

CBSE Sample Paper

Maths Set – A Answer

Class 8

1. 1/2.
2. three angles.
3. 8 cm.
4. 9.
5. 3609
6. Rs. 4500.
7. 8.
8. length, breadth and height.

Section - B

9.

Let the length of each edge of the cube be 'a'

Then its volume = $(a)^3 \text{ cm}^3$

$a^3 = 343, \therefore a = 7 \text{ cm.}$

Total surface area of the cube = $6 a^2 \text{ sq. units}$

$= (6 \times 7 \times 7) \text{ cm}^2 = 294 \text{ cm}^2$

\therefore Total surface area of cube = 294 cm^2

Volume of a cuboid is $l \times b \times h$ Or,

$= 8 \times 3 \times 5 \text{ cm}^3$

$= 120 \text{ cm}^3$

Volume of cuboid = 120 cm^3

10. Since opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal, so in the parallelogram PQRS,
 $PQ=RS=4\text{cm}$ and $QR=SP=4\text{ cm}$

Since all sides of a parallelogram are equal, therefore, it is a rhombus.

11. Total outcomes of the event is 8.

(i) Probability of getting a green sector = $4/8 = 1/2$

(ii) Probability of not getting a green sector, i.e. probability of getting a red (R) sector =
 $4/8 = \frac{1}{2}$

12. (i) Front view/Side View

(ii) Top view

(iii) Side view/Front View

13. Suppose the provision last for x days when the number of student in 120.

Number of students	100	120
Days	15	x

$$100 \times 15 = 120 \times x$$

$$x = \frac{100 \times 15}{120} = 12\frac{1}{2} \text{ days}$$

Therefore, the food will last for $12\frac{1}{2}$ days.

14. Sum of the digits of the number $51x3$ is $5 + 1 + x + 3 = 9 + x$ is a multiple of 9.

$$\therefore x = 0 \text{ or } 9$$

$9 + 0 = 9$, a multiple of 9 and

$9 + 9 = 18$, a multiple of 9.

Section - C

15.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y = 3x	0	3	6	9	12	15

When $x = 4$, $y = 12$

When $x = 5$, $y = 15$

16.

$$\text{Volume of one box} = 0.8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume of godown} = 60 \times 40 \times 20 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of boxes in store} &= \frac{60 \times 40 \times 20}{0.8} \\ &= 60,000. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the number of boxes in store is 60,000.

Or,

In rhombus diagonals bisect each other at right angles.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore OB^2 &= AB^2 - OA^2 \\ &= 25 - 16 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore OB = 3 \text{ cm}$$

Hence, the length of the other diagonal is $BD = OB + OD = 6 \text{ cm}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of rhombus} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{product of its diagonals} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 \\ &= 24 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

17. Total cards in a pack are 52.

Number of black kings is 2.

$$\therefore \text{Probability of getting a black king} = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$$

18.

$$\therefore \text{(i) } 2, 3, 5$$

$$\therefore \text{(ii) } 6$$

$$\therefore \text{(iii) } 4, 6$$

19.

Rate of discount = 10%

$$\text{Selling price} = \text{Marked price} \times \left(\frac{100 - \text{discount}\%}{100} \right)$$

$$= 280 \times \left(\frac{100 - 10}{100} \right)$$

$$= 280 \times \frac{90}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs.}252.$$

Rate of profit = 26%

$$\text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{100 + \text{gain}\%} \times \text{S.P.}$$

$$\text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{100 + 26} \times 252$$

$$= \text{Rs.}200.$$

∴ Actual cost price of article is Rs. 200.

Or,

Let the cost of the article be x , then

$$\text{Gain} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ of } x$$

$$= \frac{x}{10}$$

$$\text{Rate of Gain} = \frac{\text{Gain}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x}{10}}{x} \times 100$$

$$= 10\%.$$

20. The price of the air conditioner = Rs 22000 including VAT.

If the price without VAT is Rs 100, then with VAT it is of Rs 110

Price of air conditioner including VAT is Rs 22000.

∴ Air conditioner price before VAT is

$$= \frac{22000 \times 100}{110} = \text{Rs. } 20,000$$

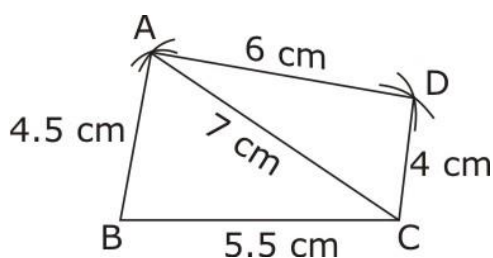
21. The given quadrilateral can be drawn as follows:

Step 1: Construct $\triangle ABC$ with $BC = 5.5$ cm, $AB = 4.5$ cm and $AC = 7$ cm.

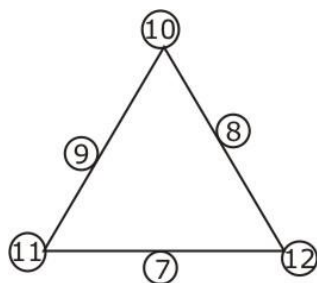
Step 2: Vertex D is 6 cm away from vertex A. Therefore, while taking A as centre, draw an arc of radius 6 cm.

