



Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

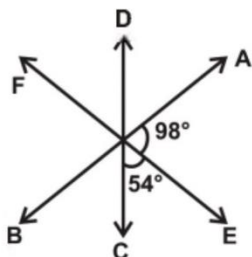
1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A-E.
2. Section A has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 questions carrying 02 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 questions carrying 03 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 questions carrying 05 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment carrying 04 marks each.
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 2 marks questions of Section E.
8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required if not stated.

Section A

1. $\sqrt[5]{6} \times \sqrt[5]{6}$ is equal to [1]
 - a) $\sqrt[5]{36}$
 - b) $\sqrt[5]{6}$
 - c) $\sqrt[5]{6 \times 0}$
 - d) $\sqrt[5]{12}$
2. For the equation $5x - 7y = 35$, if $y = 5$, then the value of 'x' is [1]
 - a) 12
 - b) -12
 - c) -14
 - d) 14
3. Point $(-10, 0)$ lies [1]
 - a) on the negative direction of the y-axis
 - b) on the negative direction of the X-axis
 - c) in the third quadrant
 - d) in the fourth quadrant
4. In a bar graph if 1 cm represents 30 km, then the length of bar needed to represent 75 km is [1]
 - a) 3.5 cm
 - b) 2.5 cm
 - c) 2 cm
 - d) 3 cm
5. The force applied on a body is directly proportional to the acceleration produced on it. The equation to represent the above statement is [1]
 - a) $y = kx$
 - b) $y = x$
 - c) $y + x = 0$
 - d) $y - x = 0$
6. How many dimensions does a point have? [1]

- a) 3
b) 2
c) 0
d) 1

7. In the figure AB, CD & EF are three Straight lines intersecting at O. The measure of $\angle AOF$ is- [1]



- a) 82°
b) 152°
c) 54°
d) 98°

8. ABCD is a trapezium in which $AB \parallel DC$. M and N are the mid-points of AD and BC respectively. If $AB = 12$ cm, $MN = 14$ cm, then $CD =$ [1]

- a) 10 cm
b) 14 cm
c) 12 cm
d) 16 cm

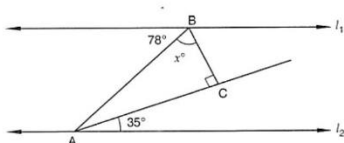
9. The value of 'a' for which $(x + a)$ is a factor of the polynomial $x^3 + ax^2 - 2x + a + 6$ is [1]

- a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) -2

10. If we multiply both sides of a linear equation with a non-zero number, then the solution of the linear equation: [1]

- a) Remains the same
b) Changes in case of multiplication only
c) Changes in case of division only
d) Changes

11. In figure, for which value of x is $l_1 \parallel l_2$? [1]

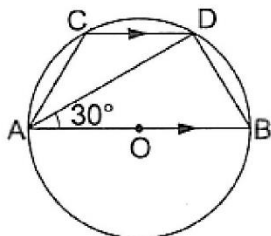


- a) 43
b) 37
c) 45
d) 47

12. The figure formed by joining the mid-points of the adjacent sides of a rhombus is a [1]

- a) trapezium
b) rectangle
c) square
d) Parallelogram

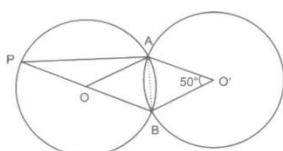
13. In the given figure, AOB is a diameter of a circle and $CD \parallel AB$. If $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$, then $\angle CAD = ?$ [1]



- a) 45° b) 60°
c) 50° d) 30°
14. The value of $\sqrt[4]{(64)^{-2}}$ is [1]
a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$
c) $\frac{1}{16}$ d) $\frac{1}{4}$
15. The equation of x-axis is [1]
a) $y = 0$ b) $x = 0$
c) $y = k$ d) $x = k$
16. In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle R = \angle P$ and $QR = 4$ cm and $PR = 5$ cm. Then the length of PQ is [1]
a) 2.5 cm b) 4 cm
c) 5 cm d) 2 cm
17. The value of $\frac{(0.013)^3 + (0.007)^3}{(0.013)^2 - 0.013 \times 0.007 + (0.007)^2}$, is [1]
a) 0.0091 b) 0.02
c) 0.006 d) 0.00185
18. A solid is in the shape of a cone standing on a hemisphere with both their radii being equal to 1cm and the height of the cone is equal to its radius. The volume of the solid is [1]
a) $\pi \text{ cm}^3$ b) $4\pi \text{ cm}^3$
c) $2\pi \text{ cm}^3$ d) $3\pi \text{ cm}^3$
19. **Assertion (A):** The sides of a triangle are in the ratio of 25 : 14 : 12 and its perimeter is 510 cm. Then the area of the triangle is 4449.08 cm^2 . [1]
Reason (R): Perimeter of a triangle = $a + b + c$, where a, b, c are sides of a triangle.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) R is not the correct explanation of A. d) A is false but R is true.
20. **Assertion (A):** The equation of $2x + 5 = 0$ and $3x + y = 5$ both have degree 1. [1]
Reason (R): The degree of a linear equation in two variables is 2.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

