



Series WX1YZ/6



SET~3

रोल नं. Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **30/6/3**

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 :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- 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.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- 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.
- 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.



30/6/3

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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.

SECTION – A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Section – A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.

1. The distance between the points (0, 5) and (–3, 1) is :

- (A) 8 units
- (B) 5 units
- (C) 3 units
- (D) 25 units



2. यदि $\tan \theta = \frac{x}{y}$ है, तो $\cos \theta$ बराबर है :

(A) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

(B) $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

(C) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$

(D) $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$

3. बहुपद $3x^2 + 11x - 4$ के शून्यक हैं :

(A) $\frac{1}{3}, -4$

(B) $-\frac{1}{3}, 4$

(C) $\frac{1}{3}, 4$

(D) $-\frac{1}{3}, -4$

4. दो वृत्तों की परिधियों का अनुपात 4 : 5 है। इनकी त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात क्या होगा ?

(A) 16 : 25

(B) 25 : 16

(C) $2 : \sqrt{5}$

(D) 4 : 5

5. यदि किसी एक A.P. के पहले n पदों का योग $3n^2 + n$ और उसका सार्व अन्तर 6 हो, तो पहला पद होगा :

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 1

(D) 4

6. यदि द्विघात बहुपद $x^2 + (a + 1)x + b$ के शून्यक 2 और -3 हैं, तो

(A) $a = -7, b = -1$

(B) $a = 5, b = -1$

(C) $a = 2, b = -6$

(D) $a = 0, b = -6$

7. यदि $p^2 = \frac{32}{50}$ है, तो p है एक

(A) पूर्ण संख्या

(B) पूर्णांक

(C) परिमेय संख्या

(D) अपरिमेय संख्या





2. If $\tan \theta = \frac{x}{y}$, then $\cos \theta$ is equal to
- (A) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ (B) $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$
(C) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$ (D) $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$
3. The zeroes of the polynomial $3x^2 + 11x - 4$ are :
- (A) $\frac{1}{3}, -4$ (B) $-\frac{1}{3}, 4$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}, 4$ (D) $-\frac{1}{3}, -4$
4. The circumferences of two circles are in the ratio 4 : 5. What is the ratio of their radii ?
- (A) 16 : 25 (B) 25 : 16
(C) $2 : \sqrt{5}$ (D) 4 : 5
5. If the sum of the first n terms of an A.P be $3n^2 + n$ and its common difference is 6, then its first term is
- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 1 (D) 4
6. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + (a + 1)x + b$ are 2 and -3, then
- (A) $a = -7, b = -1$ (B) $a = 5, b = -1$
(C) $a = 2, b = -6$ (D) $a = 0, b = -6$
7. If $p^2 = \frac{32}{50}$, then p is a/an
- (A) whole number (B) integer
(C) rational number (D) irrational number



8. यदि एक समकोण त्रिभुज में θ एक न्यून कोण हो, तो निम्न में कौन सा समीकरण सही नहीं है ?

(A) $\sin \theta \cot \theta = \cos \theta$

(B) $\cos \theta \tan \theta = \sin \theta$

(C) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$

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

9. $3x - y = 3$ से निरूपित रेखा और y -अक्ष के प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु के निर्देशांक हैं :

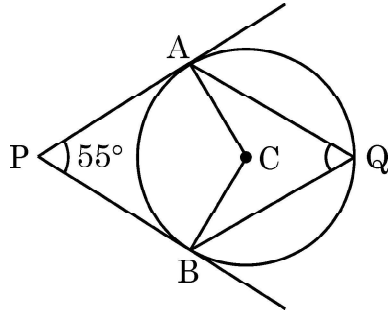
(A) $(0, -3)$

(B) $(0, 3)$

(C) $(2, 0)$

(D) $(-2, 0)$

10. दी गई आकृति में, केंद्र C वाले वृत्त पर बाह्य बिंदु P से PA और PB स्पर्श रेखाएँ खींची गई हैं। वृत्त पर Q एक अन्य बिंदु है। $\angle AQB$ का माप है :



(A) $62\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

(B) 125°

(C) 55°

(D) 90°

11. यदि बहुपद $x^2 - 1$ के शून्यक α और β हैं, तो $(\alpha + \beta)$ का मान होगा :

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) -1

(D) 0

12. यदि $\Delta PQR \sim \Delta ABC$, $PQ = 6$ cm, $AB = 8$ cm और ΔABC का परिमाप 36 cm हो, तो ΔPQR का परिमाप होगा :

