

**Q.1] A] Write the correct alternative for each of the following questions (5)**

1. The total number of angles formed by a transversal of two lines is .....  
a. 2            b. 4            c. 8            d. 16
  
2. Every point on the bisector of an angle is equidistant from the sides of the.....  
a. angle            b. triangle            c. square            d. none of these
  
3. The point of concurrence of all angle bisector of a triangle is called the.....  
a. centroid            b. circumcentre            c. incentre            d. orthocentre
  
4. Total surface area of a solid hemisphere is.....  
a.  $\pi r^2$             b.  $2\pi r^2$             c.  $3\pi r^2$             d.  $3\pi r^2$
  
5. The identity,  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$  is  
a. 3            b. 2            c. 5            d. 1

**B] Solve the following (Any 5) (5)**

1. The Perpendicular height of a cone is 12 cm and its slant height is 13 cm find the radius of The base of the cone .
2. Find the value of  $2\tan 45 + \cos 30 - \sin 60$ .
3. In which quadrant are the following points ?  
Whose both co- ordinates are positive .  
Whose both co- ordinates are negative .
4. Points X,Y,Z are collinear such that  $d(X,Y) = 17$  , $d(Y,Z) = 8$  , find  $d(X , Z)$
5. The measure of angles of a triangle are in the ratio 5:6:7 find the measures.

Solution : Let the measure of the angles of a triangle be \_\_\_\_\_  
 $5x+6x+7x =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

the measure of the angles of a triangle are \_\_\_\_\_

6. The measure of angles of ABCD are in the ratio 4:5:7:8 find the measures .

solution: Let the measure of the angles of a ABCD be \_\_\_\_\_

$$4x + 5x + 7x + 8x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

the measure of the angles of ABCD are \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2 Solve the following (Any 4)**

**(8)**

1. In figure ,Line AB line CD and line PQ is transversal .measure of one of the angles is given .

Hence find the measure of angles  $\angle ART$  ,  $\angle CTQ$ ,  $\angle DTQ$ ,  $\angle PRB$ .

$$m\angle ART + m\angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})$$

$$m\angle ART = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

line AB || line CQ and line PQ \_\_\_\_\_

$$m\angle CTQ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})$$

$$m\angle DTQ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})$$

$$m\angle PRB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})$$

2. If the measure of angles of the triangles are 45, 45 , 90 then find the length of each side containing the right angle is — hypotenuse.

Ans : In \_\_\_\_\_ ,  $\angle B = 90$  and  $\angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$BC =$$

By \_\_\_\_\_

$$AB^2 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})$$

$$AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. If the radius of hemisphere is 5 cm, then find its curved surface area and total surface area ( $\pi = 3.14$ )

Solution : given , r = \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{curved surface area} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{total surface area} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4. Find the value of,

$$\frac{60}{60 + 60}$$

5. The point (-3,-2) lies on a line parallel to the Y-axis. Write the equation of line and draw a graph.

**Q.3 Solve the following (Any 3)**

**(9)**

1. In Figure seg PD is a median of  $\triangle PQR$ . Point T is the midpoint of seg PD. Produced QT

Intersects PR at M. Show that  $PM = MR$

Proof :

In  $\triangle PDN$ , Point T is the midpoint of seg PD and

Seg TM  $\parallel$  seg DN [Q-T-M]

Point M is the midpoint of PR (  $\therefore$  )

PM = MR

In  $\triangle QMR$

Point D is the midpoint of PR

Seg DN  $\parallel$  seg QR

Point N is the midpoint of PR (  $\therefore$  )

RN = MR

PM = MR

PR = 2PM (  $\therefore$  )

PR = 3

PM = 1

2. Draw the graph of the following equation on the same system of co-ordinates. Write the co-ordinate of their point of intersection.

$$X+4=0, Y-1=0, 2x+3=0, 3y-15=0$$

3. In right angled  $\triangle ACB$ , if  $\angle C=90^\circ$ , AC=3, BC=4 find the ratios sinA, sinB, cosA, cosB, tanA, tanB

Answer; in right angled  $\triangle ACB$ , by  $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB}$

AB =  $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$

$$= 5$$

AB=\_\_\_\_\_

sinA=BC=\_\_\_\_\_

sinB=\_\_\_\_\_ cosA=\_\_\_\_\_ cosB=\_\_\_\_\_

tanA=\_\_\_\_\_ tanB=\_\_\_\_\_

4. The Curved surface area of cylinder is  $1980\text{cm}^2$  and radius of its base is 15cm.find the height of cylinder and total surface area.

Solution: given r =\_\_\_\_\_

Curved surface area=\_\_\_\_\_

$2\pi rh=$ \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore h=\_\_\_\_\_

And total surface area of cylinder =\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4 Solve the following (Any 2)**

**(8)**

- In  $\triangle LMN$ ,  $LM=7.2\text{cm}$ ,  $\angle M=105^\circ$ ,  $MN=6.4\text{cm}$ , then draw  $\triangle LMN$  and construct its circumcircle.
- In right angled  $\triangle MJT$ , if  $\angle T=$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\angle J= 90^\circ$ ,  $\cos T=$  \_\_\_\_\_, find  $\sin T$  and  $\tan T$ . Similarly, find  $(\sin^2 T)$  and  $(\cos^2 T)$ .

Solution:

In  $\triangle LMN$ ,  $\angle M=$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\cos T=$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

$MN= 24 k$

,  $LN^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

$(25k)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$LM^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$LM =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\sin = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\sin^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\tan = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. Volume of a hemisphere is  $18000\delta$  cubic cm. find its diameter, curved and total surface area.

.solution :

$$\text{Volume of hemisphere} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$18000\delta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{diameter} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{curved surface area} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{total surface area} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

**Q.5 Solve the following (Any 1)**

**(5)**

1. Prove that the chords of a circle equidistant from the center of a circle are congruent .
2. Prove that, Opposite sides and opposite angles of a parallelogram are congruent.