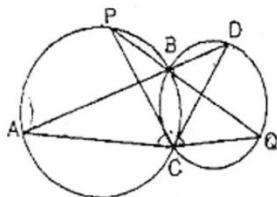
Section B

21. In a given figure, two congruent circles with centres O and O' intersect at A and B. If $\angle AOB = 50^\circ$, then find $\angle APB$. [2]



22. Sides of a triangle are in the ratio of 12 : 17 : 25 and its perimeter is 540 cm. Find its area. [2]

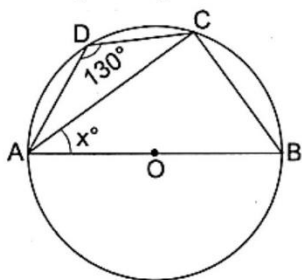
23. Two circles intersect at two points B and C. Through B, two line segments ABD and PBQ are drawn to intersect the circles at A, D, P, Q respectively (see figure). Prove that $\angle ACP = \angle QCD$. [2]



24. Find the length of a chord which is at a distance of 5 cm from the centre of a circle of radius 10 cm. [2]

OR

In the given figure, O is the centre of a circle and $\angle ADC = 130^\circ$. If $\angle BAC = x^\circ$, then find the value of x.



25. Find whether (2, 0) is the solution of the equation $x - 2y = 4$ or not? [2]

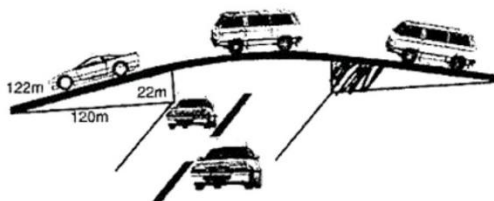
OR

Find whether the given equation have $x = 2$, $y = 1$ as a solution:

$$2x - 3y = 1$$

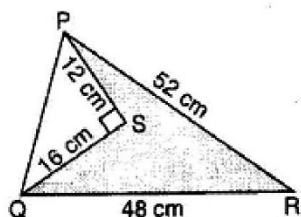
Section C

26. You know that $\frac{1}{7} = 0.142857$. Can you predict what the decimal expansions of $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$ are, without actually doing the long division? If so, how? [3]
27. Find the value of the polynomial $3x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 5$, when $x = 3$ and also when $x = -3$. [3]
28. The triangular side walls of a flyover have been used for advertisements. The sides of the walls are 122 m, 22 m and 120 m (see Fig.). The advertisements yield an earning of ₹ 5000 per m^2 per year. A company hired one of its walls for 3 months. How much rent did it pay? [3]

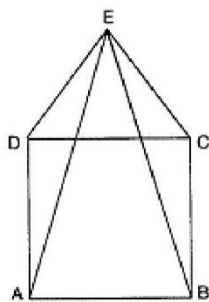


OR

Find the area of the shaded region in figure.



29. The internal and external diameters of a hollow hemispherical vessel are 20 cm and 28 cm respectively. Find the cost of painting the vessel all over at 35 paise per cm^2 . [3]
30. ABCD is a square and DEC is an equilateral triangle. Prove that $AE = BE$. [3]



OR

BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the triangle ABC is isosceles.

31. Draw the graphs of $y = x$ and $y = -x$ in the same graph. Also find the co-ordinates of the point where the two lines intersect. [3]

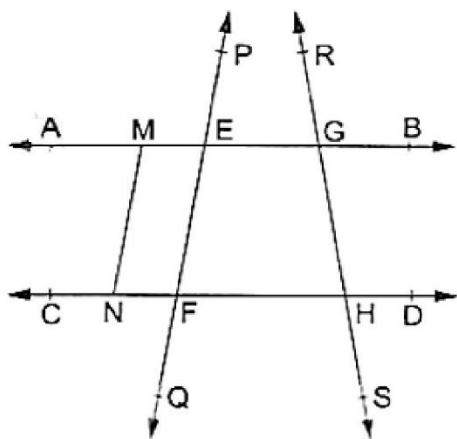
Section D

32. Represent each of the numbers $\sqrt{5}$, $\sqrt{6}$ and $\sqrt{7}$ on the real line. [5]

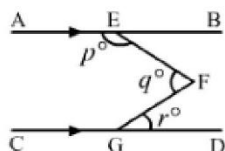
OR

Simplify: $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15}+3\sqrt{2}}$.

33. In the adjoining figure, name: [5]
- Six points
 - Five line segments
 - Four rays
 - Four lines
 - Four collinear points



34. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Prove that $p + q - r = 180$. [5]



OR

If two lines intersect, prove that the vertically opposite angles are equal.

35. The following table gives the distribution of students of two sections according to the marks obtained by them: [5]

Section A		Section B	
Marks	Frequency	Marks	Frequency

0-10	3	0-10	5
10-20	9	10-20	19
20-30	17	20-30	15
30-40	12	30-40	10
40-50	9	40-50	1

Represent the marks of the students of both the sections on the same graph by frequency polygons. From the two polygons compare the performance of the two sections.

