



Series WX1YZ/1



SET~1

रोल नं. Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **30/1/1**

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.

गणित (मानक) – सैद्धान्तिक

MATHEMATICS (Standard) – Theory

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



30/1/1

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Page 1

P.T.O.



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

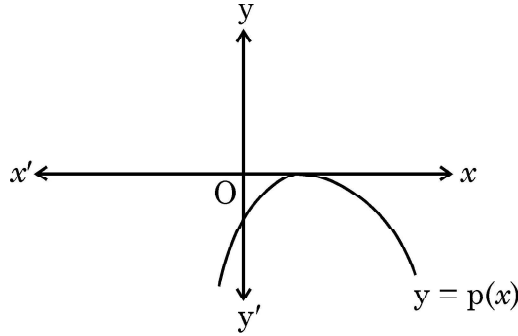
- (i) *This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *This Question Paper is divided into **FIVE** Sections – **Section A, B, C, D** and **E**.*
- (iii) *In Section–**A** question number **1** to **18** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and question number **19 & 20** are Assertion-Reason based questions of **1** mark each.*
- (iv) *In Section–**B** question number **21** to **25** are Very Short-Answer-I (SA-I) type questions of **2** marks each.*
- (v) *In Section–**C** question number **26** to **31** are Short Answer-II (SA-II) type questions carrying **3** marks each.*
- (vi) *In Section–**D** question number **32** to **35** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying **5** marks each.*
- (vii) *In Section–**E** question number **36** to **38** are Case Study / Passage based integrated units of assessment questions carrying **4** marks each. Internal choice is provided in **2** marks question 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** question in Section–**E**.*
- (ix) *Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required if not stated.*
- (x) *Use of calculator is **NOT** allowed.*



खण्ड – क
(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

1. बहुपद $p(x)$ के लिए $y = p(x)$ का ग्राफ दिया गया है। इस ग्राफ से बहुपद $p(x)$ के शून्यकों की संख्या है :



- (A) 3 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 0
2. k का वह मान, जिसके लिए समीकरणों के युग्म $kx = y + 2$ तथा $6x = 2y + 3$ के अपरिमित रूप से अनेक हल होते हैं, है :
- (A) $k = 3$ है। (B) मौजूद नहीं है।
(C) $k = -3$ है। (D) $k = 4$ है।
3. यदि $p - 1$, $p + 1$ और $2p + 3$ एक A.P. के तीन क्रमागत पद हैं, तो p का मान है
- (A) -2 (B) 4
(C) 0 (D) 2
4. बिंदुओं $A(3, 6)$ और $B(-12, -3)$ को जोड़ने वाले रेखाखंड को x -अक्ष किस अनुपात में विभाजित करता है ?
- (A) $1 : 2$ (B) $1 : 4$
(C) $4 : 1$ (D) $2 : 1$

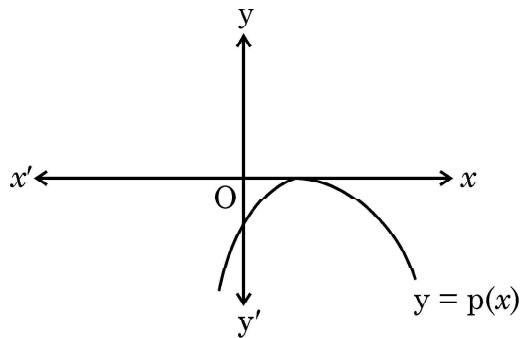




SECTION – A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Each question is of 1 mark.

1. The graph of $y = p(x)$ is given, for a polynomial $p(x)$. The number of zeroes of $p(x)$ from the graph is

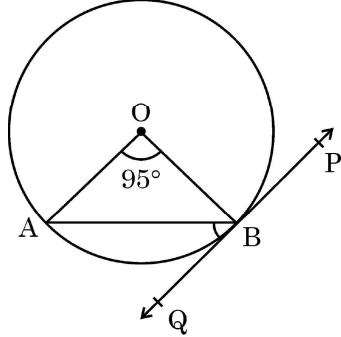


- (A) 3 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 0
2. The value of k for which the pair of equations $kx = y + 2$ and $6x = 2y + 3$ has infinitely many solutions,
- (A) is $k = 3$ (B) does not exist
(C) is $k = -3$ (D) is $k = 4$
3. If $p - 1$, $p + 1$ and $2p + 3$ are in A.P., then the value of p is
- (A) -2 (B) 4
(C) 0 (D) 2
4. In what ratio, does x -axis divide the line segment joining the points $A(3, 6)$ and $B(-12, -3)$?
- (A) $1 : 2$ (B) $1 : 4$
(C) $4 : 1$ (D) $2 : 1$





