# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN 

## LUCKNOW REGION

PRE-BOARD-1 EXAMINATION
Class- X Time: 3 Hrs Sub- Maths BASIC (241)
M.M :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 ( 04 marks each) with subparts of the values of 1,1 and 2 marks each respectively.
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 |  |
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| SN | Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each. | MARKS |
| 1 | Which of the following is not irrational? <br> (A) $(3+\sqrt{7})$ <br> (B) $(3-\sqrt{ } 7)$ <br> (C) $(3+\sqrt{ } 7)(3-\sqrt{ } 7)$ <br> (D) $3 \sqrt{ } 7$ | 1 |
| 2 | The product of a non-zero rational and an irrational number is <br> (A) always rational <br> (B) rational or irrational <br> (C) always irrational <br> (D) <br> zero | 1 |
| 3 | The number of zeroes, the polynomial $\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{x})=(\mathrm{x}-2)^{2}-4$ can have, is (A) 1 <br> (B) 2 <br> (C) 3 <br> (D) 0 | 1 |
| 4 | If a pair of linear equations is consistent, then the lines will be (A) parallel <br> (B) always coincident <br> (C) intersecting or coincident <br> (D) always intersecting | 1 |
| 5 | $(\sec A+\tan A)(1-\sin A)=$ <br> (A) $\sec \mathrm{A}$ <br> (B) $\sin \mathrm{A}$ <br> (C) $\operatorname{cosec} \mathrm{A}$ <br> (D) $\cos \mathrm{A}$ | 1 |
| 6 | The roots of quadratic equation $2 x^{2}+x+4=0$ are: <br> (A) Positive and negative <br> (B) Both Positive <br> (C) Both Negative <br> (D) No real roots | 1 |
| 7 | The distance of the point $\mathrm{P}(-6,8)$ from the origin is <br> (A) 10 units <br> (B) $2 \sqrt{ } 7$ units <br> (C) 8 units <br> (D) 6 units | 1 |
| 8 | The fourth vertex D of a parallelogram ABCD whose three vertices are $\mathrm{A}(-2,3)$, $\mathrm{B}(6,7)$ and $\mathrm{C}(8,3)$ is <br> (A) $(0,1)$ <br> (B) $(0,-1)$ <br> (C) $(-1,0)$ <br> (D) $(1,0)$ | 1 |
| 9 | A tangent $P Q$ at a point $P$ of a circle of radius 5 cm meets a line through the centre $O$ at a point $Q$ so that $O Q=12 \mathrm{~cm}$. Length PQ is : <br> (A) 12 cm <br> (B) 13 cm <br> (C) 8.5 cm <br> (D) $\sqrt{ } 119 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 1 |


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| 10 | D and E are the midpoints of side AB and AC of a triangle ABC , respectively and $\mathrm{BC}=6 \mathrm{~cm}$. If $\mathrm{DE} \\| \mathrm{BC}$, then the length (in cm ) of DE is: <br> (A) 2.5 <br> (B) 3 <br> (C) 5 <br> (D) 6 | 1 |
| 11 | If triangles ABC and DEF are similar and $\mathrm{AB}=4 \mathrm{~cm}, \mathrm{DE}=6 \mathrm{~cm}, \mathrm{EF}=9 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $\mathrm{FD}=12 \mathrm{~cm}$, the perimeter of triangle ABC is: <br> (A) 22 cm <br> (B) 20 cm <br> (C) 21 cm <br> (D) 18 cm | 1 |
| 12 | 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? <br> (A) 40 <br> (B) 240 <br> (C) 480 <br> (D) 750 | 1 |
| 13 | For a frequency distribution, mean, median and mode are connected by the relation <br> (a) mode $=3$ mean -2 median <br> (b) mode $=2$ median -3 mean <br> (c) mode $=3$ median -2 mean <br> (d) mode $=3$ median +2 mean | 1 |
| 14 | The minute hand of a clock is 7 cm long. Find the area of the face of the clock described by minute hand in 15 minutes. <br> (a) 154 Sq cm <br> (b) 38.5 Sq cm <br> (c) 105 Sq cm <br> (d) 77 Sq cm | 1 |
| 15 | If the perimeter and the area of a circle are numerically equal, then the radius of the circle is <br> (A) 2 units <br> (B) $\pi$ units <br> (C) 4 units <br> (D) 7 units | 1 |
| 16 | Two identical solid cubes of side a are joined end to end. Then the total surface area of the resulting cuboid is <br> (A) $12 a^{2}$ <br> (B) $10 a^{2}$ <br> (C) $8 a^{2}$ <br> (D) $11 \mathrm{a}^{2}$ | 1 |
| 17 | The pair of equations $y=0$ and $y=-7$ has: <br> (A) one solution (B) two solutions (C) infinitely many solutions (D) no solution | 1 |
| 18 | If $\sqrt{3} \sin \theta-\cos \theta=0$ and $0^{\circ}<\theta<90^{\circ}$, then the value of $\theta$ is <br> a) $30^{\circ}$ <br> b) $60^{\circ}$ <br> c) $90^{\circ}$ <br> d) $45^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 19 | DIRECTION: In the question number 19 and 20, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option <br> Statement A (Assertion): $\sin 45^{\circ}=\cos 45^{\circ}$ <br> Statement $R($ Reason) : $\sin \theta=\cos \theta$ for all values of $\theta$. <br> (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A) <br> (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A) <br> (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason $(R)$ is false. <br> (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason(R) is true. | 1 |
| 20 | Statement A (Assertion): For any two positive integers $p$ and $q$, $\operatorname{HCF}(p, q) \times \operatorname{LCM}(p, q)=p \times q$ <br> Statement R(Reason) : If the HCF of two numbers is 5 and their product is 150 , then their LCM is 30. <br> (a) Both assertion (A) and reason $(\mathrm{R})$ are true and reason $(\mathrm{R})$ is the correct explanation of assertion (A) <br> (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A) | 1 |