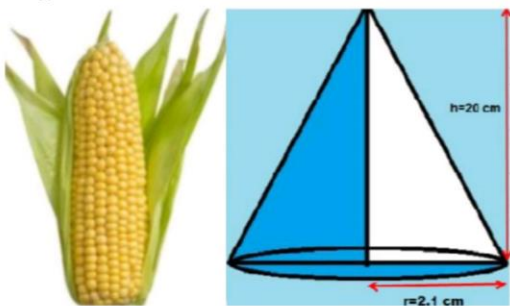
Section E

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

Once upon a time in Ghaziabad was a corn cob seller. During the lockdown period in the year 2020, his business was almost lost.

So, he started selling corn grains online through Amazon and Flipcart. Just to understand how many grains he will have from one corn cob, he started counting them.

Being a student of mathematics let's calculate it mathematically. Let's assume that one corn cob (see Fig.), shaped somewhat like a cone, has the radius of its broadest end as 2.1 cm and length as 20 cm.



- Find the curved surface area of the corn cub. (1)
- What is the volume of the corn cub? (1)
- If each 1 cm^2 of the surface of the cob carries an average of four grains, find how many grains you would find on the entire cob? (2)

OR

How many such cubs can be stored in a carton of size $20 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm}$. (2)

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

Peter, Kevin James, Reeta and Veena were students of Class 9th B at Govt Sr Sec School, Sector 5, Gurgaon.

Once the teacher told **Peter to think a number x and to Kevin to think another number y** so that the difference of the numbers is 10 ($x > y$).

Now the teacher asked James to add double of Peter's number and that three times of Kevin's number, the total was found 120.

Reeta just entered in the class, she did not know any number.

The teacher said Reeta to form the 1st equation with two variables x and y .

Now Veena just entered the class so the teacher told her to form 2nd equation with two variables x and y .

Now teacher Told Reeta to find the values of x and y . Peter and kelvin were told to verify the numbers x and y .



- What are the equation formed by Reeta and Veena? (1)
- What was the equation formed by Veena? (1)
- Which number did Peter think? (2)

OR

Which number did Kelvin think? (2)

38. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

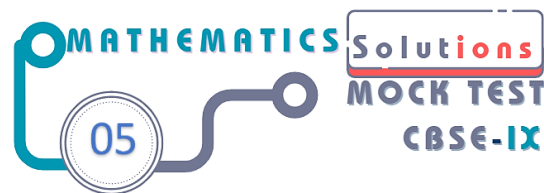
Harish makes a poster in the shape of a parallelogram on the topic SAVE ELECTRICITY for an inter-school competition as shown in the follow figure.



- If $\angle A = (4x + 3)^\circ$ and $\angle D = (5x - 3)^\circ$, then find the measure of $\angle B$. (1)
- If $\angle B = (2y)^\circ$ and $\angle D = (3y - 6)^\circ$, then find the value of y . (1)
- If $\angle A = (2x - 3)^\circ$ and $\angle C = (4y + 2)^\circ$, then find how x and y relate. (2)

OR

If $AB = (2y - 3)$ and $CD = 5$ cm then what is the value of y ? (2)



Section A

1. (a) $\sqrt[5]{36}$

Explanation: $\sqrt[5]{6} \times \sqrt[5]{6}$
 $= \sqrt[5]{6 \times 6}$
 $= \sqrt[5]{36}$

2.

(d) 14

Explanation: For the equation $5x - 7y = 35$, if $y = 5$,

$$5x - 7y = 35$$

$$y = 5$$

$$5x - 7.5 = 35$$

$$5x - 35 = 35$$

$$5x = 35 + 35$$

$$5x = 70$$

$$x = \frac{70}{5} = 14$$

$$x = 14$$

3.

(b) on the negative direction of the X-axis

Explanation: In point $(-10, 0)$ y-coordinate is zero, so it lies on X-axis and its x-coordinate is negative, so the point $(-10, 0)$ lies on the X-axis in the negative direction.

4.

(b) 2.5 cm

Explanation: 1 cm = 30 km

So for 75 km

$$\frac{75}{30} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

5. (a) $y = kx$

Explanation: let force applied be y and acceleration produced be x

The force applied on a body is directly proportional to the acceleration produced on it.

$$y \propto x$$

$$y = kx$$

where k is proportionality constant

6.

(c) 0

Explanation: A point has 0 dimensions.

7. (a) 82°

Explanation: 82°

Clearly, $\angle DOF = \angle COE = 54^\circ$... (vertically opposite angles)

Also,

$$\angle AOF + \angle AOE = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOF = 180 - \angle AOE$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOF = 180 - 98$$

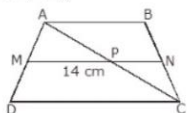
$$\Rightarrow \angle AOF = 82$$

8.

