Time: 2 hours 45 min.]	[Maximum Marks: 40
Instructions:	
 In the time duration of 2 hours 45 minutes, 15 minutes of time is allotted to Question paper. Answer the Questions under Part-A on a separate answer book. 	read and understand the
3. Write the answer to the Questions under Part-B on the Question paper itself book of Part-A	and attach it to the answer

Time: 2.00 Hours

Note:

Class: X

1. Answer all the questions from the given three sections I, II and III of Part-A. 2. In section-III, every question has internal choice. Answer any one alternative.

Section-I

1) Is $7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2 + 3$ a composite number? Justify your answer.

2) Find the value of 'k' for which system of equations x + 3y = 2, 2x + ky = 8 has no solution.

3) If $A - B = \{3, 4, 5\}$, $B - A = \{1, 8, 9\}$ and $A \cap B = \{6, 7\}$, then find $A \cup B$.

4) If a, b, c are in geometric progression then show that $b^2 = ac$.

5) Check whether 1 and 3/2 are the roots of the equation $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$

6) Measure the distance of the points marked in the figure.

7) Find the zeros of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 4$.

Section – II (Marks: $6 \times 2 = 12$)

- 8) Prove that 2 $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.
- 9) Solve the given pair of equations using substitution method. x + y = 5 and x - y = 1

PAPER – I

Part A and B

Sub: MATHEMATICS

0

Marks: 35

(Marks: $7 \times 1 = 7$)





Part-A

- 10) Find the discriminant of $2x^2 4x + 3 = 0$ and discuss the nature of roots.
- 11) If seven times of 7th term of an A.P. is equal to the 11 times of the 11th term of it, thenFind the 18th term of that A.P.
- 12) If A(4, 2), B(p, 5), C(9, 7) are collinear than find the value of 'p'.
- 13) If A = { } and B = { }, then show that $A B \neq B A$ with the help of Venn diagram.

Section – III (Marks:
$$4 \times 4 = 16$$
)

14) (a) Use Euclid's division lemma to show that cube of any positive integer of the form 7m (Or) 7m + 1 (Or) 7m + 6

(b) If $\log \frac{x+y}{3} = \frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y)$ then prove that $x^2 + y^2 = 7xy$.

- 15) (a) Draw the graph of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 x 12$ and find the zeros. (Or)
 - (b) Check the given system of equation has unique solution by solving graphically. 2x + 3y = 1; 3x - y = 7
- 16)(a) The points C and D are on the line segment joining A(-4, 7) and B(5, 13) such that AC = CD = DB. Then find the co-ordinates of points C and D.

(Or)

- (b) On dividing $x^3 3x^2 + 5x 7$ by $x^2 2x + 4$ if the remainder is in the form of Ax + B, find the value of A and B.
- 17) (a) Find the sum of all 3 digit numbers which are divisible by '4'.

(Or)

(b) From the Venn diagram, write the elements of the sets A and B. And verify n(A ∪ B) +n(A ∩ B) = n(A) + n(B)



Instructions:

- (i) Write the answer to the questions in this Part-B on the Question paper itself and attach it to the answer book of Part-A.
- (ii) Answer all the questions.

(iii) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

(iv) Answers are to be written in question paper only.

(v) Marks will not be awarded in any case of overwriting, rewriting or erased answers.

Part-B

Write the CAPITAL LETTER (A, B, C, D) showing the correct answer for the following
questions in the brackets provided against each question.(Marks: $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$)

1) The exponential form	n of $\log_{10}^{0.001} = -3$ is	·	
$(A) (0.001)^{10} = -3$	(B) $(-3)^{10} = 0.001$	(C) $10^3 = -0.001$	(D) $10^{-3} = 0.001$
2) If A $x^2 - 4x - 21 =$	0 B then $A \cap B =$	·	
(A) A	(B) B	$(C) \land \cup B$	(D) $A \cap B$
3) If $a_n = \frac{n(n+3)}{n+2}$ then	common difference is		
(A) $\frac{4}{3}$	(B) $\frac{5}{2}$	(C) $\frac{7}{6}$	(D) $-\frac{7}{6}$
4) The slope of y-axis is	S		
(A) 0	(B) -1	(C) 1	(D) not defined
5) Zero of the polynomi	ial $p(t) = 2t - 1$ is	·	
(A) -2	(B) -1	(C) 2	(D) ¹ / ₂
6) A quadratic equation	whose roots are 7, -3 is		
(A) - x^2 - 4x - 21=	= 0 (B) $x^2 + 4x - 21 =$	0 (C) $x^2 + 4x + 21 = 0$ (I	$x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$
7) Which of the following	ng is not a linear equation	n?	
(A) $5 + 4x = y + 3$	(B) x + 2y = y - x	(C) $3 - x = y^2 + 4$ (I	D) $x + y = 0$
8) LCM of 24, 36 is	·		
(A) 24	(B) 36	(C) 72	(D) 84
9) Number of odd numb	pers between 0 and 50 is	·	
(A) 24	(B) 25	(C) 23	(D) 26
10) The number of subs	ets of a set is 32 then the	number of elements of A =	·
(A) 4	(B) 3	(C) 7	(D) 5