

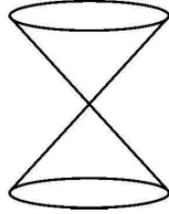
Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME MATHEMATICS (BASIC) (Q.P. CODE 430/6/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. It’s leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

4. Two identical cones are joined as shown in the figure. If radius of base is 4 cm and slant height of the cone is 6 cm, then height of the solid is



- (A) 8 cm
(B) $4\sqrt{5}$ cm
(C) $2\sqrt{5}$ cm
(D) 12 cm

Ans: (B) $4\sqrt{5}$ cm

1

5. The value of k for which the system of equations $3x - 7y = 1$ and $kx + 14y = 6$ is inconsistent, is

- (A) -6
(B) $\frac{2}{3}$
(C) 6
(D) $\frac{-3}{2}$

Ans: (A) -6

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6. Two dice are rolled together. The probability of getting a sum more than 9 is

- (A) $\frac{5}{6}$
(B) $\frac{5}{18}$
(C) $\frac{1}{6}$
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Ans: (C) $\frac{1}{6}$

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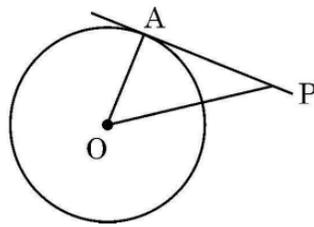
7. ABCD is a rectangle with its vertices at (2, -2), (8, 4), (4, 8) and (-2, 2) taken in order. Length of its diagonal is

- (A) $4\sqrt{2}$
(B) $6\sqrt{2}$
(C) $4\sqrt{26}$
(D) $2\sqrt{26}$

Ans: (D) $2\sqrt{26}$

1

8. In the given figure, PA is tangent to a circle with centre O. If $\angle APO = 30^\circ$ and $OA = 2.5$ cm, then OP is equal to



- (A) 2.5 cm
(B) 5 cm
(C) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm
(D) 2 cm

Ans: (B) 5 cm

1

9. If probability of happening of an event is 57%, then probability of non-happening of the event is

- (A) 0.43
(B) 0.57
(C) 53%
(D) $\frac{1}{57}$

Ans: (A) 0.43

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10. OAB is sector of a circle with centre O and radius 7 cm. If length of arc

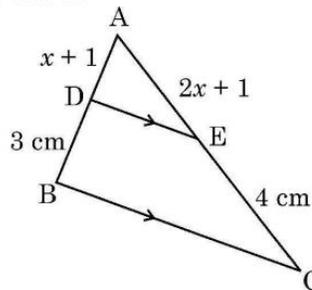
$\widehat{AB} = \frac{22}{3}$ cm, then $\angle AOB$ is equal to

- (A) $\left(\frac{120}{7}\right)^\circ$
(B) 45°
(C) 60°
(D) 30°

Ans: (C) 60°

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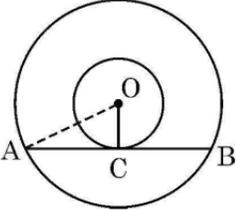
11. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. If $AE = (2x + 1)$ cm, $EC = 4$ cm, $AD = (x + 1)$ cm and $DB = 3$ cm, then value of x is



- (A) 1
(B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) -1
(D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Ans: (B) $\frac{1}{2}$

1

<p>12. Three coins are tossed together. The probability that exactly one coin shows head, is</p> <p>(A) $\frac{1}{8}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>(C) 1 (D) $\frac{3}{8}$</p>	
<p>Ans: (D) $\frac{3}{8}$</p>	1
<p>13. In two concentric circles centred at O, a chord AB of the larger circle touches the smaller circle at C. If OA = 3.5 cm, OC = 2.1 cm, then AB is equal to</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(A) 5.6 cm (B) 2.8 cm</p> <p>(C) 3.5 cm (D) 4.2 cm</p>	
<p>Ans: (A) 5.6 cm</p>	1
<p>14. If $\sqrt{3} \sin \theta = \cos \theta$, then value of θ is</p> <p>(A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) 60°</p> <p>(C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) 30°</p>	
<p>Ans: (D) 30°</p>	1
<p>15. To calculate mean of a grouped data, Rahul used assumed mean method. He used $d = (x - A)$, where A is assumed mean. Then \bar{x} is equal to</p> <p>(A) $A + \bar{d}$ (B) $A + h\bar{d}$</p> <p>(C) $h(A + \bar{d})$ (D) $A - h\bar{d}$</p>	
<p>Ans: (A) $A + \bar{d}$</p>	1
<p>16. If the sum of first n terms of an A.P. is given by $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(3n + 1)$, then the first term of the A.P. is</p> <p>(A) 2 (B) $\frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>(C) 4 (D) $\frac{5}{2}$</p>	
<p>Ans: (A) 2</p>	1