(d) 16 cm

Explanation:

Given,



ABCD is a trapezium

$AB \parallel DC$

M, N are mid points of AD & BC

$AB = 12 \text{ cm}$, $MN = 14 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore AB \parallel MN \parallel CD$ [M, N are mid points of AD & BC]

$MP = NP$

By mid point theorem,

$MP = \frac{1}{2} CD$ and $NP = \frac{1}{2} AB$

$\therefore MN = \frac{1}{2} (AB + CD)$

$\Rightarrow 14 = \frac{1}{2} (12 + CD)$

$\Rightarrow CD = 28 - 12 = 16 \text{ cm}$

9.

(d) -2

Explanation: If $(x + a)$ is a factor of the polynomial $x^3 + ax^2 - 2x + a + 6$, then

$p(-a) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (-a)^3 + a(-a)^2 - 2(-a) + a + 6 = 0$

$\Rightarrow -a^3 + a^3 + 2a + a + 6 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3a = -6$

$\Rightarrow a = -2$

10. (a) Remains the same

Explanation: If for any c, where c is any natural number

Like addition and subtraction we can multiply and divide both sides of an equation by a number, c, without changing the equation, where c is any natural number.

11.

(d) 47

Explanation: Let if $l_1 \parallel l_2$ and AB is tranverse to it

Then,

$\angle PBA$ should be equal to $\angle BAS$ (Alternate angles)

So if $l_1 \parallel l_2$, then $\angle BAS = 70^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 78^\circ - 35^\circ = 43^\circ$..(i)

Now, in $\triangle ABC$

$x^\circ + \angle C + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow x^\circ + 90^\circ + 43^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow x^\circ = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 43^\circ = 47^\circ$

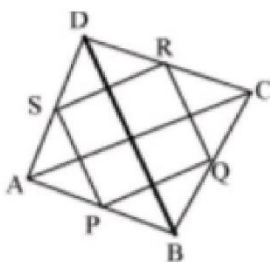
$\Rightarrow x^\circ = 47^\circ$

So if $x^\circ = 47^\circ$ then $l_1 \parallel l_2$

12.

(b) rectangle

Explanation: rectangle



Let ABCD be a rhombus and P, Q, R and S be the mid-points of sides AB, BC, CD and DA respectively.

In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle BDC$ we have

$SP \parallel BD$ and $SP = \frac{1}{2}BD$ (1) [By mid-point theorem]

$RQ \parallel BD$ and $RQ = \frac{1}{2}BD$ (2) [By mid-point theorem]

From (1) and (2) we get,

$SP \parallel RQ$

PQRS is a parallelogram

As diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

$\therefore AC \perp BD$

Since, $SP \parallel BD$, $PQ \parallel AC$ and $AC \perp BD$

$\therefore SP \perp PQ$

$\therefore \angle QPS = 90^\circ$

\therefore PQRS is a rectangle.

13.

(d) 30°

Explanation: $\angle ADC = \angle BAD = 30^\circ$ (Alternate angles)

$\angle ADB = 90^\circ$ (Angle in semicircle)

$\therefore \angle CDB = (90^\circ + 30^\circ) = 120^\circ$

But ABCD being a cyclic quadrilateral, we have:

$\angle BAC + \angle CDB = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle BAD + \angle CAD + \angle CDB = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 30^\circ + \angle CAD + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle CAD = (180^\circ - 150^\circ) = 30^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle CAD = 30^\circ$

14.

(b) $\frac{1}{8}$

Explanation: $\sqrt[4]{(64)^{-2}}$

$\Rightarrow (64)^{\frac{-2}{4}}$

$\Rightarrow (64)^{\frac{-1}{2}}$ or $\frac{1}{\sqrt{64}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8}$

15. (a) $y = 0$

Explanation: Since x-axis is a parallel to itself at a distance 0 from it. Let P (x,y) be any point on the x-axis. Then clearly, for all position of P, we shall have the same ordinate 0 or, $y = 0$. Therefore, the equation of x-axis is $y = 0$.

16.

(b) 4 cm

Explanation: In a triangle, if two of its angles are equal then the sides opposite to equal angles are also equal.

In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle R = \angle P$

$\Rightarrow QR$ (side opposite to $\angle P$) = PQ (side opposite to $\angle R$)

Given that, $QR = 4$ cm

$\Rightarrow PQ = 4$ cm

17.

(b) 0.02

Explanation: Assume $a = 0.013$ and $b = 0.007$. Then the given expression can be rewritten as

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2}$$

Recall the formula for sum of two cubes

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

Using the above formula, the expression becomes

$$\frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{a^2 - ab + b^2}$$

Note that both a and b are positive. So, neither $a^3 + b^3$ nor any factor of it can be zero.

