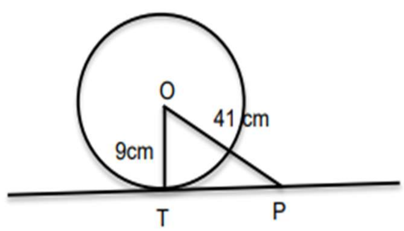
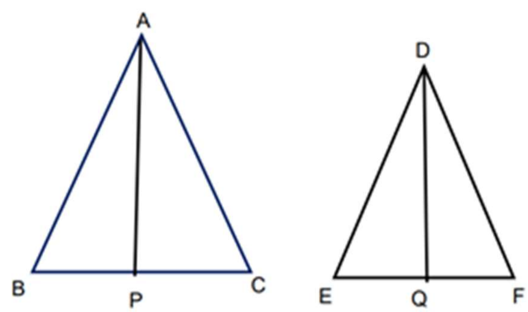
MATHEMATICS STANDARD – Code No.041
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS – X (2025-26)

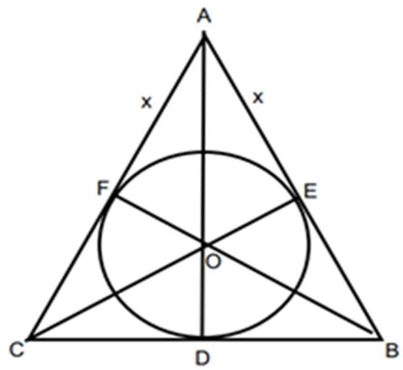
Maximum Marks: 80 **Time: 3 hours**

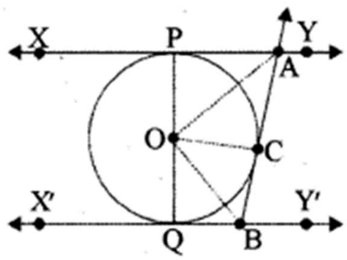
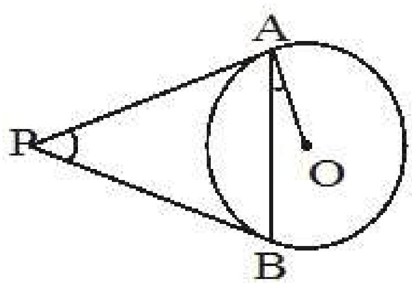
Q.No.	Section A	Marks
1.	(C) 3 LCM$(a,b,c) = 2^2 \times 3^x \times 5 \times 7 = 3780$ $140 \times 3^x = 3780$ $3^x = 27 = 3^3$ $x = 3$	**1**
2.	(A) 2 As shortest distance from (2, 3) to y-axis is the x coordinate, i.e., 2.	**1**
3.	(B) k$\neq\frac{15}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}\neq\frac{2k}{5}$, hence k$\neq\frac{15}{4}$	**1**
4.	(C) 6cm AB+CD=AD+BC AB+4=3+7 AB=6cm	**1**
5.	(D) $\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{sec\theta+tan\theta} = \frac{(sec\theta-tan\theta)}{(sec\theta+tan\theta)(sec\theta-tan\theta)} = \frac{(sec\theta-tan\theta)}{1}$ = secϴ-tanϴ	**1**
6.	(D) (x +2) (x +1) = x^2 +2 x +3, so, x^2 +3 x +2= x^2 +2 x +3 gives x -1=0 It’s not a quadratic equation.	**1**
7.	D) 8[$\frac{\pi}{6}$ - $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$] cm^2  Required Area=8 × area of one segment (with r = 1cm and $\theta = 60^\circ$) =8x ($\frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ}$ x π x $1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ x 1^2) = 8[$\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$] cm^2	**1**

