

**MATHEMATICS STANDARD – Code No.041**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**CLASS – X (2025-26)**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time: 3 hours**


**General Instructions:**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

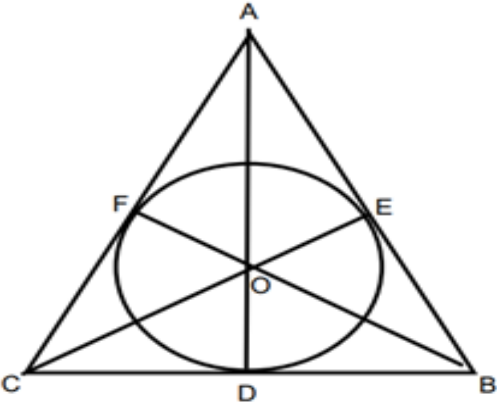
1. This question paper contains 38 questions. All Questions are compulsory.
2. This Question Paper is divided into 5 Sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A, Question numbers 1-18 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and questions no. 19 and 20 are Assertion- Reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. In Section B, Question numbers 21-25 are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 02 marks each.
5. In Section C, Question numbers 26-31 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 03 marks each.
6. In Section D, Question numbers 32-35 are long answer (LA) type questions, carrying 05 marks each.
7. In Section E, Question numbers 36-38 are case study-based questions carrying 4 marks each with sub parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice in 2 questions of Section B, 2 questions of Section C and 2 questions of Section D has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in all the 2 marks questions of Section E.
9. Draw neat and clean figures wherever required. Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$  wherever required if not stated.
10. Use of calculators is not allowed.

**(Section A)**  
**Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.**

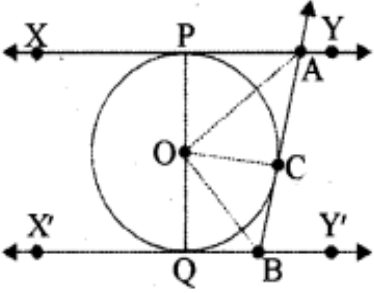
Q.No.	Questions	Marks
1.	If $a = 2^2 \times 3^x$ , $b = 2^2 \times 3 \times 5$ , $c = 2^2 \times 3 \times 7$ and $\text{LCM}(a, b, c) = 3780$ , then $x$ is equal to (A) 1                      (B) 2                      (C) 3                      (D) 0	1
2.	The shortest distance (in units) of the point (2,3) from y-axis is (A) 2                      (B) 3                      (C) 5                      (D) 1	1
3.	If the lines given by $3x + 2ky = 2$ and $2x + 5y + 1 = 0$ are not parallel, then $k$ has to be (A) $\frac{15}{4}$ (B) $\neq \frac{15}{4}$ (C) any rational number                      (D) any rational number having 4 as denominator	1

4.	A quadrilateral ABCD is drawn to circumscribe a circle. If BC=7cm, CD=4cm and AD=3cm, then the length of AB is (A) 3cm (B) 4cm (C) 6cm (D) 7cm	1
5.	If $\sec\theta + \tan\theta = x$ , then $\sec\theta - \tan\theta$ will be (A) $x$ (B) $x^2$ (C) $\frac{2}{x}$ (D) $\frac{1}{x}$	1
6.	Which one of the following is not a quadratic equation? (A) $(x+2)^2 = 2(x+3)$ (B) $x^2 + 3x = (-1)(1-3x)^2$ (C) $x^3 - x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^3$ (D) $(x+2)(x+1) = x^2 + 2x + 3$	1
7.	<p>Given below is the picture of the Olympic rings made by taking five congruent circles of radius 1cm each, intersecting in such a way that the chord formed by joining the point of intersection of two circles is also of length 1cm. Total area of all the dotted regions (assuming the thickness of the rings to be negligible) is</p>  <p>(A) <math>4\left[\frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \text{ cm}^2</math> (B) <math>\left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \text{ cm}^2</math> (C) <math>4\left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \text{ cm}^2</math> (D) <math>8\left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates</b> The area of the circle that can be inscribed in a square of 6 cm is (A) <math>36\pi \text{ cm}^2</math> (B) <math>18\pi \text{ cm}^2</math> (C) <math>12\pi \text{ cm}^2</math> (D) <math>9\pi \text{ cm}^2</math></p>	1
8.	A pair of dice is tossed. The probability of not getting the sum eight is (A) $\frac{5}{36}$ (B) $\frac{31}{36}$ (C) $\frac{5}{18}$ (D) $\frac{5}{9}$	1
9.	If $2\sin 5x = \sqrt{3}$ , $0^\circ \leq x \leq 90^\circ$ , then $x$ is equal to (A) $10^\circ$ (B) $12^\circ$ (C) $20^\circ$ (D) $50^\circ$	1
10.	The sum of two numbers is 1215 and their HCF is 81, then the possible pairs of such numbers are (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5	1