Therefore we can cancel the term $(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ from both numerator and denominator. Then the expression becomes

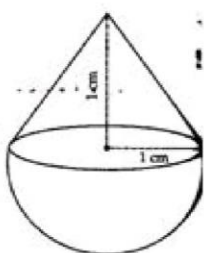
$$\frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{a^2 - ab + b^2} = a + b$$

$$= 0.013 + 0.007$$

$$= 0.02$$

18. (a) $\pi \text{ cm}^3$

Explanation:



Radius of cone $= r = 1 \text{ cm}$

Radius of hemisphere $= r = 1 \text{ cm}$ ($h = 1 \text{ cm}$)

Height of cone (h) $= 1$ $h = 1 \text{ cm}$

Volume of solid $=$ Volume of cone $+$ Volume of a hemisphere

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h + \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 (h + 2r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times (1)^2 (1 + 2 \times 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 3 = \pi \text{ cm}^3$$

19. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: $510 = a + b + c$

$$510 = 25x + 14x + 12x$$

$$510 = 51x$$

$$x = 10$$

Three side of the triangle are

$$25x = 25 \times 10 = 250 \text{ cm}$$

$$14x = 14 \times 10 = 140 \text{ cm and}$$

$$12x = 12 \times 10 = 120 \text{ cm}$$

$$s = \frac{250+140+120}{2} = 255 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{255 \times 5 \times 115 \times 135}$$

$$= 4449.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

- 20.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: Every linear equation has degree 1.

$2x + 5 = 0$ and $3x + y = 5$ are linear equations. So, both have degree 1.

Section B

21. As we are given that, both the triangle are congruent which means their corresponding angles are equal.

$$\text{Therefore, } \angle AOB = \angle AO'B = 50^\circ$$

Now, by degree measure theorem, we have

$$\angle APB = \frac{\angle AOB}{2} = 50^\circ / 2 = 25^\circ$$

$$\angle APB = 25^\circ$$

22. Let the sides of the triangle be $12x$, $17x$ and $25x$

$$\text{Therefore, } 12x + 17x + 25x = 540$$

$$\Rightarrow 54x = 540 \Rightarrow x = 10$$

\therefore The sides are 120 cm, 170 cm and 250 cm.

$$\text{Semi-perimeter of triangle } s = \frac{120+170+250}{2} = 270 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Now, Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{270(270-120)(270-170)(270-250)}$$

$$= \sqrt{270 \times 150 \times 100 \times 20}$$

$$= 9000 \text{ cm}^2$$

23. In triangles ACD and QCP,

$$\angle A = \angle P \text{ and } \angle Q = \angle D \text{ [Angles in same segment]}$$

$$\therefore \angle ACD = \angle QCP \text{ [Third angles] ... (i)}$$

Subtracting $\angle PCD$ from both the sides of eq. (i), we get,

$$\angle ACD - \angle PCD = \angle QCP - \angle PCD$$

$$\angle ACP = \angle QCD$$

Hence proved.

24. Given that, Distance (OC) = 5 cm

$$\text{Radius of circle (OA)} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

In $\triangle OCA$, by using Pythagoras theorem

$$AC^2 + OC^2 = OA^2$$

$$AC^2 + 5^2 = 10^2$$

$$AC^2 = 100 - 25$$

$$AC^2 = 75$$

$$AC = 8.66 \text{ cm}$$

We know that,

The perpendicular from centre to chord bisects the chord

$$\text{Therefore, } AC = BC = 8.66 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Then, Chord AB} = 8.66 + 8.66$$

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

OR

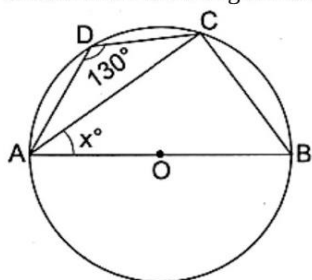
Since ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral.

$$\therefore \angle ADC + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 130^\circ + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = 50^\circ$$

Since $\angle ACB$ is the angle in a semi-circle.



$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$$

Using angle sum property in $\triangle ABC$, we obtain

$$\angle BAC + \angle ACB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAC + 90^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 40^\circ$$

25. $x-2y=4$

Put $x = 2$ and $y = 0$ in given equation, we get

$$x - 2y = 2 - 2(0) = 2 - 0 = 2, \text{ which is not } 4.$$

$\therefore (2, 0)$ is not a solution of given equation.

OR

For $x = 2, y = 1$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 2x - 3y$$

$$= 2(2) - 3(1)$$

$$= 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

$\therefore x = 2, y = 1$ is a solution of $2x - 3y = 1$.

Section C

26. Yes, We can predict the decimal expansions of $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$, without actually doing the long division as follows :

$$\frac{2}{7} = 2 \times \frac{1}{7} = 2 \times 0.\overline{142857} = 0.\overline{285714}$$

$$\frac{3}{7} = 3 \times \frac{1}{7} = 3 \times 0.\overline{142857} = 0.\overline{428571}$$

$$\frac{4}{7} = 4 \times \frac{1}{7} = 4 \times 0.\overline{142857} = 0.\overline{571428}$$

$$\frac{5}{7} = 5 \times \frac{1}{7} = 5 \times 0.\overline{142857} = 0.\overline{714285}$$

$$\frac{6}{7} = 6 \times \frac{1}{7} = 6 \times 0.\overline{142857} = 0.\overline{857142}$$

