= \text{RHS.} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Proved.

31.

| Class Interval | Frequency | Cumulative Frequency |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 0 - 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 10 - 20 | 16 | 24 |
| 20 - 30 | 36 | 60 |
| 30 - 40 | 34 | 94 |
| 40 - 50 | 6 | 100 |

$$\text{Here, } N = 100 \Rightarrow \frac{N}{2} = 50$$

The cumulative frequency just greater than 50 is 60.

Hence, median class is 20 - 30.

$\therefore l = 20$, $h = 10$, $f = 36$, $cf = \text{cf of preceding class} = 24$

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

$$= 20 + \left\{ 10 \times \frac{(50 - 24)}{36} \right\}$$

$$= 20 + \left\{ 10 \times \frac{26}{36} \right\}$$

$$= 20 + 7.22$$

$$= 27.2$$

Thus, the median of the data is 27.2.

Section D

32. In equation $(m + 1)y^2 - 6(m + 1)y + 3(m + 9) = 0$

$$A = m + 1, B = -6(m + 1), C = 3(m + 9)$$

$$\text{For equal roots, } D = B^2 - 4AC = 0$$

$$36(m + 1)^2 - 4(m + 1) \times 3(m + 9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(m^2 + 2m + 1) - (m + 1)(m + 9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m^2 - 4m - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 3m + m - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m(m - 3) + 1(m - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m - 3)(m + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore m = -1, 3$$

Neglecting $m \neq -1$

$$\therefore m = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{the equation becomes } 4y^2 - 24y + 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 6y + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 3)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 3) = 0 \text{ and } (y - 3) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{roots are } y = 3, 3$$

OR

Let the present age of father be x years.

Son's present age = $(45 - x)$ years.

Five years ago:

Father's age = $(x - 5)$ years

Son's age = $(45 - x - 5)$ years = $(40 - x)$ years.

According to question,

$$\therefore (x - 5)(40 - x) = 124$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x - x^2 - 200 + 5x = 124$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 45x + 324 = 0$$

Splitting the middle term,

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 36x - 9x + 324 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 36) - 9(x - 36) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 9)(x - 36) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9, \text{ or } 36$$

We can't take father age as 9 years

So, $x = 36$, we have

Father's present age = 36 years

Son's present age = 9 years

Hence, Father's present age = 36 years and Son's present age = 9 years.

33. Given $\triangle ABC$ in which $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ and DEFG is a square.

Proof

i. In $\triangle AGF$ and $\triangle DBG$, we have

$$\angle GAF = \angle BDG = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle AGF = \angle DBG \text{ [corresponding angles]}$$

$$[\because GF \parallel BC \text{ and } AB \text{ is the transversal}]$$

$$\therefore \triangle AGF \sim \triangle DBG$$

ii. In $\triangle AGF$ and $\triangle EFC$, we have

$$\angle FAG = \angle CEF = 90^\circ$$

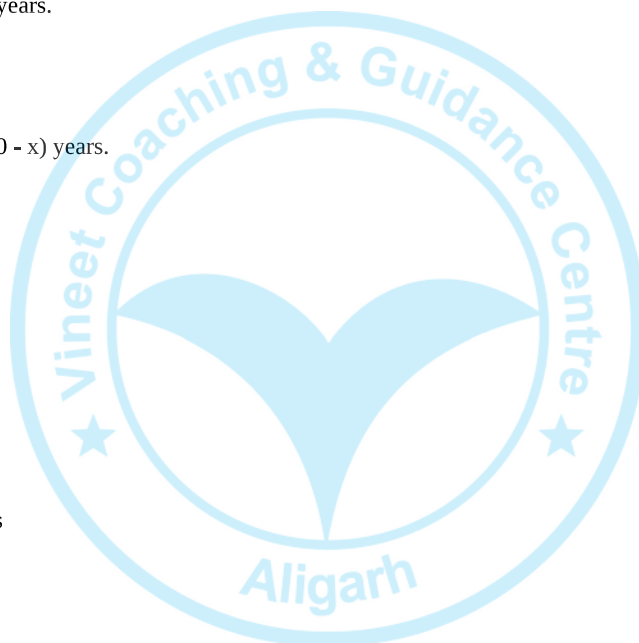
$$\angle GFA = \angle FCE \text{ [corresponding angles]}$$