11.	If the area of the base of a right circular cone is $51\text{cm}^2$ and it's volume is $85\text{cm}^3$ , then the height of the cone is given as (A) $\frac{5}{6}\text{cm}$ (B) $\frac{5}{3}\text{cm}$ (C) $\frac{5}{2}\text{cm}$ (D) $5\text{cm}$	1
12.	If zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ ( $a, c \neq 0$ ) are equal, then (A) $c$ and $b$ must have opposite signs (B) $c$ and $a$ must have opposite signs (C) $c$ and $b$ must have same signs (D) $c$ and $a$ must have same signs	1
13.	The area (in $\text{cm}^2$ ) of a sector of a circle of radius $21\text{cm}$ cut off by an arc of length $22\text{cm}$ is (A) 441 (B) 321 (C) 231 (D) 221	1
14.	If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ , $AB=6\text{cm}$ , $DE=9\text{cm}$ , $EF=6\text{cm}$ and $FD=12\text{cm}$ , then the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$ is (A) $28\text{cm}$ (B) $28.5\text{cm}$ (C) $18\text{cm}$ (D) $23\text{cm}$	1
15.	If the probability of the letter chosen at random from the letters of the word "Mathematics" to be a vowel is $\frac{2}{2x+1}$ , then $x$ is equal to (A) $\frac{4}{11}$ (B) $\frac{9}{4}$ (C) $\frac{11}{4}$ (D) $\frac{4}{9}$	1
16.	The points $A(9,0)$ , $B(9, -6)$ , $C(-9,0)$ and $D(-9,6)$ are the vertices of a (A) Square (B) Rectangle (C) Parallelogram (D) Trapezium	1
17.	The median of a set of 9 distinct observation is 20.5. If each of the observations of a set is increased by 2, then the median of a new set (A) is increased by 2 (B) is decreased by 2 (C) is two times the original number (D) Remains same as that of original observations	1
18.	The length of a tangent drawn to a circle of radius $9\text{cm}$ from a point at a distance of $41\text{cm}$ from the centre of the circle is (A) $40\text{cm}$ (B) $9\text{cm}$ (C) $41\text{cm}$ (D) $50\text{cm}$	1
	<p><b>DIRECTIONS:</b> In the question number 19 and 20, a statement of <b>Assertion (A)</b> is followed by a statement of <b>Reason (R)</b>.</p> <p><b>Choose the correct option:</b></p> <p>(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 and reason (R) is not the explanation of assertion (A)  (C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.  (D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.</p>	

19.	<b>Assertion (A):</b> The number $5^n$ cannot end with the digit 0, where $n$ is a natural number <b>Reason (R):</b> A number ends with 0, if its prime factorization contains both 2 and 5	1
20.	<b>Assertion (A):</b> If $\cos A + \cos^2 A = 1$ , then $\sin^2 A + \sin^4 A = 1$ <b>Reason (R):</b> $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$	1
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Section – B)</b>  <b>Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.</b></p>		
21.(A)	The A.P 8, 10, 12,..... has 60 terms. Find the sum of last 10 terms.	2
(B)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> Find the middle term of A.P 6,13, 20, ....., 230	
22.	If $\sin(A + B) = 1$ and $\cos(A - B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , $0^\circ < A, B < 90^\circ$ , find the measure of angles $A$ and $B$ .	2
23.	If AP and DQ are medians of triangles ABC and DEF respectively, where $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ , then prove that $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AP}{DQ}$	2
24.(A)	A horse, a cow and a goat are tied, each by ropes of length 14m, at the corners A, B and C respectively, of a grassy triangular field ABC with sides of lengths 35m, 40m and 50 m. Find the area of grass field that can be grazed by them.	2
(B)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> Find the area of the major segment (in terms of $\pi$ ) of a circle of radius 5cm, formed by a chord subtending an angle of $90^\circ$ at the centre.	
25.	<p>A <math>\triangle ABC</math> is drawn to circumscribe a circle of radius 4 cm such that the segments BD and DC are of lengths 10 cm and 8 cm respectively. Find the lengths of the sides AB and AC, if it is given that <math>\text{ar}(\triangle ABC) = 90\text{cm}^2</math></p>  <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates:</b></p> <p>A circle is inscribed in a right-angled triangle ABC, right angled at B. If <math>BC=7\text{cm}</math> and <math>AB=24\text{cm}</math>, find the radius of the circle</p>	2

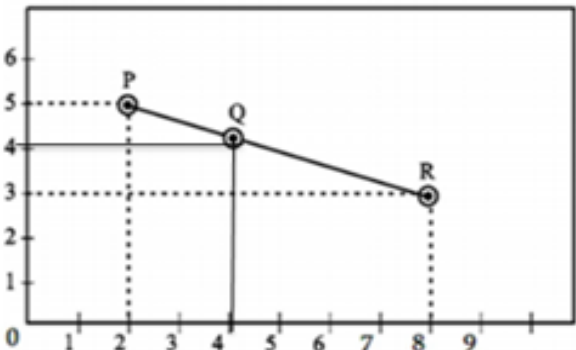
**(Section – C)**  
**Section C consists of 6 questions of 3 marks each.**