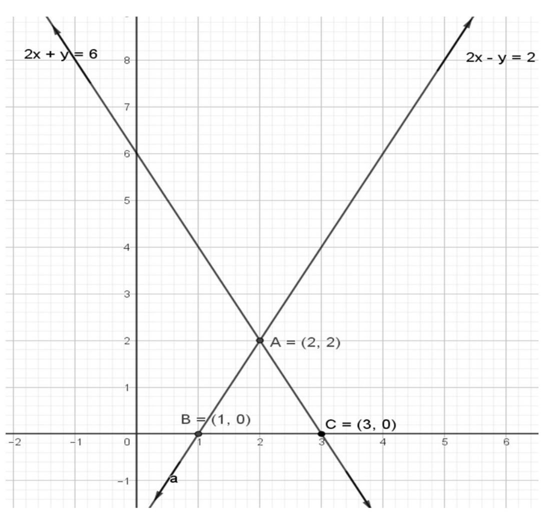
	For Visually Impaired candidates: (D) 9πcm^2 area of circle=$\pi(3^2)$ $=9\pi$ cm^2	
8.	(B) $\frac{31}{36}$ Probability of getting sum 8 is $\frac{5}{36}$ Probability of not getting sum 8 is $\frac{31}{36}$	**1**
9.	(B) $12°$ $\sin 5x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ So, $5x = 60°$ And hence $x = 12°$	**1**
10.	(C) 4 Since HCF=81, the numbers can be 81x and 81y 81x +81y =1215 $x + y$ =15 which gives four pairs as (1,14), (2,13), (4,11), (7,8)	**1**
11.	(D) 5cm $\pi r^2 = 51$ $V=\frac{1}{3}\times \pi r^2 \times h$ $85 = \frac{1}{3}\times 51 \times h$ $h= \frac{85}{17} = 5cm$	**1**
12.	(D) As for equal roots to the corresponding equation, $b^2 = 4ac$ Hence ac = $\frac{b^2}{4}$ And hence ac > 0⇒ c and a must have same signs	**1**
13.	(C) 231 Area of sector $= \frac{1}{2} \times l \times r$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times 21 = 231$cm^2	**1**

14.	(C) 18cm $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ $\frac{AB}{DE}=\frac{BC}{EF}=\frac{AC}{DF}=\frac{Perimeter\ of\ \Delta ABC}{Perimeter\ of\ \Delta DEF}$ $\frac{6}{9}=\frac{Perimeter\ of\ \Delta ABC}{27}$ Perimeter of ∆ ABC= 18cm	**1**
15.	(B) $\frac{9}{4}$ Probability of getting vowels in the word Mathematics is $\frac{4}{11}$, So, $\frac{2}{2x+1}=\frac{4}{11}$ $\Rightarrow x=\frac{9}{4}$	**1**
16.	(C) Parallelogram By visualising the figure by plotting points in co-ordinate plane it can be concluded it is a Parallelogram.	**1**
17.	(A) median is increased by 2	**1**
18.	(A) 40cm  Since, tangent is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact In ∆OPT, right angled at T $OP^2=OT^2+TP^2$ $41^2=9^2+TP^2$ $TP^2= 1681-81=1600$ TP=40cm	**1**
19.	(A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)	**1**
20.	(A) $\cos A+\cos^2 A=1$ ---------(i) gives $\cos A= \sin^2 A$------(ii) (using $\sin^2 A+ \cos^2 A=1$) Substituting value of cos A from (ii) in (i) $\sin^2 A +\sin^4 A=1$ ∴ Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)	**1**

(Section – B)		
21. (A)	n =60, a =8 and d=2 t_{60}= 8 + 59(2) =126 t_{51}= 108 Hence t_{51} + t_{52}+……..+ t_{60}= $\frac{10}{2}$(108 +126) =1170	½ ½ 1
	OR	
(B)	230 = 6 + (n -1)7 gives n=33 ∴ Middle Term = t_{17}= 6 + (16)(7) = 118	1 1
22.	A+B = 90° and A – B= 30° A=60° and B =30°	1 1
23.	 △ABC~△DEF $\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF}$ $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{2B}{2EQ}$ (AP and DQ are the medians) $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ}$ In △ABP and △DEQ $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BP}{EQ}$ ∠B=∠E (△ABC~△DEF) ⇒△ABP ~△DEQ Hence, $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AP}{DQ}$	 ½ ½ ½ ½
24.(A)	area of grass field that can be grazed by them $= \frac{\theta_1}{360°} \times \pi r^2 + \frac{\theta_2}{360°} \times \pi r^2 + \frac{\theta_3}{360°}\, x\, \pi r^2$ $= \frac{\pi r^2}{360°} (\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$ $= \frac{\pi r^2}{360°} \times 180°$ $= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{14 X 14}{2}$ =308 m^2	 1 1