$$[\because GF \parallel BC \text{ and } AC \text{ is the transversal}]$$

$$\therefore \triangle AGF \sim \triangle EFC$$

iii. $\triangle DBG \sim \triangle AGF$ and $\triangle AGF \sim \triangle EFC$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle DBG \sim \triangle EFC$$



iv. $\triangle DBG \sim \triangle EFC$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BD}{FE} = \frac{DG}{EC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BD}{DE} = \frac{DE}{EC} \quad [\because DG = DE \text{ and } FE = DE].$$

$$\text{Hence, } DE^2 = BD \times EC.$$

34. According to question

Diameter of the well = 7m

Radius of the well (r) = $\frac{7}{2}$ m = 3.5m and, height of the well (h) = 22.5 m

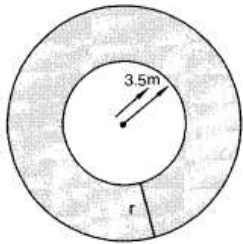
$$\therefore \text{Volume of the earth dug out} = \pi \times (3.5)^2 \times 22.5 \text{ m}^3 = \pi \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{45}{2} \text{ m}^3$$

Let the width of the embankment be r metres. Clearly, embankment forms a cylindrical shell whose inner and outer radii are 3.5 m and $(r + 3.5)$ m respectively and height 1.5 m.

\therefore Volume of the embankment = Area of ring at top \times height of the embankment

$$= \pi \{(r + 3.5)^2 - (3.5)^2\} \times 1.5 \text{ m}^3 = \pi(r + 7) r \times \frac{3}{2} \text{ m}^3$$

But, Volume of the embankment = Volume of the well



$$\Rightarrow \pi r(r + 7) \times \frac{3}{2} = \pi \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{45}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(r + 7) = \frac{49}{4} \times 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r^2 + 28r = 735$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r^2 + 28r - 735 = 0$$

$$4r^2 + 70r - 42r - 735 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2r(2r + 35) - 21(2r + 35) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2r + 35)(2r - 21) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2r + 35 = 0 \text{ or } 2r - 21 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{-35}{2} \text{ or } r = \frac{21}{2}$$

$\frac{-35}{2}$ is negative, hence neglect this value

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{21}{2} = 10.5 \text{ m}$$

Hence, the width of the embankment is 10.5 m



We have;

A Cube,

Cube's $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{Edge}}$, $a = 7$ cm

A Cylinder:

Cylinder's Radius, $r = 2.1$ cm or $r = \frac{21}{10}$ cm

Cylinder's Height, $h = 7$ cm

\therefore A cylinder is scooped out from a cube,

\therefore TSA of the resulting cuboid:

= TSA of whole Cube - $2 \times$ (Area of upper circle or Area of lower circle) + CSA of the scooped out Cylinder

$$= 6a^2 + 2\pi rh - 2 \times (\pi r^2)$$

$$= 6 \times (7)^2 + 2 \times (22 \div 7 \times 2.1 \times 7) - 2 \times [22 \div 7 \times (2.1)^2]$$

$$= 6 \times 49 + (44 \div 7 \times 14.7) - (44 \div 7 \times 4.41)$$

$$= 294 + 92.4 - 27.72$$

$$= 294 + 64.68$$

$$= 358.68 \text{ cm}^2$$

Hence, the total surface area of the remaining solid is 358.68 cm^2

35. Let the missing frequencies are a and b.

| Class Interval | Frequency f_i | Cumulative frequency |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 0 - 5 | 12 | 12 |
| 5 - 10 | a | 12 + a |
| 10 - 15 | 12 | 24 + a |
| 15 - 20 | 15 | 39 + a |
| 20 - 25 | b | 39 + a + b |
| 25 - 30 | 6 | 45 + a + b |
| 30 - 35 | 6 | 51 + a + b |
| 35 - 40 | 4 | 55 + a + b = 70 |

Then, $55 + a + b = 70$

$$a + b = 15 \dots\dots(1)$$

Median is 16, which lies in 15 - 20

So, The median class is 15 - 20

Therefore, $l = 15$, $h = 5$, $N = 70$, $f = 15$ and $cf = 24 + a$

Median is 16, which lies in the class 15 - 20. Hence, median class is 15 - 20.

$$\therefore l = 15, h = 5, f = 15, c.f. = 24 + a$$

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

$$\therefore 16 = 15 + \left\{ 5 \times \frac{(35 - 24 - a)}{15} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = 15 + \left\{ \frac{11 - a}{3} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{11 - a}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = 11 - a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 8$$

$$\text{Now, } 55 + a + b = 70$$

$$\Rightarrow 55 + 8 + b = 70$$

$$\Rightarrow 63 + b = 70$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 7$$

Hence, the missing frequencies are $a = 8$ and $b = 7$.