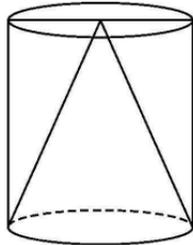
17. In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$. If $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$, then $\cos C$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Ans: (C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

1

18. The volume of air in a hollow cylinder is 450 cm^3 . A cone of same height and radius as that of cylinder is kept inside it. The volume of empty space in the cylinder is



- (A) 225 cm^3 (B) 150 cm^3
(C) 250 cm^3 (D) 300 cm^3

Ans: (D) 300 cm^3

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(Assertion – Reason based questions)

Directions : In question numbers 19 and 20, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :

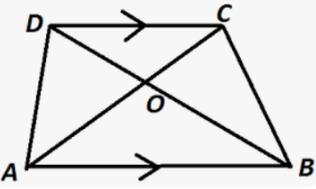
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not correct explanation for Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

19. **Assertion (A) :** $(a + \sqrt{b}) \cdot (a - \sqrt{b})$ is a rational number, where a and b are positive integers.

Reason (R) : Product of two irrationals is always rational.

Ans: (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

1

<p>20. Assertion (A) : $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ such that $\angle A = 65^\circ$, $\angle C = 60^\circ$. Hence $\angle Q = 55^\circ$.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Sum of all angles of a triangle is 180°.</p>	
<p>Ans: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	1
<p>SECTION B</p> <p><i>This section has 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each. $5 \times 2 = 10$</i></p> <p>21. (a) Solve the equation $4x^2 - 9x + 3 = 0$, using quadratic formula.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Find the nature of roots of the equation $3x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$.</p>	
<p>Solution:</p> <p>(a) Discriminant = 33 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{33}}{8}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Discriminant = $(-4\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 3 = 0$ \Rightarrow The given equation has real and equal roots</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>22. In a trapezium ABCD, $AB \parallel DC$ and its diagonals intersect at O. Prove that $\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD}$.</p>	
<p>Solution:</p>  <p>Proving $\triangle OAB \sim \triangle OCD$ (By AA similarity criterion) $\therefore \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD}$ (corresponding sides of similar triangles are proportional)</p>	<p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
<p>23. A box contains 120 discs, which are numbered from 1 to 120. If one disc is drawn at random from the box, find the probability that</p> <p>(i) it bears a 2– digit number</p> <p>(ii) the number is a perfect square.</p>	

Solution:		
(i)	$P(2\text{-digit number}) = \frac{90}{120}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$	1
(ii)	$P(\text{the number is a perfect square}) = \frac{10}{120}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$	1
24. (a) Evaluate : $\frac{\cos 45^\circ}{\tan 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ}$		
OR		
(b) Verify that $\sin 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$, for $A = 30^\circ$.		
Solution:		
(a)	$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$	1½
	$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{2}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{5}$	½
OR		
(b)	LHS = $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	½
	RHS = $\frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}$	1
	$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \text{LHS}$	½
25. Using prime factorisation, find the HCF of 180, 140 and 210.		
Solution:		
	$180 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5, \quad 140 = 2^2 \times 5 \times 7, \quad 210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$	1½
	HCF (180, 140, 210) = $2 \times 5 = 10$	½
Section – C		
(Short Answer Type Questions)		
		6 × 3 = 18
Q. Nos. 26 to 31 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each.		

26. (a) If α, β are zeroes of the polynomial $8x^2 - 5x - 1$, then form a quadratic polynomial in x whose zeroes are $\frac{2}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{2}{\beta}$.

OR

(b) Find the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 3x^2 + x - 10$ and verify the relationship between zeroes and its coefficients.