Step 3: Taking C as centre, draw an arc of radius 4 cm, cutting the previous arc at point D. Join D to A and C.

ABCD is the required quadrilateral.



22.



23.

Let the map distance be x cm and the actual distance be y cm. Then,

$$1 : 40000000 = x : y$$

$$\frac{1}{4 \times 10^7} = \frac{x}{y}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4 \times 10^7} = \frac{4}{y}$$
$$y = 16 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}$$

or $y = 1600 \text{ km}$.

Two cities which are 4 cm apart on the map are actually 1600 km away from each other.

24. Let the original number be $10a + b$.

Sum of the digits $a + b$

$$a + b + 18 = 10a + b$$

$$\therefore 9a = 18 \text{ or}$$

$$a = 2$$

Also, the digit at the unit's place is double the digits in the ten's place, i.e. $b = 2a$

$$\therefore b = 4$$

So, the two digit number is 24.

Or,

Let the original number be $10a + b$.

It is given that $b = 3a$

Also, $a + b = 12$

$$\Rightarrow a + 3a = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3, b = 3a = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$\therefore a = 3, b = 9$$

Hence the number is 39.

Section - C

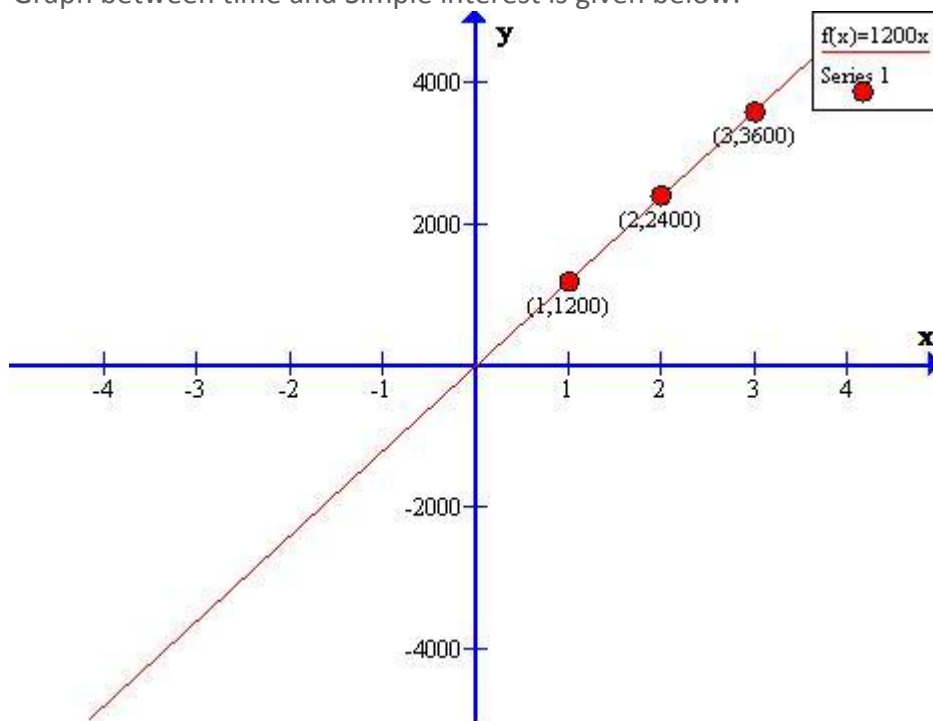
25. Reena deposited money in bank = Rs. 12000

Rate of interest = 10%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interest after one year} &= (12000 \times 10 \times 1) / 100 \\ &= 1200. \end{aligned}$$

Time	1	2	3	4
Simple Interest	1200	2400	3600	4800

Graph between time and Simple interest is given below:



From graph we see that simple interest after 4 years is Rs. 4800.

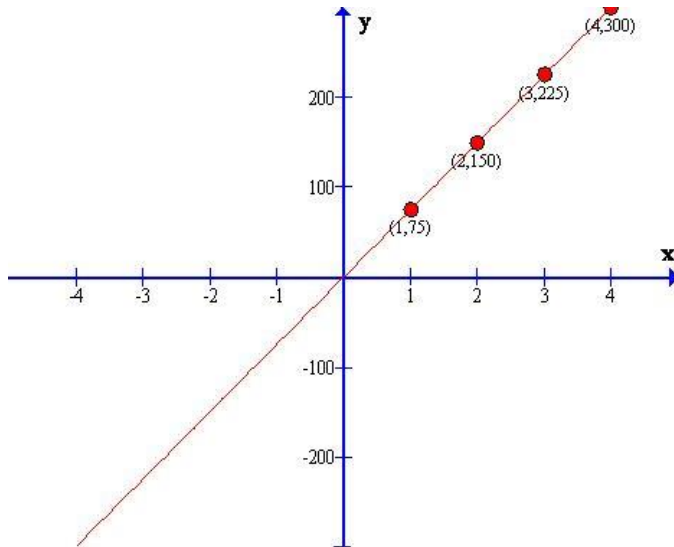
Or,

Speed of train = 75 km/hr

Table for distance – time graph is given below:

Time (in hours)	1	2	3	4
Distance travelled(in Km)	75	150	225	300

The distance – time graph is given below:



- (i) From graph,
 Train will travel in 2 hours and 30 minutes = 187.5 km
 (ii) Time required to cover a distance of 300 km = 4 hrs.

