

akash
Nagpal

Red Roses Public School

248SKVM

X-B
22

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I, 2014
MATHEMATICS

Class - X

Time Allowed: 3 hours

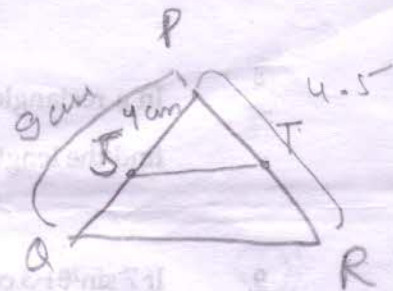
Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 31 questions divided into four sections A, B, C and D. Section-A comprises of 4 questions of 1 mark each; Section-B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each; Section-C comprises of 10 questions of 3 marks each and Section-D comprises of 11 questions of 4 marks each.
3. There is no overall choice in this question paper.
4. Use of calculator is not permitted.

SECTION-A

Question numbers 1 to 4 carry one mark each



1 In ΔPQR , S and T are points on the sides PQ and PR respectively such that $ST \parallel QR$. If $PS = 4$ cm, $PQ = 9$ cm and $PR = 4.5$ cm, then find PT . = 2 cm

2 In a right angled ΔABC , if $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $AC = 25$ cm and $BC = 7$ cm, then find $\tan A$. 1

3 Find the value of $\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$. 1

4 If the class marks of a continuous frequency distribution are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, then find the class intervals corresponding to the class marks 16 and 22. 2

$$\frac{U.R + L.L}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 36 \\ 2 \ 16 \\ \hline 262 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{PS}{PQ} = \frac{PT}{PR}$$

$$0 - 0.30 + 1.5 = 6.0 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3.0$$

$$\frac{4}{9} = \frac{PT}{4.5}$$

$$4 \times 4.5 = 9PT$$

$$\frac{18.0}{9} = PT = 2 \text{ cm}$$

Sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

SECTION-B

Question numbers 5 to 10 carry two marks each.

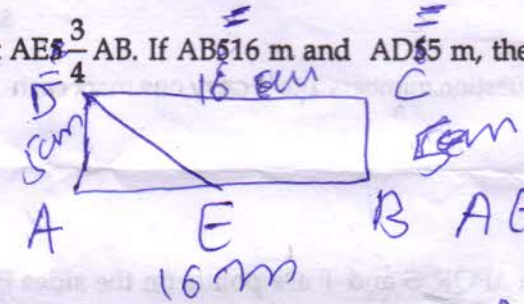
5 Show that 14^n cannot end with digit zero for any natural number n . 2

6 Find the prime factorisation of the denominator of the rational number equivalent to 1.033. 2

7 Given the linear equation $9x - 5y = 15$, write another linear equation in these two variables, such that the geometrical representation of the pair so formed is : 2

- (i) intersecting lines (ii) parallel lines $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

8 In a rectangle ABCD, E is a point on AB such that $AE = \frac{3}{4} AB$. If $AB = 16$ m and $AD = 5$ m, then find the length of DE. 2



9 If $7 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4$, then find the value of $\tan \theta$. 2

$AC = \frac{3}{4} AB$
 $AB = 16$
 $AD = 5$
 find DE = ?

10 Data of 'missed catches' for the 40 matches played by a player is as follows :

Number of missed catches in a match	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-15
Number of matches	15	16	3	4	2

Calculate the average number of catches missed by him.
mean

SECTION-C

Question numbers 11 to 20 carry three marks each.

11 Find the HCF of numbers 72 and 96 by Euclid's division algorithm and express it in the form $96m + 72n$, where m and n are integers. 3

$96m + 72n$ $ax + by + c$
 $a + b + c = 0$

12 If one zero of the polynomial $(a+5)x^2 - 13x + 6a$ is reciprocal of the other, find the value of a. 3

$(a+5)x^2 - 13x + 6a$
 $x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 12$ $q = x^2 - x - 2$

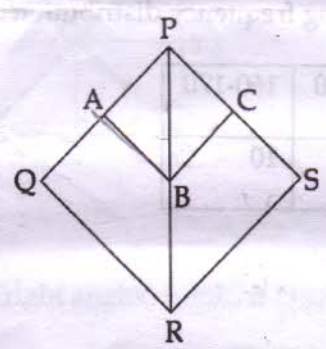
13 On dividing $x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 12$ by a polynomial $g(x)$, the quotient and the remainder were $x^2 - x - 2$ and $2x$ respectively. Find $g(x)$. 3

$P(x) = g(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x)$
 $x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 12 = (x^2 - x - 2)(2x) + 2x$