<p><b>26.</b></p>	<p>In Figure, XY and X'Y' are two parallel tangents to a circle with centre O and another tangent AB with point of contact C intersecting XY at A and X'Y' at B. Prove that <math>\angle AOB = 90^\circ</math></p>  <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates:</b></p> <p>Two tangents PA and PB are drawn to a circle with centre O from an external point P. Prove that <math>\angle APB = 2(\angle OAB)</math></p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>27.</b></p>	<p>In a workshop, the number of teachers of English, Hindi and Science are 36, 60 and 84 respectively. Find the minimum number of rooms required, if in each room the same number of teachers are to be seated and all of them being of the same subject.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>28.</b></p>	<p>Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial <math>2x^2 - (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}</math> and verify the relationship between the zeroes and coefficients of the polynomial.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>29.</b></p>	<p>If <math>\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{3}</math>, then prove that <math>\tan\theta + \cot\theta = 1</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Prove that <math>\frac{\cos A - \sin A + 1}{\cos A + \sin A - 1} = \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A</math></p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>30.</b></p>	<p>On a particular day, Vidhi and Unnati couldn't decide on who would get to drive the car. They had one coin each and flipped their coin exactly three times. The following was agreed upon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If Vidhi gets two heads in a row, she would drive the car</li> <li>2. If Unnati gets a head immediately followed by a tail, she would drive the car.</li> </ol> <p>Who has greater probability to drive the car that day? Justify your answer.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>31.(A)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(B)</b></p>	<p>The monthly income of Aryan and Babban are in the ratio 3:4 and their monthly expenditures are in ratio 5:7. If each saves ₹ 15,000 per month, find their monthly incomes.</p> <p>Solve the following system of equations graphically:  <math>2x + y = 6</math>, <math>2x - y - 2 = 0</math>. Find the area of the triangle so formed by two lines and x - axis.</p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates:</b></p> <p>Five years hence, fathers age will be three times the age of son. Five years ago, father was seven times as old as his son. Find their present ages.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>

**(Section – D)**

**Section D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each**

32.	A train travels at a certain average speed for a distance of 63km and then travels at a distance of 72km at an average speed of 6km/hr more than its original speed. If it takes 3 hours to complete the total journey, what is the original average speed?	5														
33.	<p>Prove that if a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.</p> <p>Hence in <math>\Delta PQR</math>, prove that a line <math>\ell</math> intersects the sides PQ and PR of a <math>\Delta PQR</math> at L and M respectively such that <math>LM \parallel QR</math>. If <math>PL = 5.7\text{cm}</math>, <math>PQ=15.2\text{cm}</math> and <math>MR=5.5\text{cm}</math>, then find the length of PM (in cm)</p>	5														
34.(A)	From a solid right circular cone, whose height is 6cm and radius of base is 12cm, a right circular cylindrical cavity of height 3cm and radius 4cm is hollowed out such that bases of cone and cylinder form concentric circles. Find the surface area of the remaining solid in terms of $\pi$ .	5														
	OR															
(B)	An empty cone of radius 3cm and height 12cm is filled with ice-cream such that the lower part of the cone which is $(\frac{1}{6})^{\text{th}}$ of the volume of the cone is unfilled (empty) but a hemisphere is formed on the top. Find the volume of the ice-cream.															
35.(A)	<p>If the mode of the following distribution is 55, then find the value of <math>x</math>. Hence, find the mean.</p> <table><tr><td>Class Interval</td><td>0 – 15</td><td>15 – 30</td><td>30 – 45</td><td>45 – 60</td><td>60 – 75</td><td>75 – 90</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>10</td><td>7</td><td><math>x</math></td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>12</td></tr></table>	Class Interval	0 – 15	15 – 30	30 – 45	45 – 60	60 – 75	75 – 90	Frequency	10	7	$x$	15	10	12	5
Class Interval	0 – 15	15 – 30	30 – 45	45 – 60	60 – 75	75 – 90										
Frequency	10	7	$x$	15	10	12										
	OR															
(B)	<p>A survey regarding heights (in cm) of 51 girls of class X of a school was conducted and the following data was obtained:</p> <table><tr><th>Heights (in cm)</th><th>Number of girls</th></tr><tr><td>less than 140</td><td>04</td></tr><tr><td>less than 145</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>less than 150</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>less than 155</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>less than 160</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>less than 165</td><td>51</td></tr></table> <p>Find the median height of girls. If mode of the above distribution is 148.05, find the mean using empirical formula.</p>	Heights (in cm)	Number of girls	less than 140	04	less than 145	11	less than 150	29	less than 155	40	less than 160	46	less than 165	51	
Heights (in cm)	Number of girls															
less than 140	04															
less than 145	11															
less than 150	29															
less than 155	40															
less than 160	46															
less than 165	51															

