

Nayak's Tutorials

Year : 2025 - 26
Std : X SSC

Sample Paper 1
Geometry

Marks : 40
Duration : 2 hr

Q.1 Solve Multiple choice questions.

(4)

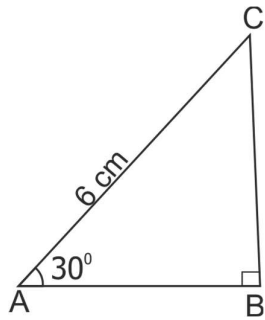
1) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$. If $A(\triangle ABC) = 25$, $A(\triangle PQR) = 16$, find $AB : PQ$.

- a. 25 : 4 b. 4 : 5 c. 4 : 25 d. 5 : 4

2) Which of the following is a Pythagoras triplet? Or
Out of the following which is the Pythagorean triplet?

- a. (1, 5, 10) b. (3, 4, 5) c. (2, 2, 2) d. (5, 5, 2)

3)



In the given figure, the length of BC is

- a. $2\sqrt{3}$ cm b. $3\sqrt{3}$ cm c. $4\sqrt{3}$ cm d. 3 cm

4) Slope of a line parallel to y-axis is

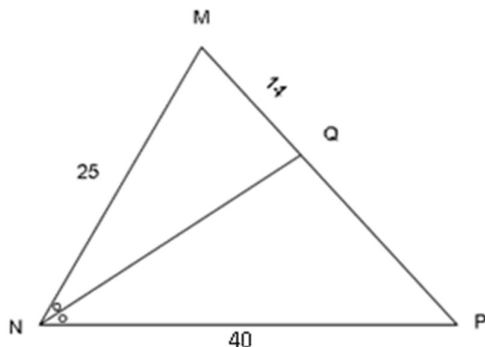
- a. Zero b. One c. Not defined d. None of these

B) Solve the following questions.

(4)

1) If $\sin \theta = \frac{20}{29}$ then find $\cos \theta$

2) Find QP using given information in the figure. $MN = 25$ units, $MQ = 14$ units and $NP = 40$ units.



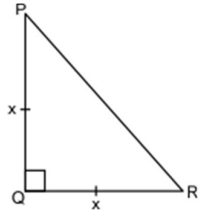
3) Find the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of length 6.05 m, if the radius of the circle is 5.5 m.

4) Angles made by the line with the positive direction of X-axis are given. Find the slope of these lines.
 90° .

Q.2 Complete the following Activities. (Any two)

(4)

- 1) A side of an isosceles right angled triangle is x . Find its hypotenuse.



In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$
and $PQ = QR = x$

$$\therefore PR^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

... [Pythagoras theorem]

$$\therefore PR^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\therefore PR = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ units}$$

... [Taking square root]

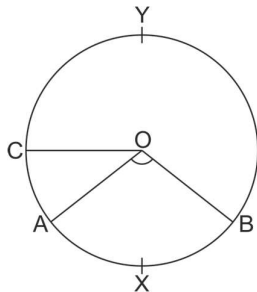
$\therefore$ The length of hypotenuse is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ units.

- 2) In the following figure 'O' is the centre of the circle. $\angle AOB = 110^\circ$, $m(\text{arc AC}) = 45^\circ$.

Use the information and fill in the boxes with proper numbers.

i. $m(\text{arc AXB}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ii. $m(\text{arc CAB}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

iii. $\angle COB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ iv. $m(\text{arc AYB}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



- 3) A washing tub in the shape of a frustum of a cone has height 21cm. The radii of the circular top and bottom are 20cm and 15cm respectively. What is the capacity of the tub? ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of washing tub} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi h (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 (20^2 + 15^2 + 20 \times 15) \\ &= 22 (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 22 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

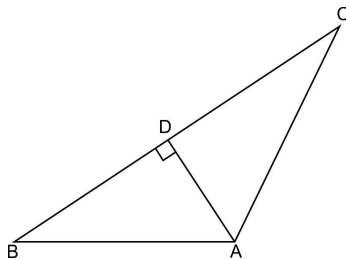
$$\text{Volume of washing tub} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{Capacity of washing tub is } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

B) Solve the following questions. (Any four)

(8)

1)

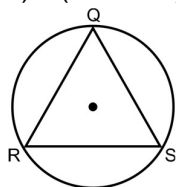


In $\triangle ABC$, seg $AD \perp$ seg BC . Prove that: $AB^2 + CD^2 = BD^2 + AC^2$

2) In fig, $\triangle QRS$ is an equilateral triangle. Prove that,

i) arc $RS \cong$ arc $QS \cong$ arc QR

ii) $m(\text{arc } QRS) = 240^\circ$.