Solution:

(a)	$p(x) = 8x^2 - 5x - 1$ $\alpha + \beta = \frac{5}{8}, \alpha\beta = \frac{-1}{8}$ \therefore sum of zeroes $= \frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{2}{\beta} = -10$ and product of zeroes $= \frac{2}{\alpha} \times \frac{2}{\beta} = -32$ Required polynomial $= x^2 + 10x - 32$ or $k(x^2 + 10x - 32)$ where k is any non-zero real number.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
OR		
(b)	$p(x) = 3x^2 + x - 10$ $= (x + 2)(3x - 5)$ Zeroes of $p(x)$ are -2 and $\frac{5}{3}$ Sum of zeroes $= -2 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{-1}{3} = -\frac{\text{coefficient of } x}{\text{coefficient of } x^2}$ Product of zeroes $= -2 \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{-10}{3} = \frac{\text{constant term}}{\text{coefficient of } x^2}$	1 1 1

27. Find length and breadth of a rectangular park whose perimeter is 100 m and area is 600 m^2 .

Solution:

Let length and breadth of the park be a metres and b metres respectively.	
A.T.Q. $2(a + b) = 100$... (i)	$\frac{1}{2}$
and $ab = 600$... (ii)	$\frac{1}{2}$
using (i) & (ii) we get $a^2 - 50a + 600 = 0$	1
$\Rightarrow a = 30$ or 20	$\frac{1}{2}$
and $b = 20$ or 30	$\frac{1}{2}$
\therefore length = 30 m, breadth = 20 m	
or length = 20 m, breadth = 30 m	

28. Three measuring rods are of lengths 120 cm, 100 cm and 150 cm. Find the least length of a fence that can be measured an exact number of times, using any of the rods. How many times each rod will be used to measure the length of the fence ?

Solution:

$$120 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5, \quad 100 = 2^2 \times 5^2, \quad 150 = 2 \times 3 \times 5^2$$

$$\text{LCM}(120, 100, 150) = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5^2 = 600$$

∴ Least length of the fence is 600 cm.

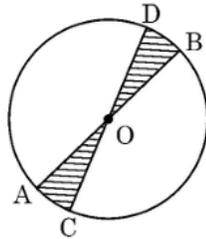
Each rod is used 5, 6 and 4 times respectively

1½

1

½

29. AB and CD are diameters of a circle with centre O and radius 7 cm. If $\angle BOD = 30^\circ$, then find the area and perimeter of the shaded region.



Solution:

$$\text{Area of the shaded region} = 2 \left(\frac{30}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \right)$$

$$= \frac{77}{3} \text{ sq. cm or } 25.67 \text{ sq. cm}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of the shaded region} = 2 \left(14 + \frac{30}{360} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \right)$$

$$= \frac{106}{3} \text{ cm or } 35.33 \text{ cm}$$

1

½

1

½

30. Prove that $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1$.

Solution:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}} + \frac{\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}}{1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}$$

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

½

½

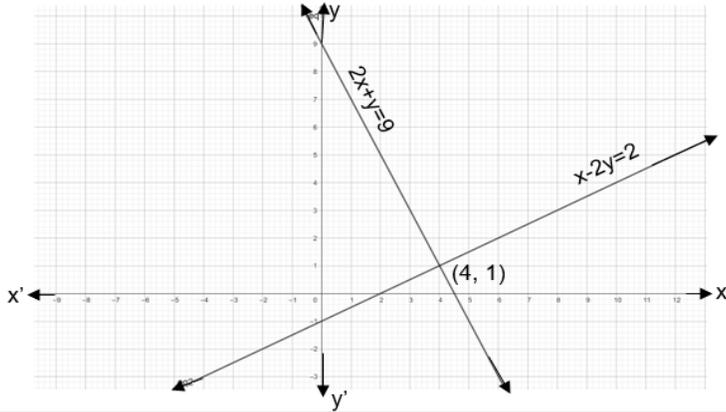
$= \frac{\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \theta}$	1
$= \frac{1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$= \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1 = \text{RHS}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<p>31. (a) Find the A.P. whose third term is 16 and seventh term exceeds the fifth term by 12. Also, find the sum of first 29 terms of the A.P.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Find the sum of first 20 terms of an A.P. whose n^{th} term is given by $a_n = 5 + 2n$. Can 52 be a term of this A.P. ?</p>	
Solution:	
(a) $a + 2d = 16$... (i)	$\frac{1}{2}$
$a + 6d = 12 + a + 4d$... (ii)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Solving (i) and (ii) to get $d = 6$, $a = 4$	$\frac{1}{2}$
\therefore A.P. is 4, 10, 16,	$\frac{1}{2}$
$S_{29} = \frac{29}{2} [8 + 28 \times 6]$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$= 2552$	$\frac{1}{2}$
OR	
(b) $a_n = 5 + 2n$	
getting $a = 7$ and $d = 2$	1
$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} [14 + 19 \times 2]$	
$= 520$	1
$52 = 7 + (n - 1) \times 2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\Rightarrow n = \frac{47}{2}$, which is not a natural number.	
Therefore, 52 cannot be a term of this A.P.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Section - D	
(Long Answer Type Questions)	
$4 \times 5 = 20$	
Q. Nos. 32 to 35 are Long Answer type questions of 5 marks each.	
32. (a) Solve the following pair of linear equations by graphical method :	
$2x + y = 9$ and $x - 2y = 2$	

