

CLASS X – MATHEMATICS
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SET 5

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Section A (1 × 20 = 20 Marks)

Q1–Q18 MCQs

Q1.

HCF of 180 and 324 is:

- (a) 12
- (b) 18
- (c) 36
- (d) 9

Q2.

Zero of polynomial $8x - 32$ is:

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) -4
- (d) 8

Q3.

The pair of equations

$$5x + 3y = 19$$

$$10x + 6y = 38$$

has:

- (a) Unique solution
- (b) No solution
- (c) Infinitely many solutions
- (d) Exactly two solutions

Q4.

The 20th term of AP: 7, 12, 17, ... is:

- (a) 102
- (b) 97
- (c) 112
- (d) 107

Q5.

Probability of getting a multiple of 4 when a die is thrown:

- (a) $1/6$
- (b) $1/3$
- (c) $1/2$
- (d) $2/3$

Q6.

Value of $\sin 45^\circ$ is:

- (a) 1
- (b) $1/2$
- (c) $1/\sqrt{2}$
- (d) $\sqrt{3}/2$

Q7.

Distance between (1, -2) and (4, 2) is:

- (a) 5
- (b) $\sqrt{25}$
- (c) $\sqrt{41}$
- (d) $\sqrt{20}$

Q8.

Nature of roots of $x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$ is:

- (a) Real & distinct
- (b) Real & equal
- (c) Not real
- (d) Rational

Q9.

Area of circle of radius 14 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) is:

- (a) 616 cm^2
- (b) 308 cm^2
- (c) 154 cm^2
- (d) 196 cm^2

Q10.

Mean of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 is:

- (a) 6
- (b) 9
- (c) 12
- (d) 10

Q11.

If sides of similar triangles are in ratio 6:9, then ratio of their areas is:

- (a) 2:3
- (b) 4:9
- (c) 36:81
- (d) 3:2

Q12.

Length of tangent drawn from external point to circle are:

- (a) Equal
- (b) Unequal
- (c) Parallel
- (d) Perpendicular

Q13.

Volume of cylinder radius 7 cm height 14 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) is:

- (a) 2156 cm^3
- (b) 2000 cm^3
- (c) 2100 cm^3
- (d) 2200 cm^3

Q14.

If $\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$, then $\theta =$

- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 60°
- (d) 90°

Q15.

Median of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 is:

- (a) 12
- (b) 14
- (c) 16
- (d) 18

Q16.

Mode of 5, 6, 5, 7, 8, 5, 9 is:

- (a) 6
- (b) 5
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

Q17.

Value of $\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$ is:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) -1

Q18.

Surface area of cube of side 10 cm is:

- (a) 600
 - (b) 1000
 - (c) 400
 - (d) 800
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Q19–Q20 Assertion–Reason

Q19.

Assertion (A): If two triangles are similar, their corresponding angles are equal.

Reason (R): Similar triangles have proportional sides.

- (a) Both true & R correct explanation
 - (b) Both true but R not explanation
 - (c) A true R false
 - (d) A false R true
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Q20.

Assertion (A): The probability of an event is never negative.

Reason (R): Probability always lies between 0 and 1.

- (a) Both true & R correct explanation
- (b) Both true but R not explanation
- (c) A true R false
- (d) A false R true

Section B (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)**Q21.**

Find HCF of 405 and 252 using Euclid's Division Algorithm.

Q22.

Find 30th term of AP: 2, 7, 12, ...

Q23.

Solve quadratic equation:

$$x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0.$$

Q24.

Find mean of:

8, 16, 24, 32, 40.

Q25.

Find area of sector of circle radius 21 cm, angle 60°.

Section C (3 × 6 = 18 Marks)**Q26.**

Solve pair of equations:

$$3x + 4y = 18$$

$$2x - y = 1$$

Q27.

Prove: In a circle, angle subtended by arc at centre is double the angle at circumference.

Q28.

Find median of grouped data:

Class Frequency

0-10 5

10-20 9

20-30 14

Class Frequency

30–40 6

40–50 3

Q29.

From top of tower 70m high, angle of depression is 30° . Find horizontal distance.

Q30.

Find sum of first 35 terms of AP: 5, 9, 13, ...

Q31.

Find curved surface area of cone radius 7 cm height 25 cm.

Section D (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)

Q32.

Solve quadratic equation by quadratic formula:

$$2x^2 - 9x + 7 = 0.$$

Q33.

Prove Basic Proportionality Theorem.

Q34.

A bag contains 6 red, 5 blue and 4 green balls.

Find probability of selecting:

- (i) Blue
- (ii) Not green

Q35.

A solid sphere radius 14 cm is melted into small cubes side 2 cm. Find number of cubes formed.

Section E (Case Study Based) (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)

Q36.

A circular ground radius 42 m.

- (i) Find circumference (1)

(ii) Find area (1)

(iii) Cost of fencing at ₹100 per metre (2)

Q37.

Grouped data of marks given.

Find mean using step deviation method.

Q38.

A ladder 30m long makes 45° angle with ground.

(i) Find height reached (1)

(ii) Distance from wall (1)

(iii) Verify $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ (2)