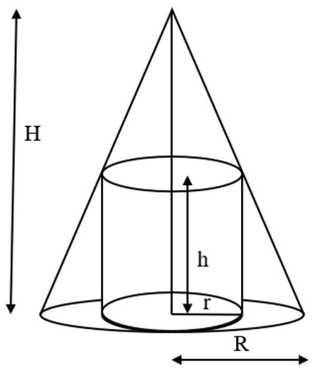
	OR	
(B)	Area of minor segment= Area of sector − area of triangle	
	$=\frac{90°}{360°}\pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2}\times r^2$	
	$=(\frac{25}{4}\pi - \frac{25}{2})$ cm^2	**1**
	Area of major segment = Area of circle – Area of minor segment	
	$= \pi\, 5^2 - (\frac{25}{4}\pi - \frac{25}{2})$	
	$= 25\pi - \frac{25}{4}\pi + \frac{25}{2}$	
	$= (\frac{75}{4}\pi + \frac{25}{2})$ cm^2	**1**
25.		
	Let r be the radius of the inscribed circle	
	BD=BE=10cm CD=CF=8cm Let AF=AE= x	½
	ar(△ABC) =ar(△AOC) + ar(△BOC) + ar(△AOB)	
	$=\frac{1}{2}\times$ r x AC + $\frac{1}{2}\times$ r $\times$ BC +$\frac{1}{2}\times$ r $\times$ AB	½
	90 $=\frac{1}{2}\times 4\,(x+8+18+x+10)$	
	x = 4.5cm	½
	∴ AB=4.5+10=14.5cm AC=4.5+8=12.5cm	½
	For Visually Impaired candidates:	
	$AC^2=AB^2+BC^2= 24^2+7^2=625$	
	AC=25cm	½
	Area of ∆ABC=$\frac{1}{2}\times 7\times 24=84$cm^2 -----(i)	½
	Let r=radius of circle	
	Also, Area of ∆ABC=$\frac{1}{2}$ (24r+25r+7r)	
	$=\frac{1}{2}\times 56$ r -------(ii)	½
	From (i) and (ii), we get	
	r=3cm	½

(Section – C)		
26.	 In ΔAPO and ΔACO AP=AC (Tangents from External Point) AO=AO (common) OP=OC (radii) $\Delta APO \cong \Delta ACO$ $\angle POQ=180^\circ$ (PQ is the diameter) $\angle POA+\angle COA+\angle QOB+\angle COB=180^\circ$ $2\angle COA+2\angle COB=180^\circ$ $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$	 1 1 1
	For Visually Impaired candidates:  PA=PB (Tangents from external point to a circle) $\angle PAB=\angle PBA= x$ (angles opposite to equal sides) In ΔPAB, $\angle PAB+\angle PBA+\angle APB=180^\circ$ $x + x +\angle APB=180^\circ$ $\angle APB=180^\circ-2x$ ------(i) Also, $\angle PAB+\angle OAB=90^\circ$ (radius is perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact) $x +\angle OAB=90^\circ$ $x =90^\circ-\angle OAB$ --------(ii) Substituting (ii) in (i), we get $\angle APB=180^\circ-2(90^\circ-\angle OAB)$ $\angle APB=2\angle OAB$	 ½ 1 1 ½
27.	HCF (36,60,84) =12 Required number of rooms= $\frac{36}{12}+\frac{60}{12}+\frac{84}{12}$ =3+5+7 =15	1 ½ 1 ½
28.	$2x^2-(1+2\sqrt{2})x+\sqrt{2}$ $= 2x^2-x-2\sqrt{2}x+\sqrt{2}$ $= (2x-1)(x-\sqrt{2})$ Hence the zeroes are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\sqrt{2}$. Now $\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+1}{2} = \sqrt{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\times\sqrt{2}$	 1 1 1

29.	$sin\theta + cos\theta = \sqrt{3}$ gives $(sin\theta + cos\theta)^2 = 3.$ Hence $1 + 2sin\theta cos\theta = 3$ So $2sin\theta cos\theta = 2$ $\Rightarrow sin\theta\ cos\theta = 1$ $\therefore \tan\theta + cot\theta = \frac{1}{sin\theta cos\theta}$ =1 **OR** $\frac{cosA - sinA +}{cosA + sinA -} = \frac{(cosA - sinA + \ )(cosA + sinA + 1)}{(cosA + sinA - 1)(cosA + sinA + \ )}$ $= \frac{cos^2A + 2cosA + 1 - sin^2A}{2sinAcosA}$ $= \frac{2cosA(1+cosA)}{2sinAcosA} = \frac{1+cosA}{sinA} = cosecA + cotA$	**1** **1** **1** **1** **1** **1**
30.	P(Vidhi drives the car) = $\frac{3}{8}$ as favourable outcomes are HHT,THH,HHH P(Unnati drives the car) = $\frac{4}{8}$ as favourable outcomes are THT,THH,HTH,TTH As $\frac{4}{8} > \frac{3}{8}$ Unnati has greater probability to drive the car	**1** **1** **1**
31.	Let the income of Aryan and Babban be $3x$ and $4x$ respectively And let their expenditure be $5y$ and $7y$ respectively. Since each saves ₹ 15,000, we get $3x - 5y = 15000$ $4x - 7y = 15000$ Hence $x = 30000$ Their income thus become ₹90,000 and ₹1,20,000 respectively. **OR**  	**1** **1** **1** **2 for correct Graph**