5. दी गई आकृति में, केंद्र O वाले वृत्त पर PQ एक स्पर्श-रेखा है। यदि $\angle AOB = 95^\circ$ है, तो $\angle ABQ$ का माप होगा :

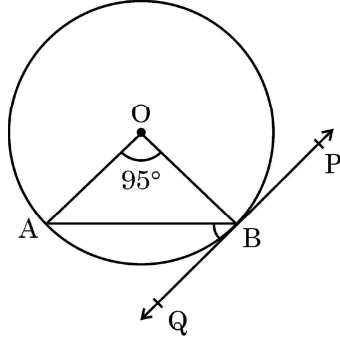


- (A) 47.5° (B) 42.5°
(C) 85° (D) 95°
6. यदि $2 \tan A = 3$ है, तो $\frac{4 \sin A + 3 \cos A}{4 \sin A - 3 \cos A}$ का मान है
(A) $\frac{7}{\sqrt{13}}$ (B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$
(C) 3 (D) मौजूद नहीं है।
7. यदि बहुपद $p(x) = x^2 + x - 1$ के शून्यक α और β हैं, तो $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ बराबर है
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) -1 (D) $-\frac{1}{2}$
8. k का वह न्यूनतम धनात्मक मान, जिसके लिए द्विघात समीकरण $2x^2 + kx - 4 = 0$ के परिमेय मूल हैं, है :
(A) $\pm 2\sqrt{2}$ (B) 2
(C) ± 2 (D) $\sqrt{2}$
9. $\left[\frac{3}{4} \tan^2 30^\circ - \sec^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ \right]$ बराबर है
(A) -1 (B) $\frac{5}{6}$
(C) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{6}$
10. 5 cm ऊँचाई के एक बेलन का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल 94.2 cm^2 है। इस बेलन की त्रिज्या है :
($\pi = 3.14$ लीजिए।)
(A) 2 cm (B) 3 cm
(C) 2.9 cm (D) 6 cm





5. In the given figure, PQ is tangent to the circle centred at O. If $\angle AOB = 95^\circ$, then the measure of $\angle ABQ$ will be



- (A) 47.5° (B) 42.5°
(C) 85° (D) 95°
6. If $2 \tan A = 3$, then the value of $\frac{4 \sin A + 3 \cos A}{4 \sin A - 3 \cos A}$ is
(A) $\frac{7}{\sqrt{13}}$ (B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$
(C) 3 (D) does not exist
7. If α, β are the zeroes of a polynomial $p(x) = x^2 + x - 1$, then $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ equals to
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) -1 (D) $-\frac{1}{2}$
8. The least positive value of k, for which the quadratic equation $2x^2 + kx - 4 = 0$ has rational roots, is
(A) $\pm 2\sqrt{2}$ (B) 2
(C) ± 2 (D) $\sqrt{2}$
9. $\left[\frac{3}{4} \tan^2 30^\circ - \sec^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ \right]$ is equal to
(A) -1 (B) $\frac{5}{6}$
(C) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{6}$
10. Curved surface area of a cylinder of height 5 cm is 94.2 cm^2 . Radius of the cylinder is (Take $\pi = 3.14$)
(A) 2 cm (B) 3 cm
(C) 2.9 cm (D) 6 cm



11. The distribution below gives the marks obtained by 80 students on a test :

Marks	Less than 10	Less than 20	Less than 30	Less than 40	Less than 50	Less than 60
Number of Students	3	12	27	57	75	80

The modal class of this distribution is :