<p align="center"><b>(Section – E)</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Section E consists of 3 case study-based questions of 4 marks each.</b></p>		
36.	<p>In a class, the teacher asks every student to write an example of A.P. Two boys Aryan and Roshan writes the progression as <math>-5, -2, 1, 4, \dots</math> and <math>187, 184, 181, \dots</math> respectively. Now the teacher asks his various students the following questions on progression.</p> <p>Help the students to find answers for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find the sum of the common difference of two progressions.</li> <li>Find the 34<sup>th</sup> term of progression written by Roshan.</li> <li>(A) Find the sum of first 10 terms of the progression written by Aryan.</li> </ol> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(B) Which term of the progressions will have the same value?</p>	<p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">2</p>
37.	<p>A group of class X students goes to picnic during winter holidays. The position of three friends Aman, Kirti and Chahat are shown by the points P, Q and R</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find the distance between P and R.</li> <li>Is Q, the midpoint of PR? Justify by finding midpoint of PR.</li> <li>(A) Find the point on x-axis which is equidistant from P and Q.</li> </ol> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(B) Let S be a point which divides the line joining PQ in ratio 2:3. Find the coordinates of S.</p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates:</b></p> <p>A group of class X students goes to picnic during winter holidays. Aman, Kirti and Chahat are three friends. The position of three friends Aman, Kirti and Chahat are shown by the points P, Q and R.</p> <p>The co-ordinates of P (2,5), Q (4,4) and R (8,3) are given.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find the distance between P and R.</li> <li>Is Q the midpoint of PR? Justify by finding midpoint of PR.</li> <li>(A) Find the point on x-axis which is equidistant from P and Q.</li> </ol> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(B) Let S be a point which divides the line joining PQ in ratio 2:3. Find the coordinates of S.</p>	<p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">2</p>






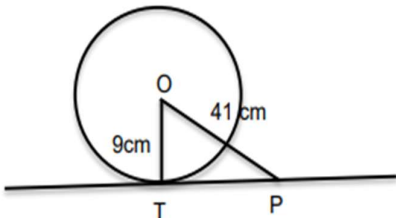
**MATHEMATICS STANDARD – Code No.041**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**CLASS – X (2025-26)**

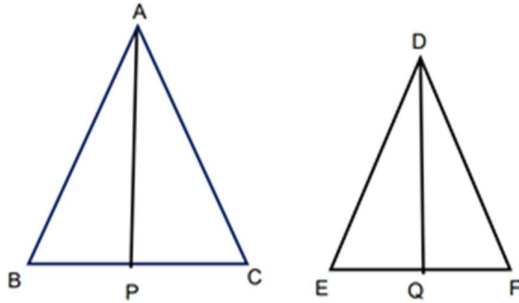
**Maximum Marks: 80**

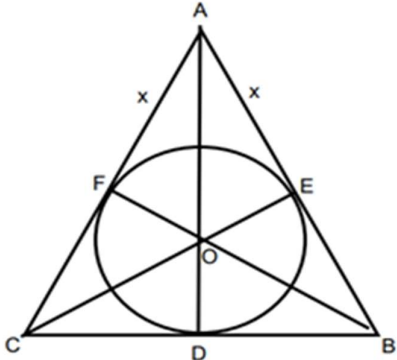
**Time: 3 hours**

Q.No.	Section A	Marks
1.	(C) 3 $LCM(a, b, c) = 2^2 \times 3^x \times 5 \times 7 = 3780$ $140 \times 3^x = 3780$ $3^x = 27 = 3^3$ $x = 3$	1
2.	(A) 2 As shortest distance from (2, 3) to y-axis is the x coordinate, i.e., 2.	1
3.	(B) $k \neq \frac{15}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2} \neq \frac{2k}{5}$ , hence $k \neq \frac{15}{4}$	1
4.	(C) 6cm $AB + CD = AD + BC$ $AB + 4 = 3 + 7$ $AB = 6\text{cm}$	1
5.	(D) $\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{\sec\theta + \tan\theta} = \frac{(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)}{(\sec\theta + \tan\theta)(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)} = \frac{(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)}{1} = \sec\theta - \tan\theta$	1
6.	(D) $(x + 2)(x + 1) = x^2 + 2x + 3$ , so, $x^2 + 3x + 2 = x^2 + 2x + 3$ gives $x - 1 = 0$ It's not a quadratic equation.	1
7.	D) $8\left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \text{ cm}^2$  Required Area = $8 \times$ area of one segment (with $r = 1\text{cm}$ and $\theta = 60^\circ$ ) $= 8 \times \left( \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \pi \times 1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1^2 \right)$ $= 8\left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \text{ cm}^2$	1