OR

- (b) Nidhi received simple interest of ₹ 1,200 when invested ₹ x at 6% p.a. and ₹ y at 5% p.a. for 1 year. Had she invested ₹ x at 3% p.a. and ₹ y at 8% p.a. for that year, she would have received simple interest of ₹ 1,260. Find the values of x and y .

Solution:

- (a) Correct graph of each equation



Solution $x = 4, y = 1$ or $(4, 1)$

OR

- (b) A.T.Q.

$$\frac{6}{100}x + \frac{5}{100}y = 1200 \Rightarrow 6x + 5y = 120000 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\frac{3}{100}x + \frac{8}{100}y = 1260 \Rightarrow 3x + 8y = 126000 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Solving (i) and (ii) we get, $x = 10000$ and $y = 12000$

2 + 2

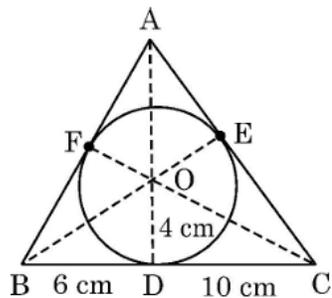
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1½

1½

1 + 1

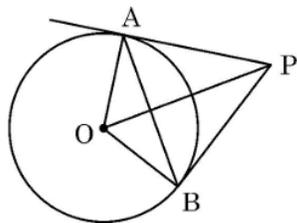
33. (a) The given figure shows a circle with centre O and radius 4 cm circumscribed by $\triangle ABC$. BC touches the circle at D such that $BD = 6$ cm, $DC = 10$ cm. Find the length of AE .



OR

(b) PA and PB are tangents drawn to a circle with centre O.

If $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$ and $OA = 10$ cm, then



- | | |
|--|----------|
| (i) Find $\angle OPA$. | 1 |
| (ii) Find the perimeter of $\triangle OAP$. | 3 |
| (iii) Find the length of chord AB. | 1 |

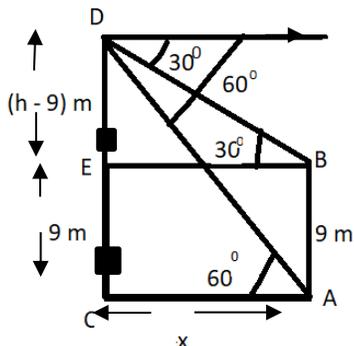
Solution:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) Let $AE = x \Rightarrow AF = x$ and $CE = 10$ cm, $BF = 6$ cm
 (Lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal)</p> $s = \frac{16 + 10 + x + 6 + x}{2} = 16 + x$ <p>\therefore Area of $\triangle ABC = \sqrt{(16 + x)(x)(6)(10)} \dots(i)$</p> <p>Also, area of $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}[16 \times 4 + (10 + x)4 + (6 + x)4] \dots(ii)$</p> <p>Equating (i) & (ii), we get $x = \frac{64}{11}$ or 5.8</p> <p>$x = -16$ (Rejected)</p> <p>Length of $AE = \frac{64}{11}$ cm or 5.8 cm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) (i) $\angle OPA = 30^\circ$</p> <p>(ii) In $\triangle OAP$, $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{10}{OP} \Rightarrow OP = 20$ cm</p> <p>$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{10}{PA} \Rightarrow PA = 10\sqrt{3}$ cm</p> <p>\therefore Perimeter of $\triangle OPA = (30 + 10\sqrt{3})$ cm</p> <p>(iii) $PA = PB$ and $\angle APB = 60^\circ$
 $\triangle APB$ is an equilateral triangle
 $\therefore PA = AB = 10\sqrt{3}$ cm</p> | <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> |
|---|--|