|  | (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason(R) is false. <br> (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason(R) is true. |  |
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|  | SECTION B |  |
|  | Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each. |  |
| 21 | Solve $2 x+3 y=11$ and $2 x-4 y=-24$ and hence find the value of ' $m$ ' for which $y=m x+3$. <br> OR <br> Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^{2}+7 x+10$, and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients | 2 |
| 22 | Prove that the length of tangents of a circle from an exterior point are equal. | 2 |
| 23 | D is a point on the side BC of a triangle ABC such that $\angle \mathrm{ADC}=\angle \mathrm{BAC}$. Show that $\mathrm{CA}^{2}=\mathrm{CB} . C D$ <br> OR <br> In the figure, $\mathrm{DE} \\| \mathrm{OQ}$ and $\mathrm{DF} \\| \mathrm{OR}$, show that $\mathrm{EF} \\| \mathrm{QR}$. | 2 |
| 24 | If $\sin \mathrm{A}=3 / 4$, Calculate $\cos \mathrm{A}$ and $\tan \mathrm{A}$. | 2 |
| 25 | A chord of a circle of radius 10 cm subtends a right angle at the centre. Find the area of the corresponding: <br> (i) minor sector <br> (ii) major sector (Use $\pi=3.14$ ). | 2 |
|  | SECTION C |  |
|  | Section C consists of 6 questions of 3 marks each. |  |
| 26 | Prove that $3+2 \sqrt{5}$ is irrational. | 3 |
| 27 | Find the roots of the following equations: $x+\frac{1}{x}=2, x \neq 0$ <br> OR <br> A train travels 360 km at a uniform speed. If the speed had been $5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ more, it would have taken 1 hour less for the same journey. Find the speed of the train. | 3 |
| 28 | A quadrilateral ABCD is drawn to circumscribe a circle. Prove that $\mathrm{AB}+\mathrm{CD}=$ $\mathrm{AD}+\mathrm{BC}$ | 3 |
| 29 | Find a quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are reciprocals of the zeroes of the polynomial $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=\mathrm{ax}^{2}+\mathrm{bx}+\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{a} \neq 0, \mathrm{c} \neq 0$. | 3 |
| 30 | Prove the following identities, where the angles involved are acute angles for which the expressions are defined $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin A}{1-\sin A}}=\sec \mathrm{A}+\tan \mathrm{A}$ <br> OR $(\operatorname{cosec} A-\sin A)(\sec A-\cos A)=\frac{1}{(\tan A+\cot A)}$ | 3 |
| 31 | A box contains 5 red marbles, 8 white marbles and 4 green marbles. One marble is taken out of the box at random. What is the probability that the marble taken out will be | 3 |