(A) 20.25 cm

(B) 27 cm

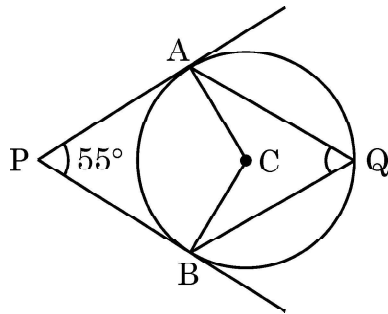
(C) 48 cm

(D) 64 cm





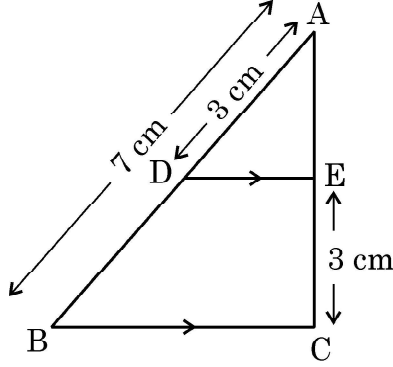
8. If θ is an acute angle of a right angled triangle, then which of the following equation is **not** true ?
- (A) $\sin \theta \cot \theta = \cos \theta$ (B) $\cos \theta \tan \theta = \sin \theta$
(C) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$ (D) $\tan^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta = 1$
9. The point of intersection of the line represented by $3x - y = 3$ and the y-axis is given by
- (A) $(0, -3)$ (B) $(0, 3)$
(C) $(2, 0)$ (D) $(-2, 0)$
10. In the given figure, PA and PB are tangents from external point P to a circle with centre C and Q is any point on the circle. Then the measure of $\angle AQB$ is



- (A) $62\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (B) 125°
(C) 55° (D) 90°
11. If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 - 1$, then the value of $(\alpha + \beta)$ is
- (A) 2 (B) 1
(C) -1 (D) 0
12. If $\Delta PQR \sim \Delta ABC$; $PQ = 6$ cm, $AB = 8$ cm and the perimeter of ΔABC is 36 cm, then the perimeter of ΔPQR is
- (A) 20.25 cm (B) 27 cm
(C) 48 cm (D) 64 cm



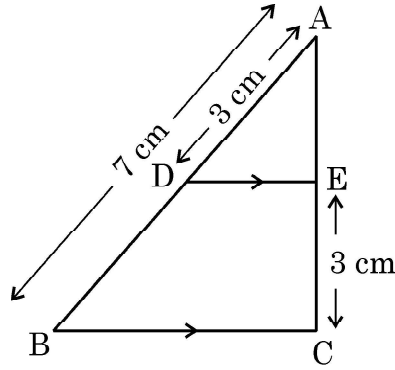
13. दी गई आकृति में, $DE \parallel BC$ है। यदि $AD = 3$ cm, $AB = 7$ cm और $EC = 3$ cm है, तो AE की लंबाई होगी :



- (A) 2 cm (B) 2.25 cm
(C) 3.5 cm (D) 4 cm
14. एक लंब-वृत्तीय शंकु का आयतन होगा, जिसके आधार का क्षेत्रफल 156 cm^2 तथा ऊर्ध्वाधर ऊँचाई 8 cm हैं,
- (A) 2496 cm^3 (B) 1248 cm^3
(C) 1664 cm^3 (D) 416 cm^3
15. 52 ताश के पत्तों की अच्छी प्रकार से फेंटी गई गड्डी से एक पत्ता यादृच्छया निकाला जाता है। इस पत्ते का फेस (face) का पत्ता होने की प्रायिकता है
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{13}$
(C) $\frac{4}{13}$ (D) $\frac{1}{13}$
16. यदि 'p' द्विघात समीकरण $x^2 - (p + q)x + k = 0$ का एक मूल है, तो 'k' का मान होगा :
- (A) p (B) q
(C) p + q (D) pq



13. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$. If $AD = 3$ cm, $AB = 7$ cm and $EC = 3$ cm, then the length of AE is



- (A) 2 cm (B) 2.25 cm
(C) 3.5 cm (D) 4 cm
14. The volume of a right circular cone whose area of the base is 156 cm^2 and the vertical height is 8 cm, is
- (A) 2496 cm^3 (B) 1248 cm^3
(C) 1664 cm^3 (D) 416 cm^3
15. A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled deck of 52 playing cards. The probability of getting a face card is
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{13}$
(C) $\frac{4}{13}$ (D) $\frac{1}{13}$
16. If 'p' is a root of the quadratic equation $x^2 - (p + q)x + k = 0$, then the value of 'k' is
- (A) p (B) q
(C) $p + q$ (D) pq