Section E

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The students of a school decided to beautify the school on an annual day by fixing colourful flags on the straight passage of the school. They have 27 flags to be fixed at intervals of every 2 metre. The flags are stored at the position of the middlemost flag. Ruchi was given the responsibility of placing the flags. Ruchi kept her books where the flags were stored. She could carry only one flag at a time.



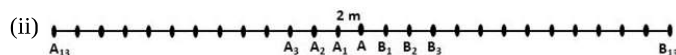
(i) Distance covered in placing 6 flags on either side of center point is $84 + 84 = 168$ m

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

$$\Rightarrow S_6 = \frac{6}{2} [2 \times 4 + (6 - 1) \times 4]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_6 = 3[8 + 20]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_6 = 84$$



Let A be the position of the middle-most flag.

Now, there are 13 flags ($A_1, A_2 \dots A_{12}$) to the left of A and 13 flags ($B_1, B_2, B_3 \dots B_{13}$) to the right of A.

Distance covered in fixing flag to $A_1 = 2 + 2 = 4$ m

Distance covered in fixing flag to $A_2 = 4 + 4 = 8$ m

Distance covered in fixing flag to $A_3 = 6 + 6 = 12$ m

...

Distance covered in fixing flag to $A_{13} = 26 + 26 = 52$ m

This forms an A.P. with,

First term, $a = 4$

Common difference, $d = 4$

and $n = 13$

OR

\therefore Distance covered in fixing 13 flags to the left of A = S_{13}

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

$$\Rightarrow S_{13} = \frac{13}{2}[2 \times 4 + 12 \times 4]$$

$$= \frac{13}{2} \times [8 + 48]$$

$$= \frac{13}{2} \times 56$$

$$= 364$$

Similarly, distance covered in fixing 13 flags to the right of A = 364

Total distance covered by Ruchi in completing the task

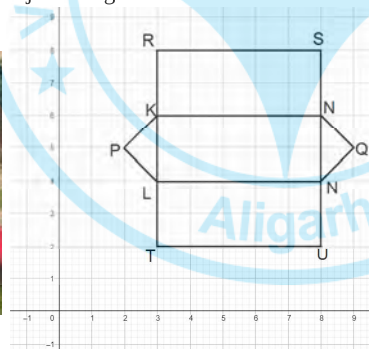
$$= 364 + 364 = 728 \text{ m}$$

(iii) Maximum distance travelled by Ruchi in carrying a flag

$$= \text{Distance from } A_{13} \text{ to A or } B_{13} \text{ to A} = 26 \text{ m}$$

37. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The camping alpine tent is usually made using high-quality canvas and it is waterproof. These alpine tents are mostly used in hilly areas, as the snow will not settle on the tent and make it damp. It is easy to layout and one need not use a manual to set it up. One alpine tent is shown in the figure given below, which has two triangular faces and three rectangular faces. Also, the image of canvas on graph paper is shown in the adjacent figure.



(i) Coordinates of Q are (9, 5).

\therefore Distance of point Q from y-axis = 9 units

(ii) Coordinates of point U are (8, 2).

OR

We have, P(2, 5) and Q(9, 5)

$$\therefore PQ = \sqrt{(2 - 9)^2 + (5 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{49 + 0} = 7 \text{ units}$$

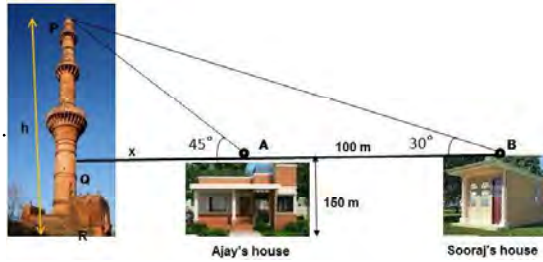
(iii) Length of TU = 5 units and of TL = 2 units

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter of image of a rectangular face} = 2(5 + 2) = 14 \text{ units}$$