	Hence, the solution is $x = 2, y = 2$ Area= 2 sq. units **For Visually Impaired candidates** Let the present age of father be x and son be y So, $(x + 5) = 3(y + 5) \Rightarrow x - 3y = 10$ $x - 5 = 7(y - 5) \Rightarrow x - 7y = -30$ So, $x = 40, y = 10$. Hence the present ages of father and son are 40 years and 10 years Respectively	½ ½ **1** **1** **1**
Section D		
32.	Let the original speed of train be x km/hr Distance =63km, time(t_1) =$\frac{63}{x}$ hrs Faster speed = (x +6) km/hr time (t_2)=$\frac{72}{x+6}$ hrs Now $t_1 + t_2$ = 3 hrs So $\frac{63}{x} + \frac{72}{x+6} = 3$ $63(x + 6) + 72x = 3(x + 6)x$ $135x + 378 = 3x^2 + 18x$ $3x^2 - 117x - 378 = 0$ $x^2 - 39x - 126 = 0$ $x^2 - 42x + 3x - 126 = 0$ gives $(x + 3)(x - 42) = 0$ As x can't be negative, so $x = 42$ km/hr The original speed of train=42 km/hr	**1** **1** **1** **1** **1**
33.	Correct given, figure and construction Correct Proof since LM is parallel to QR Let PM= x $\frac{PL}{PQ} = \frac{PM}{PR}$ $\frac{5.7}{15.2} = \frac{x}{x+5.5}$ x =PM=3.3cm	**2** **2** ½ ½

34. (A)



Slant height of the cone $L = \sqrt{R^2 + H^2}$ = $\sqrt{12^2 + 6^2}$

$= 3\sqrt{20}\ cm$ **½**

Curved Surface area of cone= $\pi RL = \pi \times 12 \times 3\sqrt{20}$

$= (36\sqrt{20})\ \pi\ cm^2$ **1**

Area of base circle of cone (= area of outer circle – area of inner circle + top circular area of cylinder)

$= \pi R^2 = \pi \times (12)^2$

$= 144\pi\ cm^2$ **1**

Curved Surface area of cylinder= $2\pi rh = 2\pi \times 4 \times 3$

$= 24\ \pi\ cm^2$ **1**

Surface area of the remaining solid= Curved surface of cone
+ area of base circle of cone
+ curved surface area of cylinder **1**

$= (36\sqrt{20})\pi + 144\pi + 24\pi$

$= (168 + 36\sqrt{20})\pi\ cm^2$ **½**

OR

(B) Volume of cone=$\frac{1}{3}\pi$r²h= $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ × 3×3×12= 36πcm³

Volume of ice-cream in the cone=$\frac{5}{6}$ × 36πcm³ = 30π cm³ **2**

Volume of ice-cream in the hemispherical part= $\frac{2}{3}\pi$r³=$\frac{2}{3}\pi$ ×3×3×3=18π cm³ **1+½**

Total volume of the ice-cream = (30π+18π) =48 π=150.86cm³ (approx.) **1+½**

35. (A) Mode of the frequency distribution = 55

Modal class is 45-60. Lower limit is 45 Class Interval (h) =15 **½**

Now, Mode = l + ($\frac{f_1-f_0}{2f_0-f_1-f_2}$) × h

55 = 45 + $\frac{15-x}{30-x-}$ × 5 **1**

So, $x = 5$ **1**

CI	f_i	x_i	$f_i x_i$
0-15	10	7.5	75
15-30	7	22.5	157.5
30-45	5	37.5	187.5
45-60	15	52.5	787.5
60-75	10	67.5	675
75-90	12	82.5	990
	59		2872.5

1 ½

Mean= $\bar{x}$ =$\frac{2872.5}{59}$ = 48.68 **1**

OR

(B)

Height (in cm)	Number of girls	Class Interval	frequency
less than 140	04	135-140	4
less than 145	11	140-145	7
less than 150	29	145-150	18
less than 155	40	150-155	11
less than 160	46	155-160	6
less than 165	51	160-165	5

1

Median = l +($\frac{\frac{N}{2}-Cf}{f}$) x h 1

=145 + ($\frac{\frac{51}{2}-11}{18}$)×5 1

=149.03

Median height = 149.03cm 1

3×Median= Mode +2× Mean 1

3×149.03=148.05+2× Mean

Mean=149.52

Section E

36.