17. Cards bearing numbers 3 to 20 are placed in a bag and mixed thoroughly. A card is taken out of the bag at random. What is the probability that the number on the card taken out is an even number ?
- (A) $\frac{9}{17}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $\frac{5}{9}$ (D) $\frac{7}{18}$
18. The condition for the system of linear equations $ax + by = c$; $lx + my = n$ to have a unique solution is
- (A) $am \neq bl$ (B) $al \neq bm$
(C) $al = bm$ (D) $am = bl$

Assertion – Reason Based Questions : In question numbers **19** and **20**, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option out of the following :

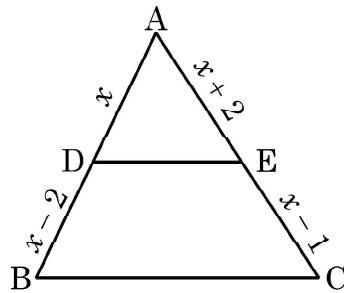
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true; and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true; but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
19. **Statement A (Assertion) :** For $0 < \theta \leq 90^\circ$, $\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$ and $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$ are reciprocal of each other.
Statement R (Reason) : $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$
20. **Statement A (Assertion) :** If $5 + \sqrt{7}$ is a root of a quadratic equation with rational co-efficients, then its other root is $5 - \sqrt{7}$.
Statement R (Reason) : Surd roots of a quadratic equation with rational co-efficients occur in conjugate pairs.



SECTION – B

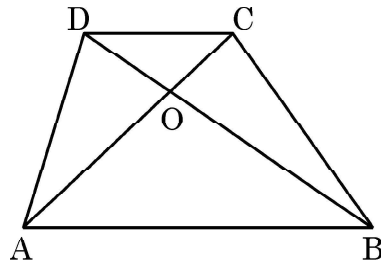
Section – B consists of Very Short Answer (VSA) type of questions of 2 marks each.

21. Find the ratio in which the y-axis divides the line segment joining the points $(5, -6)$ and $(-1, -4)$.
22. (A) In the given figure, ABC is a triangle in which $DE \parallel BC$. If $AD = x$, $DB = x - 2$, $AE = x + 2$ and $EC = x - 1$, then find the value of x .



OR

- (B) Diagonals AC and BD of trapezium ABCD with $AB \parallel DC$ intersect each other at point O. Show that $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD}$.



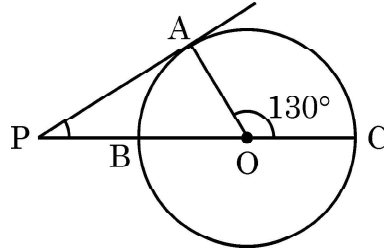
23. (A) Show that 6^n can not end with digit 0 for any natural number 'n'.

OR

- (B) Find the LCM and HCF of 72 and 120
24. Find the length of the shadow on the ground of a pole of height 18 m when angle of elevation θ of the sun is such that $\tan \theta = \frac{6}{7}$.



25. In the given figure, PA is a tangent to the circle drawn from the external point P and PBC is the secant to the circle with BC as diameter. If $\angle AOC = 130^\circ$, then find the measure of $\angle APB$, where O is the centre of the circle.



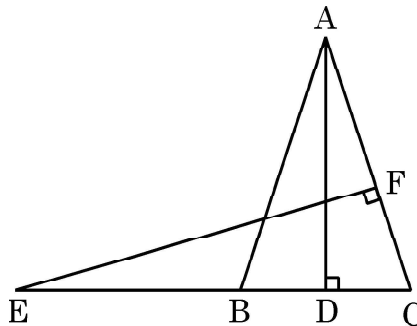
SECTION – C

Section – C consists of Short Answer (SA) type of questions of 3 marks each.

26. Prove that $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$.
27. (A) A natural number, when increased by 12, equals 160 times its reciprocal. Find the number.

OR

- (B) If one root of the quadratic equation $x^2 + 12x - k = 0$ is thrice the other root, then find the value of k.
28. Find the ratio in which the line segment joining the points A(6, 3) and B(-2, -5) is divided by x-axis.
29. In a circle of radius 21 cm, an arc subtends an angle of 60° at the centre. Find the area of the sector formed by the arc. Also, find the length of the arc.
30. In the given figure, E is a point on the side CB produced of an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$. If $AD \perp BC$ and $EF \perp AC$, then prove that $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECF$.





31. (A) Find the HCF and LCM of 26, 65 and 117, using prime factorisation.

OR

- (B) Prove that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.

SECTION – D

Section – D consists of Long Answer (LA) type questions of **5** marks each.