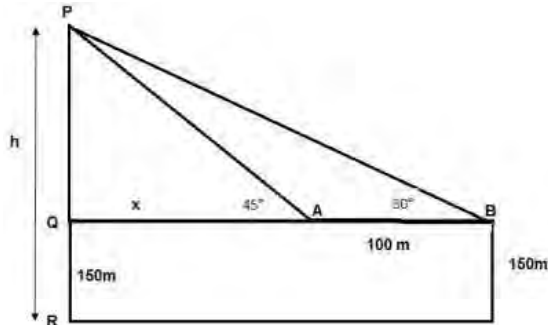
38. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The houses of Ajay and Sooraj are at 100 m distance and the height of their houses is the same as approx 150 m. One big tower was situated near their house. Once both friends decided to measure the height of the tower. They measure the angle of elevation

of the top of the tower from the roof of their houses. The angle of elevation of ajay's house to the tower and sooraj's house to the tower are 45° and 30° respectively as shown in the figure.



(i) The above figure can be redrawn as shown below:



Let $PQ = y$

In $\triangle PQA$,

$$\tan 45 = \frac{PQ}{QA} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$1 = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$x = y \dots (i)$$

In $\triangle PQB$,

$$\tan 30 = \frac{PQ}{QB} = \frac{PQ}{x+100} = \frac{y}{x+100} = \frac{x}{x+100}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x}{x+100}$$

$$x\sqrt{3} = x + 100$$

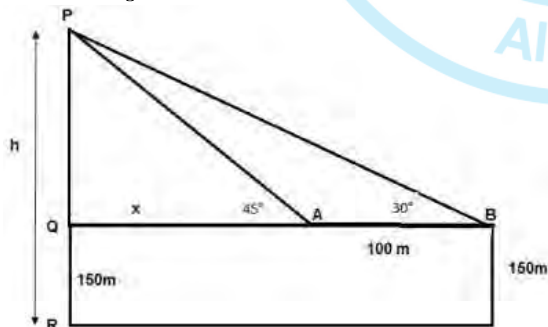
$$x = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}-1} = 136.61 \text{ m}$$

From the figure, height of tower $h = PQ + QR$

$$= x + 150 = 136.61 + 150$$

$$h = 286.61 \text{ m}$$

(ii) The above figure can be redrawn as shown below:

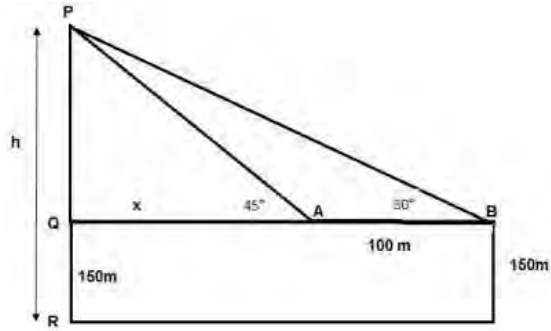


Distance of Sooraj's house from tower = $QA + AB$

$$= x + 100 = 136.61 + 100 = 236.61 \text{ m}$$

OR

The above figure can be redrawn as shown below:

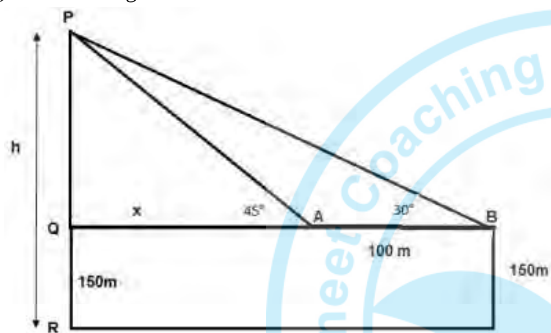


Distance between top of the tower and top of Ajay's house is PA

In $\triangle PQA$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 45^\circ &= \frac{PQ}{PA} \\ \Rightarrow PA &= \frac{PQ}{\sin 45^\circ} \\ \Rightarrow PA &= \frac{y}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2} \times 136.61 \\ \Rightarrow PA &= 193.20 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(iii) The above figure can be redrawn as shown below:



Distance between top of tower and Top of Sooraj's house is PB

In $\triangle PQB$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 30^\circ &= \frac{PQ}{PB} \\ \Rightarrow PB &= \frac{PQ}{\sin 30^\circ} \\ \Rightarrow PB &= \frac{y}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \times 136.61 \\ \Rightarrow PB &= 273.20 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$