	<b>For Visually Impaired candidates:</b> (D) $9\pi\text{cm}^2$ area of circle $=\pi(3^2)$ $=9\pi\text{ cm}^2$	
8.	(B) $\frac{31}{36}$ Probability of getting sum 8 is $\frac{5}{36}$ Probability of not getting sum 8 is $\frac{31}{36}$	1
9.	(B) $12^\circ$ $\sin 5x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ So, $5x = 60^\circ$ And hence $x = 12^\circ$	1
10.	(C) 4 Since HCF=81, the numbers can be $81x$ and $81y$ $81x + 81y = 1215$ $x + y = 15$ which gives four pairs as (1,14), (2,13), (4,11), (7,8)	1
11.	(D) 5cm $\pi r^2 = 51$ $V = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi r^2 \times h$ $85 = \frac{1}{3} \times 51 \times h$ $h = \frac{85}{17} = 5\text{cm}$	1
12.	(D) As for equal roots to the corresponding equation, $b^2 = 4ac$ Hence $ac = \frac{b^2}{4}$ And hence $ac > 0 \Rightarrow c$ and $a$ must have same signs	1
13.	(C) 231 Area of sector $= \frac{1}{2} \times l \times r$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times 21 = 231\text{cm}^2$	1

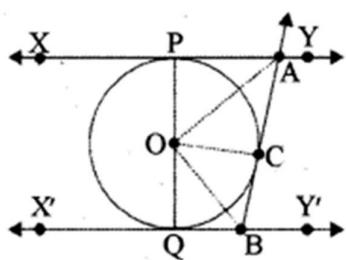
14.	<p>(C) 18cm</p> $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta ABC}{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta DEF}$ $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{\text{Perimeter of } \Delta ABC}{27}$ <p>Perimeter of <math>\Delta ABC = 18\text{cm}</math></p>	1
15.	<p>(B) <math>\frac{9}{4}</math></p> <p>Probability of getting vowels in the word Mathematics is <math>\frac{4}{11}</math>,</p> <p>So, <math>\frac{2}{2x+1} = \frac{4}{11}</math></p> <p><math>\Rightarrow x = \frac{9}{4}</math></p>	1
16.	<p>(C) Parallelogram</p> <p>By visualising the figure by plotting points in co-ordinate plane it can be concluded it is a Parallelogram.</p>	1
17.	<p>(A) median is increased by 2</p>	1
18.	<p>(A) 40cm</p>  <p>Since, tangent is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact  In <math>\Delta OPT</math>, right angled at T  <math>OP^2 = OT^2 + TP^2</math>  <math>41^2 = 9^2 + TP^2</math>  <math>TP^2 = 1681 - 81 = 1600</math>  <math>TP = 40\text{cm}</math></p>	1
19.	<p>(A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)</p>	1
20.	<p>(A)</p> <p><math>\cos A + \cos^2 A = 1</math> -----(i)</p> <p>gives <math>\cos A = \sin^2 A</math> -----(ii) (using <math>\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1</math>)</p> <p>Substituting value of <math>\cos A</math> from (ii) in (i)</p> <p><math>\sin^2 A + \sin^4 A = 1</math></p> <p><math>\therefore</math> Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)</p>	1

(Section – B)		
21. (A)	$n = 60, a = 8 \text{ and } d = 2$ $t_{60} = 8 + 59(2) = 126$ $t_{51} = 108$ Hence $t_{51} + t_{52} + \dots + t_{60} = \frac{10}{2}(108 + 126) = 1170$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ <b>1</b>
(B)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> $230 = 6 + (n - 1)7 \text{ gives } n = 33$ $\therefore \text{Middle Term} = t_{17} = 6 + (16)(7) = 118$	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
22.	$A + B = 90^\circ \text{ and } A - B = 30^\circ$ $A = 60^\circ \text{ and } B = 30^\circ$	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
23.	 <p><math>\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF</math></p> $\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF}$ $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{2B}{2EQ} \text{ (AP and DQ are the medians)}$ $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ}$ <p>In <math>\triangle ABP</math> and <math>\triangle DEQ</math></p> $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ}$ <p><math>\angle B = \angle E</math> (<math>\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF</math>)</p> $\Rightarrow \triangle ABP \sim \triangle DEQ$ <p>Hence, <math>\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AP}{DQ}</math></p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
24.(A)	<p>area of grass field that can be grazed by them</p> $= \frac{\theta_1}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2 + \frac{\theta_2}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2 + \frac{\theta_3}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$ $= \frac{\pi r^2}{360^\circ} (\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$ $= \frac{\pi r^2}{360^\circ} \times 180^\circ$ $= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{14 \times 14}{2}$ $= 308 \text{ m}^2$	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>