27. Let $p(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 5$

$$\therefore p(3) = 3(3)^3 - 4(3)^2 + 7(3) - 5$$

$$= 3(27) - 4(9) + 21 - 5$$

$$= 81 - 36 + 21 - 5$$

$$= 61$$

$$\text{Now, } p(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 5$$

$$p(-3) = 3(-3)^3 - 4(-3)^2 + 7(-3) - 5$$

$$= 3(-27) - 4(9) - 21 - 5$$

$$= -81 - 36 - 21 - 5$$

$$= -143$$

28. Given: $a = 122$ m, $b = 22$ m and $c = 120$ m

$$\text{Semi-perimeter of triangle (s)} = \frac{122+22+120}{2} = \frac{264}{2} = 132 \text{ m Using Heron's Formula,}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{132(132-122)(132-22)(132-120)}$$

$$= \sqrt{132 \times 10 \times 110 \times 12}$$

$$= \sqrt{11 \times 12 \times 10 \times 10 \times 11 \times 12}$$

$$= 10 \times 11 \times 12$$

$$= 1320 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Rent for advertisement on wall for 1 year} = \text{Rs. } 5000 \text{ per m}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Rent for advertisement on wall for 3 months for } 1320 \text{ m}^2; \frac{5000}{12} \times 3 \times 1320$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1650000$$

$$\text{Hence rent paid by company} = \text{Rs. } 16,50,000$$

OR

In right triangle PSQ,

$$PQ^2 = PS^2 + QS^2 \dots [\text{By Pythagoras theorem}]$$

$$= (12)^2 + (16)^2$$

$$= 144 + 256 = 400$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = \sqrt{400} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

Now, for ΔPQR

$$a = 20 \text{ cm, } b = 48 \text{ cm, } c = 52 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{20+48+52}{2} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore Area of ΔPQR

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{60(60-20)(60-48)(60-52)}$$

$$= \sqrt{60(40)(12)(8)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(6 \times 10)(4 \times 10)(6 \times 2)(8)}$$

$$= 6 \times 10 \times 8 = 480 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PSQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Altitude}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 12 = 96 \text{ cm}^2$$

\therefore Area of the shaded portion

$$= \text{Area of } \triangle PQR - \text{Area of } \triangle PSQ$$

$$= 480 - 96 = 384 \text{ cm}^2$$



We are given that ,

Outer radius of the vessel, $R = 14 \text{ cm}$.

Inner radius of the vessel, $r = 10 \text{ cm}$.

$$\text{Area of the outer surface} = (2\pi R^2) \text{ sq units}$$

$$= (2\pi \times 14 \times 14) \text{ cm}^2 = (392\pi) \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\text{Area of the inner surface} = (2\pi r^2) \text{ sq units}$$

$$= (2\pi \times 10 \times 10) \text{ cm}^2 = (200\pi) \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\text{Area of the ring at the top} = \pi(R^2 - r^2) \text{ sq units}$$

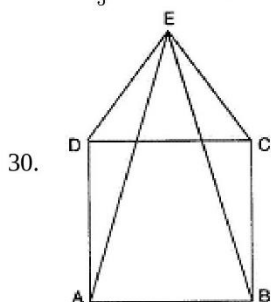
$$= \pi[(14)^2 - (10)^2] \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \pi(14 + 10)(14 - 10) \text{ cm}^2 = (96\pi) \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\text{Total area to be painted} = (392\pi + 200\pi + 96\pi) \text{ cm}^2 = (688\pi) \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Cost of painting} = ₹ \left(688\pi \times \frac{35}{100} \right) = ₹ \left(688 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{35}{100} \right)$$

$$= ₹ \frac{3784}{5} = ₹ 756.80$$



In DEDA and DECB,

$DE = CE \dots$ [Sides of an equilateral triangle]

$AD = BC \dots$ [Sides of a square]

$\angle EDA = \angle ECB \dots$ [As $\angle EDC = \angle ECD$ and $\angle ADC = \angle BCD$]

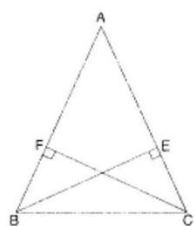
$\angle EDC + \angle ADC = \angle ECD + \angle BCD \dots$ [By addition]

$$\Rightarrow \angle EDA = \angle ECB$$

$\therefore \triangle DEDA \cong \triangle DECB \dots$ [By SAS property]

$\therefore AE = BE \dots$ [c.p.c.t.]

OR



Given: BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC.

To Prove: $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.

Proof : In right $\triangle BEC$ and right $\triangle CFB$

side $BE = \text{side } CF \dots$ [Given]

$$BC = CB \dots [\text{Common}]$$
$$\triangle\text{BEC} \cong \triangle\text{CFB} \dots [\text{By RHS rule}]$$
$$\therefore \angle BCE = \angle CBF \dots [\text{c.p.c.t.}]$$

$\therefore AB = AC$...[Sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal]

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ is isosceles.

