

# CLASS X GUESS PAPER MATHS

**TIME:1.20 HR.**

**MM:20**

Q. 1: If tangents PA and PB from a point P to a circle with centre O are inclined to each other an angle of  $80^\circ$ , then  $\angle POA$  is equal to **(1)**

- (A)  $50^\circ$       (B)  $60^\circ$       (C)  $70^\circ$       (D)  $80^\circ$

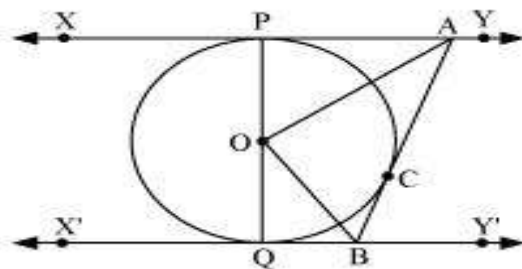
Q. 2: Complete the following statements: **(4)**

- (i) Probability of an event E + Probability of the event 'not E' = \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The probability of an event that cannot happen is \_\_\_\_\_. Such as event is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) The probability of an event that is certain to happen is \_\_\_\_\_. Such as event is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) The sum of the probabilities of all the elementary events of an experiment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) The probability of an event is greater than or equal to \_\_\_\_\_ and less than or equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

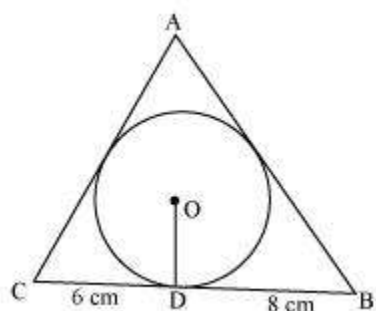
Q. 3: From a point Q, the length of the tangent to a circle is 24 cm and the distance of Q from the centre is 25 cm. The radius of the circle is **(1)**

- (A) 7 cm      (B) 12 cm      (C) 15 cm      (D) 24.5 cm

Q.4 :In the given figure, XY and X'Y' are two parallel tangents to a circle with centre O and another tangent AB with point of contact C intersecting XY at A and X'Y' at B. Prove that  $\angle AOB=90^\circ$ . **(2)**



Q. 5: A triangle ABC is drawn to circumscribe a circle of radius 4 cm such that the segments BD and DC into which BC is divided by the point of contact D are of lengths 8 cm and 6 cm respectively (see given figure). Find the sides AB and AC. **(4)**



Q. 6: A jar contains 24 marbles, some are green and others are blue. If a marble is drawn at random from the jar, the probability that it is green is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Find the number of blue balls in the jar. **(2)**

Q. 7: Two dice, one blue and one grey, are thrown at the same time. **(3)**

(i) Write down all the possible outcomes and complete the following table:

<b>Event:</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Sum of two dice</b>											
<b>Probability</b>	$\frac{1}{36}$						$\frac{5}{36}$				$\frac{1}{36}$

(ii) A student argues that 'there are 11 possible outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Therefore, each of them has a probability  $\frac{1}{11}$ '. Do you agree with this argument?

Q. 8: 12 defective pens are accidentally mixed with 132 good ones. It is not possible to just look at a pen and tell whether or not it is defective. One pen is taken out at random from this lot. Determine the probability that the pen taken out is a good one. **(1.5)**

Q. 9: A box contains 90 discs which are numbered from 1 to 90. If one disc is drawn at random from the box, find the probability that it bears **(1.5)**

(i) a two-digit number

(ii) a perfect square number

(iii) a number divisible by 5.

**NAME: S.K. DADHICH**

**ADDRESS: D-68, BEHIND PARNAMI SUPER MARKET,**

**BURFKHANA, ADARSH NAGAR, JAIPUR.**

**PHONE: 0141-2603606**

S.K.DADHICH JAIPUR