(B)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Area of minor segment = Area of sector – area of triangle</p> $= \frac{90^\circ}{360^\circ} \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times r^2$ $= \left( \frac{25}{4} \pi - \frac{25}{2} \right) \text{ cm}^2$ <p>Area of major segment = Area of circle – Area of minor segment</p> $= \pi 5^2 - \left( \frac{25}{4} \pi - \frac{25}{2} \right)$ $= 25\pi - \frac{25}{4} \pi + \frac{25}{2}$ $= \left( \frac{75}{4} \pi + \frac{25}{2} \right) \text{ cm}^2$	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p>
25.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Let r be the radius of the inscribed circle</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <math>BD=BE=10\text{cm}</math>  <math>CD=CF=8\text{cm}</math>  <math>\text{Let } AF=AE=x</math> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> </div> <p> <math>\text{ar}(\triangle ABC) = \text{ar}(\triangle AOC) + \text{ar}(\triangle BOC) + \text{ar}(\triangle AOB)</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} \times r \times AC + \frac{1}{2} \times r \times BC + \frac{1}{2} \times r \times AB</math>  <math>90 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 (x + 8 + 18 + x + 10)</math>  <math>x = 4.5\text{cm}</math>  <math>\therefore AB = 4.5 + 10 = 14.5\text{cm}</math>  <math>AC = 4.5 + 8 = 12.5\text{cm}</math> </p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <math>AB = 14.5\text{cm}</math>  <math>AC = 12.5\text{cm}</math> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> </div> <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates:</b></p> <p> <math>AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 24^2 + 7^2 = 625</math>  <math>AC = 25\text{cm}</math>  <math>\text{Area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 24 = 84\text{cm}^2 \text{ -----(i)}</math>          Let r = radius of circle  <math>\text{Also, Area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} (24r + 25r + 7r)</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} \times 56 r \text{ -----(ii)}</math>          From (i) and (ii), we get  <math>r = 3\text{cm}</math> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>

**(Section – C)**

**26.**



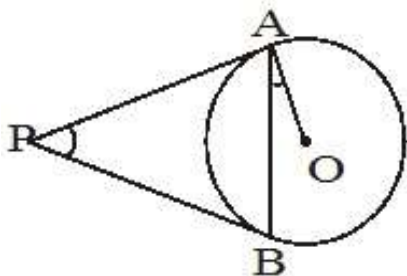
In  $\triangle APO$  and  $\triangle ACO$   
 $AP=AC$  (Tangents from External Point)  
 $AO=AO$  (common)  
 $OP=OC$  (radii)  
 $\triangle APO \cong \triangle ACO$   
 $\angle POQ=180^\circ$  (PQ is the diameter)  
 $\angle POA + \angle COA + \angle QOB + \angle COB = 180^\circ$   
 $2\angle COA + 2\angle COB = 180^\circ$   
 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$

1

1

1

**For Visually Impaired candidates:**



PA=PB (Tangents from external point to a circle)

$$\angle PAB = \angle PBA = x \text{ (angles opposite to equal sides)}$$

In  $\triangle PAB$ ,  $\angle PAB + \angle PBA + \angle APB = 180^\circ$

$$x + x + \angle APB = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle APB = 180^\circ - 2x \text{ -----(i)}$$

Also,

$\angle PAB + \angle OAB = 90^\circ$  (radius is perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact)

$$x + \angle OAB = 90^\circ$$

$$x = 90^\circ - \angle OAB \quad \text{----- (ii)}$$

Substituting (ii) in (i), we get

$$\angle APB = 180^\circ - 2(90^\circ - \angle OAB)$$

$$\angle APB = 2\angle OAB$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

1

1

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

**27.**

$$\text{HCF}(36, 60, 84) = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required number of rooms} &= \frac{36}{12} + \frac{60}{12} + \frac{84}{12} \\ &= 3 + 5 + 7 \\ &= 15\end{aligned}$$

**1 1/2**

1

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

**28.**

$$2x^2 - (1+2\sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}$$

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

$= (2x - 1)(x - \sqrt{2})$  Hence the zeroes are  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\sqrt{2}$ .

Now  $\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+1}{2} = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2}$

1

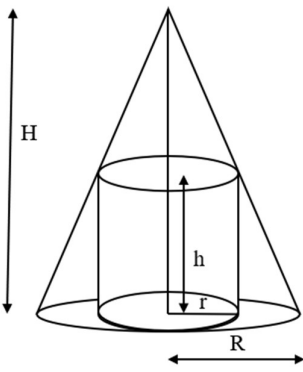
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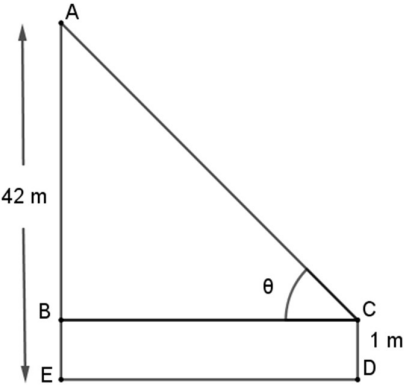
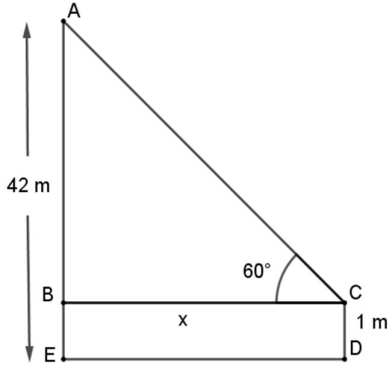