31. $y = x$

We have, $y = x$

Let $x = 1 : y = 1$

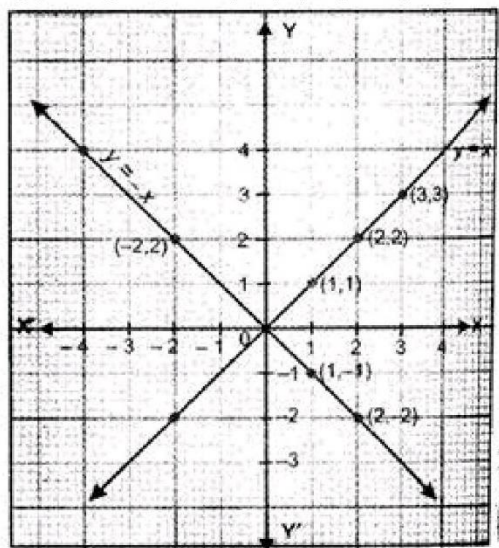
Let $x = 2 : y = 2$

Let $x = 3 : y = 3$

Thus, we have the following table :

x	1	2	3
y	1	2	3

By plotting the points (1, 1), (2, 2) and (3, 3) on the graph paper and joining them by a line, we obtain the graph of $y = x$.


$$y = -x$$

We have, $y = -x$

Let $x = 1 : y = -1$

Let $x = 2 : y = -2$

Let $x = -2 : y = -(-2) = 2$

Thus, we have the following table exhibiting the abscissa and ordinates of the points of the line represented by the equation $y = -x$.

x	1	2	-2
y	-1	-2	2

Now, plot the points (1, -1), (2, -2) and (-2, 2) and join them by a line to obtain the line represented by the equation $y = -x$.

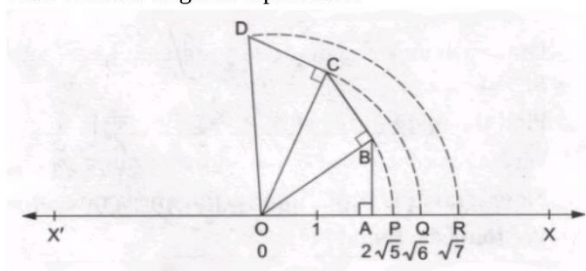
The graphs of the lines $y = x$ and $y = -x$ are shown in figure.

Two lines intersect at O (0, 0).

Section D

32. Draw a horizontal line $X'OX$, taken as the x-axis.

Take 0 as the origin to represent 0.



Let $OA = 2$ units and let $AB \perp OA$ such that $AB = 1$ unit

Join OB . Then, by Pythagoras Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} OB &= \sqrt{OA^2 + AB^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

With O as centre and OB as radius, draw an arc, meeting OX at P .

Then, $OP = OB = \sqrt{5}$

Thus, P represents $\sqrt{5}$ or the real line.

Now, draw $BC \perp OB$ and set off $BC = 1$ unit.

Join OC . Then, by Pythagoras Theorem

$$OC = \sqrt{OB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

With O as centre and OC as radius, draw an arc, meeting OX at Q

Then, $OQ = OC = \sqrt{6}$

Thus, Q represents $\sqrt{6}$ on the real line.

Now, draw $CD \perp OC$ and set off $CD = 1$ unit.

Join OD . Then, by Pythagoras Theorem

$$OD = \sqrt{OC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{7}$$

With O as centre and OD as radius, draw an arc, meeting OX at R . Then

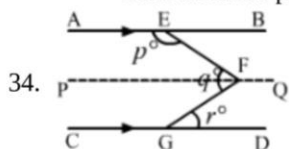
$OR = OD = \sqrt{7}$

Thus, the points P, Q, R represent the real numbers $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{6}$ and $\sqrt{7}$ respectively

OR

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15}+3\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15}+3\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{15}-3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15}-3\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{7\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{3})}{10-3} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5})}{6-5} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{15}-3\sqrt{2})}{15-18} \\ &= \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{3}) - 2\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}) + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{15}-3\sqrt{2}) \\ &= \sqrt{30} - 3 - 2\sqrt{30} + 10 + \sqrt{30} - 6 \\ &= 2\sqrt{30} - 9 - 2\sqrt{30} + 10 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

- 33.
- Six points: A, B, C, D, E, F
 - Five line segments: $\overline{EG}, \overline{FH}, \overline{EF}, \overline{GH}, \overline{MN}$
 - Four rays: $\overrightarrow{EP}, \overrightarrow{GR}, \overrightarrow{GB}, \overrightarrow{HD}$
 - Four lines: $= \overleftrightarrow{AB}, \overleftrightarrow{CD}, \overleftrightarrow{PQ}, \overleftrightarrow{RS}$
 - Four collinear points: M, E, G, B



34.

Draw $PFQ \parallel AB \parallel CD$

Now, $PFQ \parallel AB$ and EF is the transversal.

Then,

$$\angle AEF + \angle EFP = 180^\circ \dots (i)$$

[Angles on the same side of a transversal line are supplementary]

Also, $PFQ \parallel CD$.

$$\angle PFG = \angle FGD = r^\circ \text{ [Alternate Angles]}$$

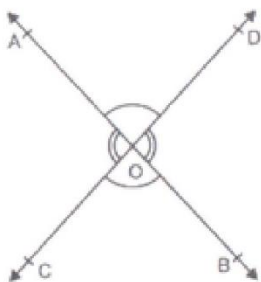
$$\text{and } \angle EFP = \angle EFG - \angle PFG = q^\circ - r^\circ$$

putting the value of $\angle EFP$ in equation (i)

we get,

$$p^\circ + q^\circ - r^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ [}\angle AEF = p^\circ \text{]}$$

OR



Let two lines AB and CD intersect at point O.

