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# CLASS X GUESS PAPER MATHS 

## General instructions:

1. This paper contains three sections $A, B$ and $C$.
2. Sections $A$ and $B$ contain 20 questions each of 1 mark each. $A$ candidate has to answer any 16 questions in each section.
3. Section C contains $10 q u e s t i o n s$ based on two case studies of which any four question in each case study should be answered.
4. There is no negative marking.

## Section-A

1. Decimal representation of $\frac{43}{2^{3} X 5^{5}}$ is
a) 0.00043
b) 0.00086
c) 0.00172
d) 0.00129
2. LCM of two prime numbers is always $\qquad$
a) 1
b) smaller of the two
c) greater of the two
d) Product of the two.
3. If $a^{3}=0.008$ then ' $a$ ' is
a) Irrational
b) Rational
c) Integer
d) Whole number
4. If $a b=864$ and $\operatorname{HCF}(a, b)=12$ then $\operatorname{LCM}(a, b)$ is $\qquad$
a) 12
b) 36
c) 48
d) 72
5. If $2^{x-y}=32$ and $2^{x+y}=128$ then $(x, y)$ is $\qquad$
a) $(5,2)$
b) $(6,1)$
c) $(1,6)$
d) None of these

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6. Two fair dice are thrown together. Total number of outcomes is $\qquad$
a) 6
b) 12
c) 2
d) 36
7. If $\alpha, \beta$ are zeroes of polynomial $a x^{2}+b x+c$ then $\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta}$ is_
a) $\frac{b}{a}$
b) $\frac{b}{c}$
c) $\frac{-b}{c}$
d) $\frac{-c}{a}$
8. The value of ' $k$ ' for which the system of equations $3 x-2 y+5=0: 5 x+4 y+k=0$ will have unique solution $\qquad$
a) 5
b) -10
c) 10
d) any real number.
9. If $\cot \theta=\frac{4}{3}$, then $\operatorname{cosec}^{2} \theta$ is $\qquad$
a) $\frac{3}{5}$
b) $\frac{5}{3}$
c) $\frac{9}{5}$
d) $\frac{25}{9}$
10. Value of $\cos ^{2} 35^{\circ}+\cos ^{2} 55^{\circ}-1$ is $\qquad$
a) 1
b) 2
c) -1
d) 0
11. A bag contains blue, red and green balls. The probability of drawing red and blue balls are 0.6 and 0.03 respectively. The probability of drawing green ball is $\qquad$
a) 0.1
b) 0.35
c) 0.37
d) 0.33
12. $\frac{\tan ^{2} A}{\cot ^{2} A}=$ $\qquad$
a) 1
b) -1
c) $\tan ^{4} \mathrm{~A}$
d) $\cot ^{4} \mathrm{~A}$

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13. The distance between the points $(a, 0)$ and $(0, b)$ is $\qquad$
a) $a^{2}+b^{2}$
b) $a^{2}-b^{2}$
c) $\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}$
d) $\sqrt{a^{2}-b^{2}}$
14. $A B C$ is a triangle right angled at $A$ and $A D \perp B C$. If $A D=B D=4 \mathrm{~cm}$, then $C D=$ $\qquad$
a) 4 cm
b) 8 cm
c) 16 cm
d) none of these.
15. If $\sin \left(30^{\circ}+\theta\right)=\cos \theta$, then the measure of $\theta$ is $\qquad$
a) $60^{\circ}$
b) $30^{\circ}$
c) $90^{\circ}$
d) $45^{\circ}$
16. The area of the region between two concentric circles of radius 5 cm and 3 cm respectively is $\qquad$
a) $16 \pi \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
b) $4 \pi \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
c) $34 \pi \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
d) None of these
17. A person walks 150 m due east from his house and then turning left walks another 80 m . His distance from his house is $\qquad$
a) 230 m
b) 170 m
c) 90 m
d) 70 m
18. Areas of two similar triangles are $121 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ and $81 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ respectivley. If the altitude of the smaller triangle is 9 cm , altitude of the larger triangle is $\qquad$
a) 11 cm
b) 9 cm
c) 10 cm
d) 12 cm .
19. Area of the minor segment formed by a quadrant of a circle of radius 7 cm is $\qquad$
a) $14 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ b) $49 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
c) $21 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
d) $7 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
20. In $\triangle A B C, D E \| B C$. If $A D=2.5 \mathrm{~cm}, A B=7.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $E C=6 \mathrm{~cm}$ then $A C=$ $\qquad$
a) 7 cm
b) 8 cm
c) 9 cm
d) 10 cm .