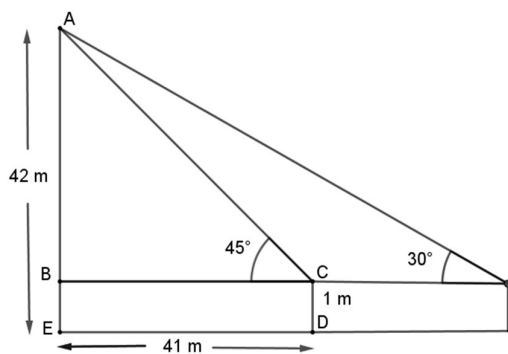
	<p>Hence, the solution is <math>x = 2, y = 2</math></p> <p>Area= 2 sq. units</p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates</b></p> <p>Let the present age of father be <math>x</math> and son be <math>y</math>          So, <math>(x + 5) = 3(y + 5) \Rightarrow x - 3y = 10</math>  <math>x - 5 = 7(y - 5) \Rightarrow x - 7y = -30</math>          So, <math>x = 40, y = 10</math>.          Hence the present ages of father and son are 40 years and 10 years          Respectively</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b></p>
<b>Section D</b>		
<b>32.</b>	<p>Let the original speed of train be <math>x</math> km/hr          Distance = 63km, time(<math>t_1</math>) = <math>\frac{63}{x}</math> hrs          Faster speed = <math>(x + 6)</math> km/hr          time (<math>t_2</math>) = <math>\frac{72}{x+6}</math> hrs          Now <math>t_1 + t_2 = 3</math> hrs</p> <p>So <math>\frac{63}{x} + \frac{72}{x+6} = 3</math></p> <p><math>63(x + 6) + 72x = 3(x + 6)x</math>  <math>135x + 378 = 3x^2 + 18x</math>  <math>3x^2 - 117x - 378 = 0</math>  <math>x^2 - 39x - 126 = 0</math>  <math>x^2 - 42x + 3x - 126 = 0</math> gives <math>(x + 3)(x - 42) = 0</math>          As <math>x</math> can't be negative, so <math>x = 42</math> km/hr</p> <p>The original speed of train = 42 km/hr</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
<b>33.</b>	<p>Correct given, figure and construction          Correct Proof          since LM is parallel to QR          Let PM = <math>x</math>  <math>\frac{PL}{PQ} = \frac{PM}{PR}</math>  <math>\frac{5.7}{15.2} = \frac{x}{x+5.5}</math>  <math>x = PM = 3.3</math>cm</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>2</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>



34.	<div>(A)</div> <div></div> <div>Slant height of the cone <math>L = \sqrt{R^2 + H^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 6^2}</math> <math>= 3\sqrt{20} \text{ cm}</math></div> <div>Curved Surface area of cone <math>= \pi RL = \pi \times 12 \times 3\sqrt{20}</math> <math>= (36\sqrt{20}) \pi \text{ cm}^2</math></div> <div>Area of base circle of cone (= area of outer circle - area of inner circle + top circular area of cylinder) <math>= \pi R^2 = \pi \times (12)^2</math> <math>= 144\pi \text{ cm}^2</math></div> <div>Curved Surface area of cylinder <math>= 2\pi rh = 2\pi \times 4 \times 3</math> <math>= 24 \pi \text{ cm}^2</math></div> <div>Surface area of the remaining solid= Curved surface of cone + area of base circle of cone + curved surface area of cylinder <math>= (36\sqrt{20})\pi + 144\pi + 24\pi</math> <math>= (168 + 36\sqrt{20})\pi \text{ cm}^2</math></div> <div>OR</div> <div>(B) Volume of cone <math>= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 3 \times 3 \times 12 = 36\pi \text{ cm}^3</math></div> <div>Volume of ice-cream in the cone <math>= \frac{5}{6} \times 36\pi \text{ cm}^3 = 30\pi \text{ cm}^3</math></div> <div>Volume of ice-cream in the hemispherical part <math>= \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{2}{3}\pi \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 18\pi \text{ cm}^3</math></div> <div>Total volume of the ice-cream <math>= (30\pi + 18\pi) = 48\pi = 150.86 \text{ cm}^3</math> (approx.)</div>	<div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div> <div>2</div> <div><math>1 + \frac{1}{2}</math></div> <div><math>1 + \frac{1}{2}</math></div>																																
35.	<div>(A) Mode of the frequency distribution = 55</div> <div>Modal class is 45-60. Lower limit is 45 Class Interval (h) = 15</div> <div>Now, Mode <math>= l + \left( \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_0 - f_1 - f_2} \right) \times h</math></div> <div><math>55 = 45 + \frac{15 - x}{30 - x -} \times 5</math></div> <div>So, <math>x = 5</math></div> <div><table><tr><th>CI</th><th><math>f_i</math></th><th><math>x_i</math></th><th><math>f_i x_i</math></th></tr><tr><td>0-15</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>15-30</td><td>7</td><td>22.5</td><td>157.5</td></tr><tr><td>30-45</td><td>5</td><td>37.5</td><td>187.5</td></tr><tr><td>45-60</td><td>15</td><td>52.5</td><td>787.5</td></tr><tr><td>60-75</td><td>10</td><td>67.5</td><td>675</td></tr><tr><td>75-90</td><td>12</td><td>82.5</td><td>990</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>59</td><td></td><td>2872.5</td></tr></table></div> <div>Mean <math>= \bar{x} = \frac{2872.5}{59} = 48.68</math></div>	CI	$f_i$	$x_i$	$f_i x_i$	0-15	10	7.5	75	15-30	7	22.5	157.5	30-45	5	37.5	187.5	45-60	15	52.5	787.5	60-75	10	67.5	675	75-90	12	82.5	990		59		2872.5	<div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div><math>1 \frac{1}{2}</math></div> <div>1</div>
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	<div>OR</div> <div>(B)</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Height (in cm)</th><th>Number of girls</th><th>Class Interval</th><th>frequency</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>less than 140</td><td>04</td><td>135-140</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>less than 145</td><td>11</td><td>140-145</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>less than 150</td><td>29</td><td>145-150</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>less than 155</td><td>40</td><td>150-155</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>less than 160</td><td>46</td><td>155-160</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>less than 165</td><td>51</td><td>160-165</td><td>5</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Median = <math>l + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f}\right) \times h</math> = <math>145 + \left(\frac{\frac{51}{2} - 11}{18}\right) \times 5</math> = 149.03 Median height = 149.03cm  <math>3 \times \text{Median} = \text{Mode} + 2 \times \text{Mean}</math> <math>3 \times 149.03 = 148.05 + 2 \times \text{Mean}</math> Mean = 149.52</div>	Height (in cm)	Number of girls	Class Interval	frequency	less than 140	04	135-140	4	less than 145	11	140-145	7	less than 150	29	145-150	18	less than 155	40	150-155	11	less than 160	46	155-160	6	less than 165	51	160-165	5	<div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div>
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less than 165	51	160-165	5																											
	Section E																													
36.	<div>(i) Common difference of first progression= 3  Common difference of first progression= -3 Sum of common difference=0.</div> <div>(ii) <math>t_{34} = 187 + (34-1)(-3)</math> So, <math>t_{34} = 88</math></div> <div>(iii) (A) Sum = <math>\frac{10}{2} [2(-5) + (10 - 1)(3)]</math> = 85</div> <div>OR</div> <div>(B) <math>-5 + (n-1)3 = 187 + (n-1)(-3)</math> <math>n = 33</math></div>	<div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div>																												