To prove: $\angle AOC = \angle BOD$ (vertically opposite angles)

$\angle AOD = \angle BOC$ (vertically opposite angles)

Proof: (i) Since, ray OA stands on the line CD.

$\Rightarrow \angle AOC + \angle AOD = 180^\circ \dots (1)$ [Linear pair axiom]

Also, ray OD stands on the line AB.

$\angle AOD + \angle BOD = 180^\circ \dots (2)$ [Linear pair axiom]

From equations (1) and (2), we get

$\angle AOC + \angle AOD = \angle AOD + \angle BOD$

$\Rightarrow \angle AOC = \angle BOD$

Hence, proved.

(ii) Since, ray OD stands on the line AB.

$\therefore \angle AOD + \angle BOD = 180^\circ \dots (3)$ [Linear pair axiom]

Also, ray OB stands on the line CD.

$\therefore \angle DOB + \angle BOC = 180^\circ \dots (4)$ [linear pair axiom]

From equations (3) and (4), we get

$\angle AOD + \angle BOD = \angle BOD + \angle BOC$

$\Rightarrow \angle AOD = \angle BOC$

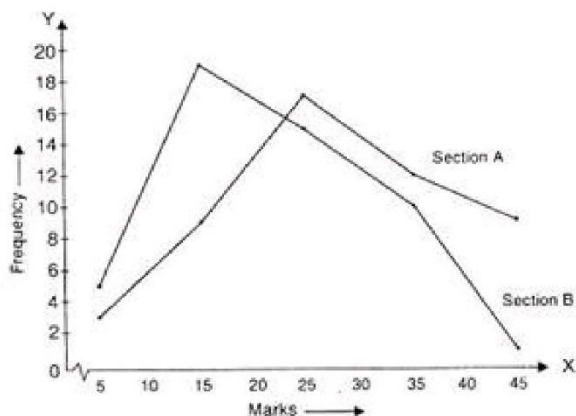
Hence, proved.

35. For section A

Classes	Class-Marks	Frequency
0-10	5	3
10-20	15	9
20-30	25	17
30-40	35	12
40-50	45	9

For section B

Classes	Class-Marks	Frequency
0-10	5	5
10-20	15	19
20-30	25	15
30-40	35	10
40-50	45	1



Section E

36. i. First we will find the curved surface area of the corn cob.

We have, $r = 2.1$ and $h = 20$

Let l be the slant height of the conical corn cob. Then,

$$l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{(2.1)^2 + (20)^2} = \sqrt{4.41 + 400} = \sqrt{404.41} = 20.11 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore Curved surface area of the corn cub $= \pi r l$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1 \times 20.11 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 132.726 \text{ cm}^2 = 132.73 \text{ cm}^2$$

- ii. The volume of the corn cub

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1 \times 2.1 \times 20$$

$$= 92.4 \text{ cm}^3$$

- iii. Now

Total number of grains on the corn cob = Curved surface area of the corn cob \times Number of grains of corn on 1 cm^2

Hence, Total number of grains on the corn cob $= 132.73 \times 4 = 530.92$

So, there would be approximately 531 grains of corn on the cob.

OR

Volume of a corn cub $= 92.4 \text{ cm}^3$

Volume of the cartoon $= 20 \times 25 \times 20 = 10,000 \text{ cm}^3$

Thus no. of cubs which can be stored in the cartoon

$$\frac{10000}{92.4} \approx 108 \text{ cubs}$$

37. i. $x - y = 10$

$$2x + 3y = 120$$

- ii. $2x + 3y = 120$

- iii. $x - y = 10 \dots(1)$

$$2x + 3y = 120 \dots(2)$$

Multiply equation (1) by 3 and to equation (2)

$$3x - 3y + 2x + 3y = 30 + 120$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 150$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

Hence the number thought by Prateek is 30.

OR

We know that $x - y = 10 \dots(i)$ and $2x + 3y = 120 \dots(ii)$

Put $x = 30$ in equation (i)

$$30 - y = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 40$$

Hence number thought by Kevin = 40.

38. i. Since, ABCD is a parallelogram.

$\angle A + \angle D = 180^\circ$ (adjacent angles of a quadrilateral are equal)

$$(4x + 3)^\circ + (5x + 3)^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$9x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 20$$

$$\angle D = (5x - 3)^\circ = 97^\circ$$

$\angle D = \angle B$ (opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal)

Thus, $\angle B = 97^\circ$

ii. $\angle B = \angle D$ (opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal)

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 3y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 3y = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow -y = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 6$$

iii. $\angle A = \angle C$ (opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal)

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 3 = 4y + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 4y + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2y + \frac{5}{2}$$

OR

$$AB = CD$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 3 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4$$