- (A) 10 – 20 (B) 20 – 30
(C) 30 – 40 (D) 50 – 60
12. The curved surface area of a cone having height 24 cm and radius 7 cm, is
(A) 528 cm² (B) 1056 cm²
(C) 550 cm² (D) 500 cm²
13. The distance between the points $(0, 2\sqrt{5})$ and $(-2\sqrt{5}, 0)$ is
(A) $2\sqrt{10}$ units (B) $4\sqrt{10}$ units
(C) $2\sqrt{20}$ units (D) 0
14. Which of the following is a quadratic polynomial having zeroes $\frac{-2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$?
(A) $4x^2 - 9$ (B) $\frac{4}{9}(9x^2 + 4)$
(C) $x^2 + \frac{9}{4}$ (D) $5(9x^2 - 4)$
15. If the value of each observation of a statistical data is increased by 3, then the mean of the data
(A) remains unchanged (B) increases by 3
(C) increases by 6 (D) increases by 3n
16. Probability of happening of an event is denoted by p and probability of non-happening of the event is denoted by q. Relation between p and q is
(A) $p + q = 1$ (B) $p = 1, q = 1$
(C) $p = q - 1$ (D) $p + q + 1 = 0$



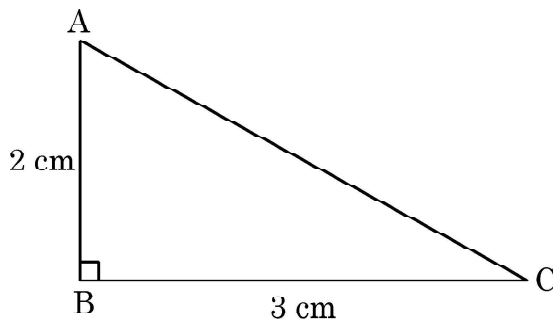
17. A girl calculates that the probability of her winning the first prize in a lottery is 0.08. If 6000 tickets are sold, how many tickets has she bought ?
(A) 40 (B) 240
(C) 480 (D) 750
18. In a group of 20 people, 5 can't swim. If one person is selected at random, then the probability that he/she can swim, is
(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$
(C) 1 (D) $\frac{1}{4}$

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

In Question 19 and 20, an **Assertion (A)** statement is followed by a statement of **Reason (R)**. Select the correct option out of the 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 Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
19. **Assertion (A)** : Point P(0, 2) is the point of intersection of y-axis with the line $3x + 2y = 4$.
Reason (R) : The distance of point P(0, 2) from x-axis is 2 units.

20. **Assertion (A)** : The perimeter of $\triangle ABC$ is a rational number.
Reason (R) : The sum of the squares of two rational numbers is always rational.





खण्ड – ख

(इस खण्ड में अति लघु उत्तरीय (SA-I) प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं।)

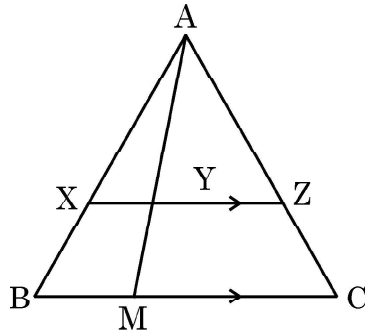
21. (a) समीकरणों $x = 3$ और $y = -4$ का हल ग्राफीय विधि से ज्ञात कीजिए।

अथवा

- (b) ग्राफीय विधि के प्रयोग से, यह जाँच कीजिए कि क्या निम्न समीकरणों का निकाय संगत है या नहीं :

$$x = 0, y = -7$$

22. दी गई आकृति में, $XZ \parallel BC$, $AZ = 3 \text{ cm}$, $ZC = 2 \text{ cm}$, $BM = 3 \text{ cm}$ और $MC = 5 \text{ cm}$ है। XY की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिए।



23. (a) यदि $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{3}$ है, तो $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

अथवा

- (b) यदि $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ और $\cot \beta = \sqrt{3}$ है, तो $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \beta$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

24. वह बड़ी-से-बड़ी संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जिससे 85 और 72 को भाग करने पर क्रमशः शेषफल 1 और 2 आते हैं।

25. एक थैले में 4 लाल, 3 नीली और 2 पीली गेंदे हैं। एक गेंद थैले से यादृच्छया निकाली जाती है। प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए कि यह गेंद (i) लाल है (ii) पीली है।





SECTION – B

(This section comprises of Very Short Answer (SA-I) type questions. Every question is of 2 marks.)