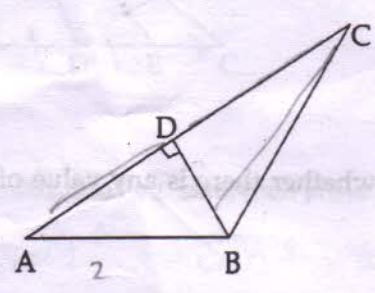
14 Solve for x and y: 3

$x + 2y = 3 = 0$
 $3x - 2y + 7 = 0$

15 In figure AB || QR and BC || RS. Prove that $\frac{PA}{PQ} = \frac{PC}{PS}$. 3



16 In the figure ABC is a triangle and $BD \perp AC$. Prove that $AB^2 + CD^2 = AD^2 + BC^2$. 3



$AB^2 + CD^2 = AD^2 + BC^2$

$72 \sqrt{96}$
 $\frac{72 \times 4\sqrt{6}}{4}$
 $72 \times \sqrt{6}$
 $72\sqrt{6}$

17

Evaluate :

$$\frac{\sin 25^\circ}{\cos 65^\circ} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} 34^\circ}{\sec 56^\circ} - \frac{2 \cos 43^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 47^\circ}{\tan 10^\circ \cdot \tan 40^\circ \cdot \tan 50^\circ \cdot \tan 80^\circ}$$

18

If $7 \sin^2 \theta + 13 \cos^2 \theta = 54$, find the value of $\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

$$7 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4$$

find $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

19

The following observations are about the heights of 800 persons. Draw a 'less than type' ogive for the data :

Height (in cm)	135-140	140-145	145-150	150-155	155-160	160-165	165-170	170-175
Number of persons	50	70	80	150	170	100	95	85

20

In a school, IQ of 250 students of class X is given in the following frequency distribution :

IQ	120-130	130-140	140-150	150-160	160-170
Number of students	10	80	100	50	10

Find the mean IQ of students.

SECTION-D

Question numbers 21 to 31 carry four marks each.

21

State fundamental theorem of Arithmetic. Using it check whether there is any value of n for which 5^n ends with the digit zero.

- 22 The owner of a taxi company decides to run all the taxi on CNG fuels instead of petrol/diesel. 4
The taxi charges in city comprises of fixed charges together with the charge for the distance covered. For a journey of 12 km, the charge paid is ₹ 89 and for journey of 20 km, the charge paid is ₹ 145.

- (i) What will a person have to pay for travelling a distance of 30 km?
(ii) Why did he decide to use CNG for his taxi as a fuel?

- 23 Obtain all other zeroes of the polynomial $x^4 - 16x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 2$, if two of its zeroes are $\sqrt{2}$ and $-\sqrt{2}$. 4

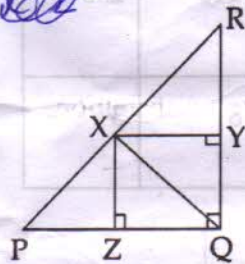
$$2x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 2 \quad (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$$

- 24 Pocket money of Zahira and Zohra are in the ratio 6 : 5 and the ratio of their expenditures are in the ratio 4 : 3. If each of them saves ₹ 50 at the end of the month, find their pocket money. 4

- 25 ~~APQR is right angled Δ at Q. QX ⊥ PR, XY ⊥ RQ and XZ ⊥ PQ are drawn. Prove that~~ 4

~~$XZ^2 = PZ \cdot ZQ$~~

Q Define Pythagoras theorem and prove it?



- 26 In right angled ΔABC if D and E trisect BC, then prove that $8AE^2 = 3AC^2 + 5AD^2$. 4



$$8AE^2 = 3AC^2 + 5AD^2$$

- 27 If $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$, then prove that $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$. 4

If $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ then prove $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$.

28 If $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$, verify the following : 4

(i) $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$ $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$

(ii) $\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$ $\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$

29 If $\sec \theta - \tan \theta = 5x$, show that $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \frac{1}{5x}$ and hence find the values of $\cos \theta$ and $\sin \theta$ 4

$\sec \theta - \tan \theta = 5x$ and $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \frac{1}{5x}$
 $\sec \theta = 5x + \tan \theta$

30 In a certain locality, monthly consumptions of electricity (in units) of 122 families are given in the following table. 4

If mode is given to be 139, find the missing frequencies x and y .

Electricity consumed (in units)	70-90	90-110	110-130	130-150	150-170	170-190	190-210	210-230
Number of families	x	10	y	40	18	9	8	3

31 The following table gives production yield per hectare of rice in 50 farms of a state : 4

Yield (in kg/ha)	Less than 40	Less than 50	Less than 60	Less than 70	Less than 80	Less than 90
Number of farms	1	5	11	23	42	50

Draw a 'less than type' ogive for the distribution and from the curve, find median. Verify median by actual calculations.