<p>37.</p>	<p>(i)</p> $PR = \sqrt{(8-2)^2 + (3-5)^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$ <p>(ii) Co-ordinates of Q (4,4). The mid-point of PR is (5,4) <math>\therefore</math> Q is not the mid-point of PR</p> <p>(iii) (A) Let the point be (x,0)</p> $\text{So, } \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 25} = \sqrt{(4-x)^2 + 16}$ <p>Hence <math>x = \frac{3}{4}</math>. Therefore the point is <math>(\frac{3}{4}, 0)</math>.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>(B) The coordinates of S will be</p> $\left( \frac{2 \times 4 + 3 \times 2}{2+3}, \frac{2 \times 4 + 3 \times 5}{2+3} \right)$ $= \left( \frac{14}{5}, \frac{23}{5} \right)$	<p>1</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>38.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>(i) Distance from India gate = 41m, Height of monument = 42m, Shreya's height = 1m So, <math>\tan \theta = \frac{41}{41} = 1</math> Angle of elevation = <math>\theta = 45^\circ</math>.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>(ii) Angle of elevation = <math>60^\circ</math> Perpendicular = 41m Let the distance from the India Gate be x m Hence <math>\tan 60^\circ = \frac{41}{x}</math> <math>\Rightarrow x = \frac{41}{\sqrt{3}}</math> <math>\therefore</math> Shreya is standing at a distance of <math>\frac{41\sqrt{3}}{3}</math> m</p> </div> </div>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>



(iii) (A)

Distance from the India Gate = 41 m

Let the distance moved back be  $x$  m

$$\text{Then, } \tan 30^\circ = \frac{41}{41+x}$$

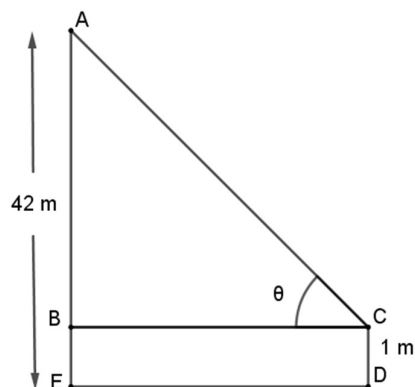
$$x = (41\sqrt{3} - 41) \text{ m} = 41(\sqrt{3} - 1) \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{The distance moved back} = 41(\sqrt{3} - 1) \text{ m}$$

1

1

OR



(B) Let the angle of elevation of be  $\theta$

$$\text{Now, } \tan \theta = \frac{41}{\frac{41}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{This gives } \theta = 60^\circ$$

1

1