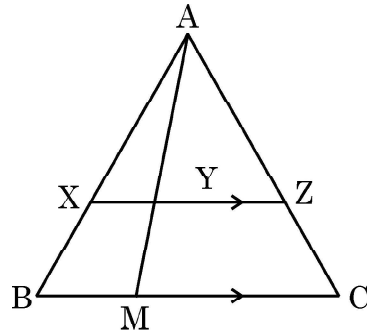
21. (a) Solve the pair of equations $x = 3$ and $y = -4$ graphically.

OR

- (b) Using graphical method, find whether following system of linear equations is consistent or not :

$$x = 0 \text{ and } y = -7$$

22. In the given figure, XZ is parallel to BC. $AZ = 3$ cm, $ZC = 2$ cm, $BM = 3$ cm and $MC = 5$ cm. Find the length of XY.



23. (a) If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{3}$, then find the value of $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$.

OR

- (b) If $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\cot \beta = \sqrt{3}$, then find the value of $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \beta$.

24. Find the greatest number which divides 85 and 72 leaving remainders 1 and 2 respectively.

25. A bag contains 4 red, 3 blue and 2 yellow balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that drawn ball is
(i) red (ii) yellow.



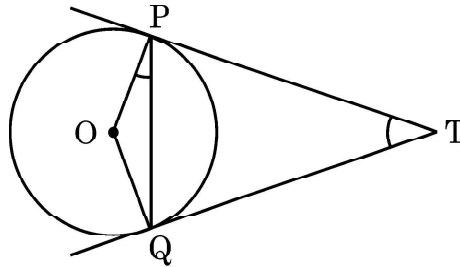


SECTION - C

(This section comprises of Short Answer (SA-II) type questions of 3 marks each.)

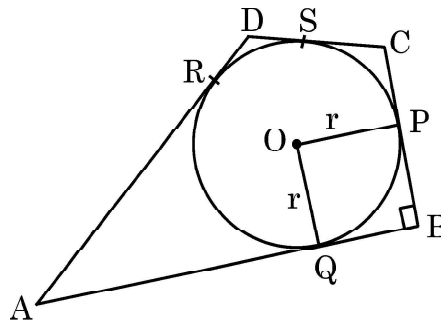
26. Half of the difference between two numbers is 2. The sum of the greater number and twice the smaller number is 13. Find the numbers.
27. Prove that $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational number.
28. If $(-5, 3)$ and $(5, 3)$ are two vertices of an equilateral triangle, then find co-ordinates of the third vertex, given that origin lies inside the triangle. (Take $\sqrt{3} = 1.7$)

29. (a) Two tangents TP and TQ are drawn to a circle with centre O from an external point T. Prove that $\angle PTQ = 2\angle OPQ$.



OR

- (b) In the given figure, a circle is inscribed in a quadrilateral ABCD in which $\angle B = 90^\circ$. If $AD = 17$ cm, $AB = 20$ cm and $DS = 3$ cm, then find the radius of the circle.



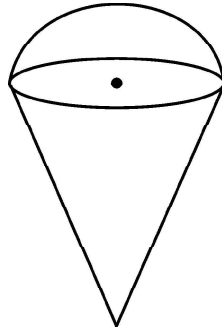
30. Prove that : $\frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$



31. (a) A room is in the form of cylinder surmounted by a hemi-spherical dome. The base radius of hemisphere is one-half the height of cylindrical part. Find total height of the room if it contains $\left(\frac{1408}{21}\right) \text{ m}^3$ of air. $\left(\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

OR

- (b) An empty cone is of radius 3 cm and height 12 cm. Ice-cream is filled in it so that lower part of the cone which is $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\text{th}}$ of the volume of the cone is unfilled but hemisphere is formed on the top. Find volume of the ice-cream. (Take $\pi = 3.14$)



SECTION - D

(This section comprises of Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.)

32. If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides at distinct points, prove that the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.
33. (a) The angle of elevation of the top of a tower 24 m high from the foot of another tower in the same plane is 60° . The angle of elevation of the top of second tower from the foot of the first tower is 30° . Find the distance between two towers and the height of the other tower. Also, find the length of the wire attached to the tops of both the towers.