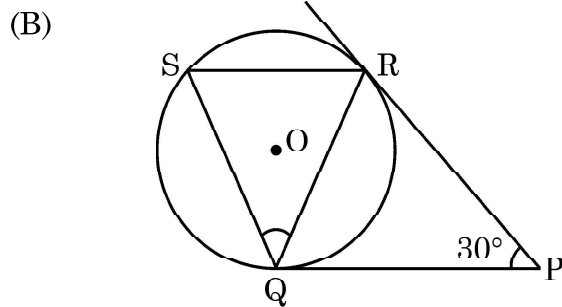
32. (A) The sum of first seven terms of an A.P. is 182. If its 4th term and the 17th term are in the ratio 1 : 5, find the A.P.

OR

- (B) The sum of first q terms of an A.P. is $63q - 3q^2$. If its p^{th} term is -60 , find the value of p . Also, find the 11th term of this A.P.

33. (A) Prove that a parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.

OR



In the given figure, tangents PQ and PR are drawn to a circle such that $\angle RPQ = 30^\circ$. A chord RS is drawn parallel to the tangent PQ. Find the measure of $\angle RQS$.



34. 250 apples of a box were weighed and the distribution of masses of the apples is given in the following table :

Mass (in grams)	80 – 100	100 – 120	120 – 140	140 – 160	160 – 180
Number of apples	20	60	70	x	60

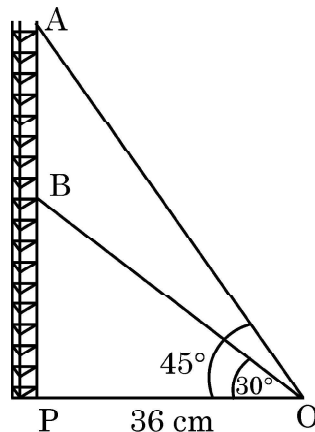
- (i) Find the value of x and the mean mass of the apples. 3
- (ii) Find the modal mass of the apples 2
35. A solid is in the shape of a right-circular cone surmounted on a hemisphere, the radius of each of them being 7 cm and the height of the cone is equal to its diameter. Find the volume of the solid.

SECTION – E

3 Case Study Based Questions. Each question is of 4 marks.

36. Radio towers are used for transmitting a range of communication services including radio and television. The tower will either act as an antenna itself or support one or more antennas on its structure. On a similar concept, a radio station tower was built in two Sections A and B. Tower is supported by wires from a point O.

Distance between the base of the tower and point O is 36 cm. From point O, the angle of elevation of the top of the Section B is 30° and the angle of elevation of the top of Section A is 45° .





Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

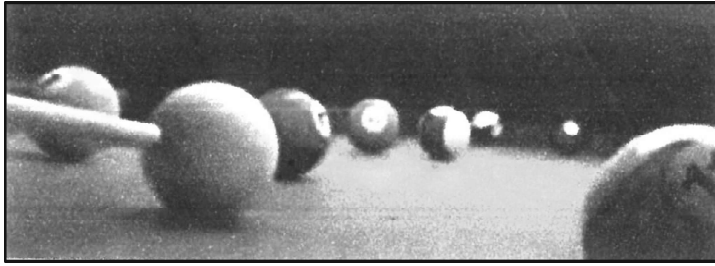
- (i) Find the length of the wire from the point O to the top of Section B. 1
- (ii) Find the distance AB. 2

OR

Find the area of $\triangle OPB$.

- (iii) Find the height of the Section A from the base of the tower. 1

37. “Eight Ball” is a game played on a pool table with 15 balls numbered 1 to 15 and a “cue ball” that is solid and white. Of the 15 numbered balls, eight are solid (non-white) coloured and numbered 1 to 8 and seven are striped balls numbered 9 to 15.



The 15 numbered pool balls (no cue ball) are placed in a large bowl and mixed, then one ball is drawn out at random.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) What is the probability that the drawn ball bears number 8 ?
- (ii) What is the probability that the drawn ball bears an even number ?

OR

What is the probability that the drawn ball bears a number, which is a multiple of 3 ?

- (iii) What is the probability that the drawn ball is a solid coloured and bears an even number ?



38. A coaching institute of Mathematics conducts classes in two batches I and II and fees for rich and poor children are different. In batch I, there are 20 poor and 5 rich children, whereas in batch II, there are 5 poor and 25 rich children. The total monthly collection of fees from batch I is ₹ 9000 and from batch II is ₹ 26,000. Assume that each poor child pays ₹ x per month and each rich child pays ₹ y per month.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions :

- (i) Represent the information given above in terms of x and y . 1
- (ii) Find the monthly fee paid by a poor child. 2

OR

Find the difference in the monthly fee paid by a poor child and a rich child.

- (iii) If there are 10 poor and 20 rich children in batch II, what is the total monthly collection of fees from batch II ? 1