3) Find k , if $B(k, -5)$, $C(1, 2)$ and slope of the line is 7.

4) Prove that $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}$

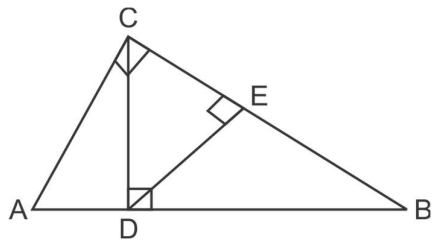
5) In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle PQR$, seg BD and seg QS are angle bisector. If $\frac{I(AD)}{I(PS)} = \frac{I(DC)}{I(SR)}$. Prove that : $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$.

Q.3 Complete the following activity. (Any one)

(3)

1) In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, seg $CD \perp$ seg AB . seg $DE \perp$ seg CB .

Show that : $CD^2 \times AC = AD \times AB \times DE$



In $\triangle ABC$,

$$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$$

seg $CD \perp$ seg AB

... (Given)

$$\therefore CD^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

... (1) (Geometric mean property)

In $\triangle DEB$ and $\triangle ACB$

$$\angle DEB \cong \angle ACB$$

... (Each angle is 90°)

$$\angle B \cong \angle B$$

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

$$\therefore \triangle DEB \sim \triangle ACB$$

... (A-A test of similarity)

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{AC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

... (c.s.s.t)

$$\therefore DE \times AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\therefore AD \times DE \times AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

... (Multiplying both sides by AD)

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = CD^2 \times AC$$

... [from (1)]

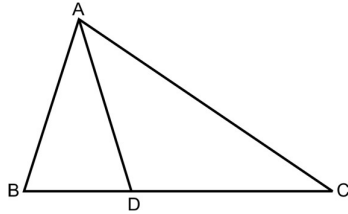
$$\text{i.e. } CD^2 \times AC = AD \times AB \times DE$$

- 2)** Draw a circle with center O . Draw an arc AB of 100° measure. Perform the following steps to draw tangents to the circle from point A and B .
- Draw a circle with any radius and center P .
 - Take any point A on the circle.
 - Draw ray PB such $\angle APB = 100^\circ$.
 - Draw perpendicular to ray PA from point A .
 - Draw perpendicular to ray PB from point B .

B) Solve the following Questions. (Any two)

(6)

1)



In $\triangle ABC$, $B - D - C$ and $BD = 7$, $BC = 20$ then find following ratios.

(1) $\frac{A(\triangle ABD)}{A(\triangle ADC)}$

(2) $\frac{A(\triangle ABD)}{A(\triangle ABC)}$

(3) $\frac{A(\triangle ADC)}{A(\triangle ABC)}$

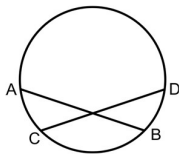
2) Determine whether the given points are collinear.

$A(0,2)$, $B(1,-0.5)$, $C(2,-3)$

3) Prove the following.

$$\sec\theta (1 - \sin\theta) (\sec\theta + \tan\theta) = 1$$

4) In fig, chord $AB \cong$ chord CD , Prove that, $\text{arc } AC \cong \text{arc } BD$.

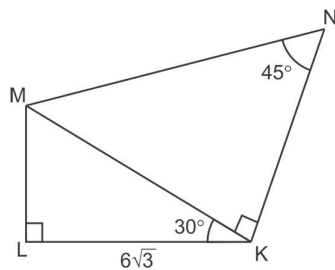


Q.4 Solve the following questions. (Any two)

(8)

1) Find the lengths of the medians of a triangle whose vertices are $A(-1, 1)$, $B(5, -3)$ and $C(3, 5)$.

2) In the figure, If $LK = 6\sqrt{3}$, find MK , ML , KN , MN , and the perimeter of $\square MNKL$



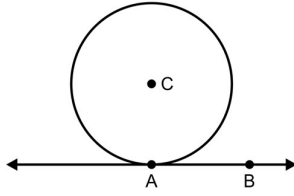
3) In the adjoining figure the radius of a circle with centre C is 6 cm, line AB is a tangent at A . Answer the following questions.

(1) What is the measure of $\angle CAB$? Why?

(2) What is the distance of point C from line AB ? Why?

(3) $d(A,B) = 6$ cm, find $d(B,C)$.

(4) What is the measure of $\angle ABC$? Why ?



Q.5 Solve the following questions. (Any one)

(3)

1) Determine whether the following points are collinear.
 $R(1, -4)$, $S(-2, 2)$, $T(-3, 4)$

2) Show that
$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = 1 + \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$