OR

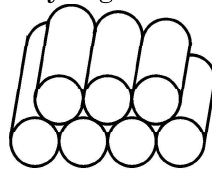
- (b) A spherical balloon of radius r subtends an angle of 60° at the eye of an observer. If the angle of elevation of its centre is 45° from the same point, then prove that height of the centre of the balloon is $\sqrt{2}$ times its radius.



34. A chord of a circle of radius 14 cm subtends an angle of 60° at the centre. Find the area of the corresponding minor segment of the circle. Also find the area of the major segment of the circle.
35. (a) The ratio of the 11th term to 17th term of an A.P. is 3 : 4. Find the ratio of 5th term to 21st term of the same A.P. Also, find the ratio of the sum of first 5 terms to that of first 21 terms.

OR

- (b) 250 logs are stacked in the following manner :
22 logs in the bottom row, 21 in the next row, 20 in the row next to it and so on (as shown by an example). In how many rows, are the 250 logs placed and how many logs are there in the top row ?



(Example)

SECTION – E

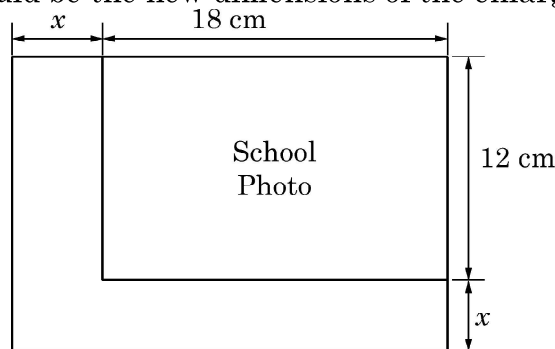
(In this section, there are 3 case study/passage based questions. Each question is of 4 marks.)

Case Study

36. While designing the school year book, a teacher asked the student that the length and width of a particular photo is increased by x units each to double the area of the photo. The original photo is 18 cm long and 12 cm wide.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (I) Write an algebraic equation depicting the above information. | 1 |
| (II) Write the corresponding quadratic equation in standard form. | 1 |
| (III) What should be the new dimensions of the enlarged photo ? | 2 |



OR

Can any rational value of x make the new area equal to 220 cm^2 ?





37. India meteorological department observes seasonal and annual rainfall every year in different sub-divisions of our country.



It helps them to compare and analyse the results. The table given below shows sub-division wise seasonal (monsoon) rainfall (mm) in 2018 :

Rainfall (mm)	Number of Sub-divisions
200-400	2
400-600	4
600-800	7
800-1000	4
1000-1200	2
1200-1400	3
1400-1600	1
1600-1800	1

Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

(I) Write the modal class. 1

(II) Find the median of the given data. 2

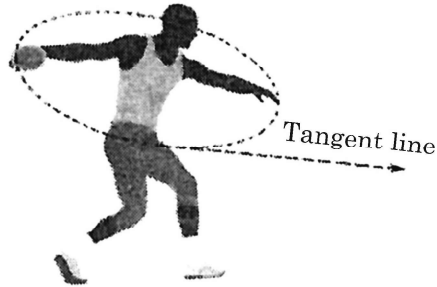
OR

Find the mean rainfall in this season.

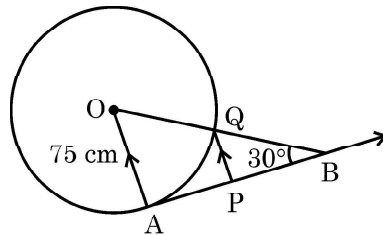
(III) If sub-division having at least 1000 mm rainfall during monsoon season, is considered good rainfall sub-division, then how many sub-divisions had good rainfall ? 1



38. The discus throw is an event in which an athlete attempts to throw a discus. The athlete spins anti-clockwise around one and a half times through a circle, then releases the throw. When released, the discus travels along tangent to the circular spin orbit.



In the given figure, AB is one such tangent to a circle of radius 75 cm. Point O is centre of the circle and $\angle ABO = 30^\circ$. PQ is parallel to OA.



Based on above information :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| (a) find the length of AB. | 1 |
| (b) find the length of OB. | 1 |
| (c) find the length of AP. | 2 |

OR

find the length of PQ.