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## Section- B

21. Sum of two numbers is 120 , their HCF is 24 . How many such pairs of numbers exist?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
4) 5
22. The smallest number that leaves remainders 1,2 and 3 respectively when divided by 2,3 and 4 but completely divisible by 5 is _
a) 65
b) 55
c) 75
d) 45
23. The greatest number that divides 124,165 and 288 leaving remainder 1 in each case is $\qquad$
a) 23
b) 31
c) 41
d) 54
24. A father's age is four times the sum of the ages of his two children. Five years hence his age will be $21 / 4$ times the sum of the ages of children then. Father's present age is $\qquad$
a) 32 years
b) 40 years
c) 60 years
d) 44 years
25. The zeroes of the polynomial $17 x^{2}-30 x-8$ will $\qquad$
a) Both be negative b) both positive c) bigger of the two positive d) bigger of the two negative.
26. If the system of equations $2 x+3 y=7$; $(k-2) x+(k+1) y=8$ then $\qquad$
a) $K=8$
b) $k \neq 8$
c) $k=6$
d) $k \neq 4$
27. If $\alpha, \beta$ are zeroes of polynomial $a x^{2}+b x+c$, the $\alpha-\beta$ is
a) $\frac{b}{a}$
b) $\frac{b c}{a}$
c) $\frac{\sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{a}$
d) $\frac{\sqrt{b^{2}+4 a c}}{a}$
28. A line joining $A(4,6)$ and $B(7,-6)$ is trisected at $P$ and $Q$. If $P$ is nearer to $A$ then co-ordinates of $P$ are $\qquad$
a) $(2,5)$
b) $(5,2)$
c) $(6,0)$
d) None of these

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29. The point on the $x$-axis which is equidistant from points $A(2,-5)$ and $B(-2,9)$ is
a) $(0,7)$
b) $(7,0)$
c) $(-7,0)$
d) $(0,-7)$
30. $A B C D$ is a rectangle whose three vertices are $A(0,3), B(0,0)$ and $C(5,0)$. The length of its diagonal is $\qquad$
a) 5 units b) 3 units
c) V34 units
d) 4 units.
31. If $S$ is point on side $P Q$ of $\triangle P Q R$ such that $P S=Q S=R S$ then
a) $R S^{2}=P R . Q R$
b) $Q S^{2}+R S^{2}=Q R^{2}$
c) $P R^{2}+Q R^{2}=P Q^{2}$
d) $P S^{2}+P R^{2}=P R^{2}$
32. If $2 \sin 3 x=\sqrt{ } 3$, then $x=$ $\qquad$
a) $30^{\circ}$
b) $60^{\circ}$
c) $20^{\circ}$
d) $10^{\circ}$
33. If $\sin 5 \theta=\cos 4 \theta$, both $5 \theta$ and $4 \theta$ being acute angles then value of $2 \sin 3 \theta-\sqrt{3} 3 \tan 3 \theta$ is $\qquad$
a) 1
b) 2
c) 0
d) $1+\sqrt{ } 3$
34. If $\cos (\alpha+\beta)=0$, then $\sin (\alpha-\beta)$ can be reduced to $\qquad$
a) $\operatorname{Cos} \beta$
b) $\cos 2 \beta$
c) $\sin \alpha$
d) $\sin 2 \alpha$
35. In triangles $A B C$ and $D E F \frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{B C}{F D}$, then the triangles will be similar if $\qquad$
a) $\llcorner B=\llcorner E$
b) $L A=\llcorner D$
c) $\llcorner B=\llcorner D$
d) $L A=\llcorner F$
36. Area of the largest triangle hat can be inscribed in a semicircle is $\qquad$
a) $r^{2}$ sq.units
b) $1 / 2 r^{2}$ sq.units
c) $\sqrt{ } 2 r^{2}$ sq.units
d) $2 r^{2}$ Sq.units
37. Probability expressed as percentage of a particular occrence can never be $\qquad$