34. The angles of depression of the top and the foot of a 9 m tall building from the top of a multi-storeyed building are 30° and 60° respectively. Find the height of the multi-storeyed building and the distance between the two buildings. (Use $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$)

Solution:

Let CD be the multi storeyed building of height h metres and AB be the 9 m tall building.



$$\text{In } \Delta DEB, \tan 30^\circ = \frac{h - 9}{x} \Rightarrow x = (h - 9)\sqrt{3} \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{In } \Delta DCA, \tan 60^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \Rightarrow h = x\sqrt{3} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Solving (i) & (ii) we get, $x = 7.79$, $h = 13.5$

\therefore The height of the multi-storeyed building is 13.5 m and the distance between the two buildings is 7.79 m

Correct figure
1

1 + 1/2

1 + 1/2

1/2 + 1/2

35. Find 'mean' and 'mode' of the following data :

Class	15 – 20	20 – 25	25 – 30	30 – 35	35 – 40	40 – 45
Frequency	12	10	15	11	7	5

Solution:

Class	x_i	f_i	$u_i = \frac{x_i - 27.5}{5}$	$f_i u_i$
15 – 20	17.5	12	-2	-24
20 – 25	22.5	10	-1	-10
25 – 30	27.5	15	0	0
30 – 35	32.5	11	1	11
35 – 40	37.5	7	2	14
40 – 45	42.5	5	3	15
		$\Sigma f_i = 60$		$\Sigma f_i u_i = 6$

Correct table
1/2

$$\text{Mean} = 27.5 + 5 \times \frac{6}{60} = 28$$

Modal class is 25 – 30

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mode} &= 25 + 5 \times \frac{15 - 10}{30 - 10 - 11} \\ &= 27.78 \end{aligned}$$

1½

1½

½

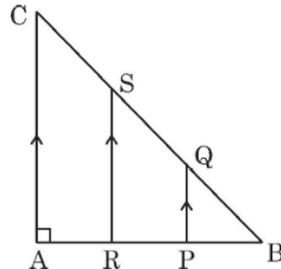
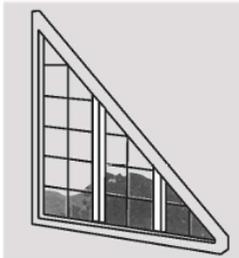
Section – E

(Case-study based Questions)

3 × 4 = 12

Q. Nos. 36 to 38 are Case-study based Questions of 4 marks each.

36.



A triangular window of a building is shown above. Its diagram represents a $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle A = 90^\circ$ and $AB = AC$. Points P and R trisect AB and $PQ \parallel RS \parallel AC$.

Based on the above, answer the following questions :

- (i) Show that $\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BAC$. 1
- (ii) Prove that $PQ = \frac{1}{3} AC$. 1
- (iii) (a) If $AB = 3$ m, find length BQ and BS. Verify that $BQ = \frac{1}{2} BS$. 2

OR

- (iii) (b) Prove that $BR^2 + RS^2 = \frac{4}{9} BC^2$.

Solution:

- (i) In $\triangle BAC$ and $\triangle BPQ$, $PQ \parallel AC$
 $\therefore \angle BQP = \angle BCA$ and $\angle B$ is common
 $\therefore \triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BAC$ (By AA similarity criterion)
- (ii) Since, $\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BAC \Rightarrow \frac{PQ}{AC} = \frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{PQ}{AC} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow PQ = \frac{1}{3} AC$
- (iii) (a) $\frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{PQ}{AC}$ (corresponding sides of similar triangles)
 $\Rightarrow BP = PQ$ (as $BA = AC$)
 $\therefore PQ = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 1$ m
Hence, $BQ = \sqrt{2}$ m

1

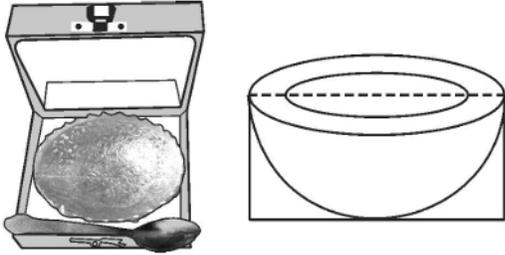
½

½

1

<p>getting $BS = 2\sqrt{2}$ m $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}BS = BQ$ (Hence verified)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) $BR^2 + RS^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}AB\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}AC\right)^2$ $= \frac{4}{9}(AB^2 + AC^2)$ $= \frac{4}{9}BC^2$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
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37.