(i) Common difference of first progression= 3

Common difference of first progression= −3

Sum of common difference=0. 1

(ii) t_{34} = 187 +(34-1) (−3)

So, t_{34} =88 1

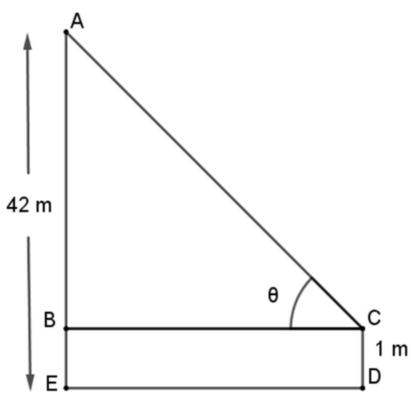
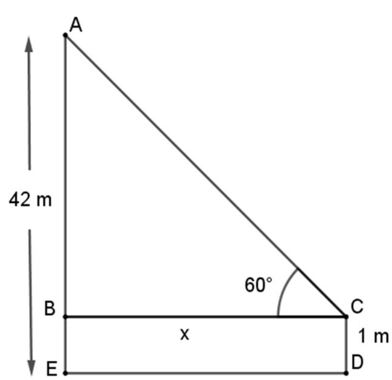
(iii) (A) Sum = $\frac{10}{2}[2(-5) + (10-1)(3)]$ 1

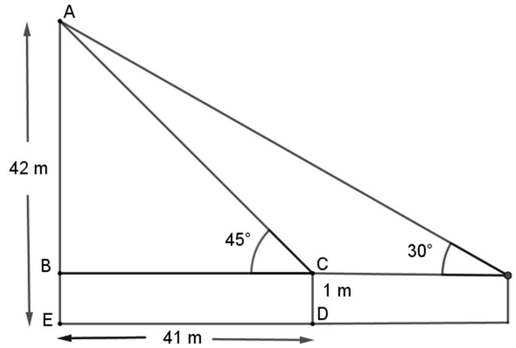
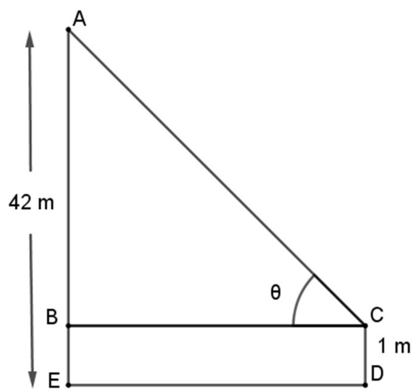
$= 85$ 1

OR

(B) −5 +(n−1)3 = 187 +(n−1) (−3) 1

n = 33 1

37.	(i) PR= $\sqrt{(8-2)^2+(3-5)^2}$ = $2\sqrt{10}$ (ii) Co-ordinates of Q (4,4). The mid-point of PR is (5,4) ∴Q is not the mid-point of PR (iii) (A) Let the point be (x,0) So, $\sqrt{(2-x)^2+25}$ = $\sqrt{(4-x)^2+16}$ Hence $x = \frac{3}{4}$.Therefore the point is ($\frac{3}{4}$,0). **OR** (B) The coordinates of S will be $\left(\frac{2\times4+3\times2}{2+3}, \frac{2\times4+3\times5}{2+3}\right)$ $= \left(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{23}{5}\right)$	**1** ½ ½ **1** **1** **1** **1**
38.	 (i) Distance from India gate = 41m, Height of monument = 42m, Shreya's height =1m So, $\tan\theta = \frac{41}{41}$ =1 Angle of elevation $= \theta =$ 45°.  (ii) Angle of elevation =60° Perpendicular = 41m Let the distance from the India Gate be x m Hence tan 60°= $\frac{41}{x}$ $\Longrightarrow x = \frac{41}{\sqrt{3}}$ ∴ Shreya is standing at a distance of $\frac{41\sqrt{3}}{3}$ m	½ ½ ½ ½

	 (iii) (A) Distance from the India Gate = 41 m Let the distance moved back be x m Then, $\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{41}{41+x}$ $x = (41\sqrt{3} - 41)$ m $= 41(\sqrt{3}-1)$ m ∴ The distance moved back = $41(\sqrt{3}-1)$ m	1 1
	OR	
	 (B) Let the angle of elevation of be θ Now, $\tan\theta = \frac{41}{\frac{41}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{3}$ This gives $\theta = 60^{\circ}$	1 1