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a) Less than 100 b) less than 0
c) greater than 1
d)anything but a whole number.
38. Cards are marked 1 - 100. One card is picked at random. Probability of that bearing a prime number is
a) $1 / 4$
b) $\frac{13}{50}$
c) $\frac{6}{25}$
d) $\frac{1}{5}$
39. Area of a square that can be inscribed in a circle of radius 8 cm is $\qquad$
a) $256 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
b) $128 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
c) $64 \sqrt{ } 2 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
d) $64 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
40. Area of the minor segment of a circle of radius ' $r$ ' cm and central angle $120^{\circ}$ is
a) $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) r^{2}$
b) $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) r^{2} \quad$ c) $2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) r^{2}$
d) None of these

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## Section-C

Case study 1:- A farmer has a whose vertices are $(-4,3),(-5,-4)$ and $(3,2)$. Answer the following questions.
41. The perimeter of the field is $\qquad$
a) 20 V 2 units
b) 10 V 2 units
c) $10(\sqrt{2}+1)$ units
d) none of these.
42. The field is in the shape of $\qquad$ triangle.
a) Isosceles
b) Right
c) Scalene
d) none of these.
43. The centroid $G$ divides the median in the ratio $2: 1$. Then its coordinates are_
a) $(-2,1)$ b) $(-2,1 / 3)$
c) $(2,-1)$
d) $(2,1 / 3)$
44. The length of the longest side is $\qquad$
a) 10 unit b) 5 V 2 units
c) 10 V 2 units
d) None of these.
45. The length of the median to the longest side is $\qquad$
a) 5 V 2 units
b) 5 units
c) 6 units
d) None of these.

Case study 2:- Zero of a polynomial is the value of the variable for which the expression becomes equal to zero. The number of zeros is generally equal to the degree of the polynomial. If $\alpha, \beta$ are zeroes of a quadratic polynomial the polynomial can be obtained by using the formula $x^{2}-(\alpha+\beta) x+\alpha \beta$.
46. If 2 is a zero of the polynomial $7 x^{2}+p x-10$, then $p=$ $\qquad$
a) 9
b). -9
c) 3
d) -3
47. If $\alpha, \beta$ are the zeroes of polynomial $2 x^{2}+5 x+k$ such that $\alpha^{2}+\beta^{2}+\alpha \beta=1 / 4, k=$
a) 2
b) 6
c) 12
d) -12

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48. The polynomial whose zeroes are -7 and -5 is $\qquad$
a) $X^{2}-12 x+35$
b) $x^{2}+12 x+35$
c) $x^{2}-12 x-35 \quad$ d) $x^{2}-12 x-35$
49. If one of the zeroes of the polynomial $a x^{3}+b x^{2}+c x+d$ is ZERO, the product of the other two zeroes is given by $\qquad$
a) $\frac{-b}{a}$
b) $\frac{b}{a}$
c) $\frac{c}{a}$
d) $\frac{-d}{a}$
50. If $\alpha, \beta$ are zeroes of the polynomial $a x^{2}+b x+c$ then value of $\frac{\alpha^{2}}{\beta}+\frac{\beta^{2}}{\alpha}$ is_
a) $\frac{3 a b c-b^{3}}{a^{2} c}$
b) $\frac{3 a b c+b^{3}}{a^{2} c}$
c) $\frac{3 a b c-b^{3}}{a^{3} c}$
d) None of these