A hemispherical bowl is packed in a cuboidal box. The bowl just fits in the box. Inner radius of the bowl is 10 cm. Outer radius of the bowl is 10.5 cm.

Based on the above, answer the following questions :

- (i) Find the dimensions of the cuboidal box. 1
- (ii) Find the total outer surface area of the box. 1
- (iii) (a) Find the difference between the capacity of the bowl and the volume of the box. (use $\pi = 3.14$) 2
- OR**
- (iii) (b) The inner surface of the bowl and the thickness is to be painted. Find the area to be painted.

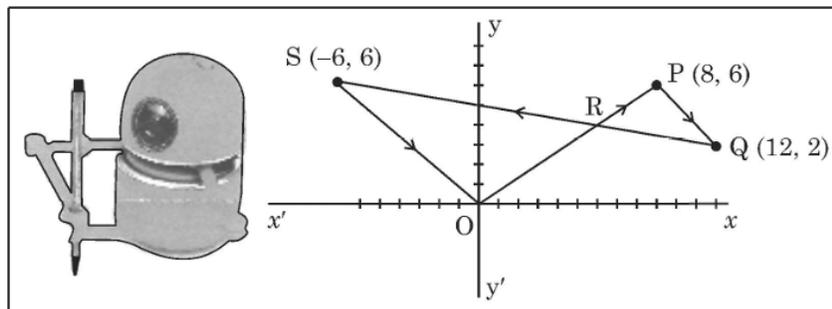
<p>Solution: (i) Diameter of bowl = 21 cm Dimensions of the box are 21 cm \times 21 cm \times 10.5 cm</p> <p>(ii) Total surface area of the box = $2\left(441 + \frac{441}{2} + \frac{441}{2}\right) = 1764$ sq. cm</p> <p>(iii) (a) Capacity of bowl = $\frac{2}{3} \times 3.14 \times 10^3$ $= \frac{6280}{3}$ cu. cm or 2093.33 cu. cm</p> <p>Volume of box = $21 \times 21 \times \frac{21}{2} = \frac{9261}{2}$ cu. cm. or 4630.5 cu. cm</p> <p>Required difference = $\frac{15223}{6}$ cu. cm or 2537.17 cu. cm</p> <p>(NOTE: Here capacity is considered as volume to compute the difference.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Required area = $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10^2 + \frac{22}{7} \times (10.5^2 - 10^2)$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p>
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$$= \frac{4400}{7} + \frac{451}{14}$$

$$= \frac{9251}{14} \text{ sq. cm or } 660.79 \text{ sq. cm}$$

1

38. Gurveer and Arushi built a robot that can paint a path as it moves on a graph paper. Some co-ordinate of points are marked on it. It starts from (0, 0), moves to the points listed in order (in straight lines) and ends at (0, 0).



Arushi entered the points P(8, 6), Q(12, 2) and S(-6, 6) in order. The path drawn by robot is shown in the figure.

Based on the above, answer the following questions :

- (i) Determine the distance OP. 1
- (ii) QS is represented by equation $2x + 9y = 42$. Find the co-ordinates of the point where it intersects y - axis. 1
- (iii) (a) Point R(4.8, y) divides the line segment OP in a certain ratio, find the ratio. Hence, find the value of y. 2

OR

- (iii) (b) Using distance formula, show that $\frac{PQ}{OS} = \frac{2}{3}$.

Solution: (i) The distance $OP = \sqrt{64 + 36} = 10$

1

(ii) $2x + 9y = 42$ intersects y-axis at $\left(0, \frac{14}{3}\right)$

1

(iii) (a)

Let $OR : RP = k : 1$, therefore $4.8 = \frac{8k}{k + 1} \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$

1½

$\Rightarrow OR : RP = 3 : 2$

$$y = \frac{18}{5}$$

½

OR

(b) $PQ = \sqrt{4^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{32}$ or $4\sqrt{2}$

½

$OS = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{72}$ or $6\sqrt{2}$

½

$$\therefore \frac{PQ}{OS} = \frac{\sqrt{32}}{\sqrt{72}} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

1