26. Number of arrived soldiers in camp = 400

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of soldiers in camp} &= 800 + 400 \\ &= 1200 \end{aligned}$$

800 soldiers finished food in days = 60 days

Let 1200 soldiers will finish food in days = x days

$$\text{Then, } 800 \times 60 = 1200 \times x$$

$$x = (48000)/(1200) = 40 \text{ days}$$

Thus, the food will last for 40 days for 1200 soldiers.

27.

Let the needed people to finish the work be x.

No. of People	Hours	Days
40 ↓	8 ↑	21 ↑
x ↓	10 ↑	14 ↑

So,

$$\frac{x}{40} = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{21}{14}$$

$$x = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{21}{14} \times 40$$

$$= 48$$

$$\text{Thus, required people for work} = 48 - 40$$

$$= 8$$

28.

$$\text{Area of floor} = \frac{\text{Total cost of matting}}{\text{Rate of matting}}$$

$$\text{Area of floor} = \frac{91.80}{0.85}$$

$$\text{length} \times \text{breadth} = 108 \text{m}^2$$

$$12 \times \text{breadth} = 108 \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{breadth} = \frac{108 \text{m}^2}{12 \text{m}}$$

$$= 9 \text{m}$$

$$\text{Area of walls} = \frac{\text{Total cost of papering}}{\text{Rate of papering}}$$

$$2(l+b)h = \frac{340.20}{1.35}$$

$$2(12+9)h = 252 \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{height} = \frac{252 \text{m}^2}{42 \text{m}}$$

$$= 6 \text{m}$$

Thus, height of room is 6 m.

Or,

Let height of water in cylindrical container be x cm.

Radius of cylindrical container = 28 cm

Volume of water in cylindrical container (V_1) = $\pi r^2 h$

$$= \pi \times (28)^2 \times x$$

Volume of rectangular solid = $32 \times 22 \times 14$

Let rise in water level on submerging solid = h cm

So,

Volume of water with solid (V_2) = $\pi (28)^2 (x + h)$

Then,

$$V_2 - V_1 = 32 \times 22 \times 14$$

$$\pi (28)^2 (x + h) - \pi \times (28)^2 \times x = 32 \times 22 \times 14$$

$$\frac{22}{7} (28)^2 \{x + h - x\} = 32 \times 22 \times 14$$

$$h = \frac{32 \times 22 \times 14 \times 7}{22 \times 28 \times 28}$$

$$= \frac{32}{8}$$

$$= 4 \text{ cm}$$

29.

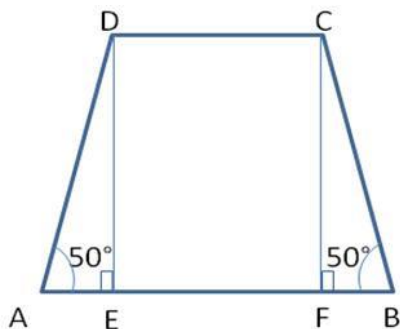
Given: ABCD is a trapezium in which $\angle A = 50^\circ$, $\angle C = 50^\circ$ and

$AB \parallel CD$.

To Prove: (i) $BC = DA$

(ii) $\angle C = \angle D$ and find the measurement of $\angle C$.

Construction: Draw DE and CF perpendicular on AB.



(i) In $\triangle AED$ and $\triangle BFC$

$$\angle A = \angle B \quad [\text{each } 50^\circ]$$

$$\angle E = \angle F \quad [\text{each } 90^\circ]$$

$$DE = CF \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{perpendiculars between parallel lines} \\ \text{are equal} \end{array} \right]$$

$\therefore \triangle AED \cong \triangle BFC$ (By AAS)

So, $DA = BC$ (By CPCT)

(ii) $\angle ADE = \angle CFB$ (By CPCT)

Adding 90° both sides, we get

$$\angle ADE + 90^\circ = \angle CFB + 90^\circ$$

$$\angle D = \angle C$$

Since $AB \parallel CD$,

$$\text{So, } \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$50^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 180^\circ - 50^\circ$$

$$= 130^\circ$$

30.

(i) Sum of digits = $2 + 2 + 3 + x + 4$

$$= 11 + x$$

$(11 + x)$ should be divisible by 3.

This is possible if $11 + x = 3, 6, 9, 12, \dots$

Since x is a digit so,

$$11 + x = 12$$

$$x = 1$$

(ii) Sum of digits = $4 + 5 + 4 + 3 + x$

$$= 16 + x$$

$(16 + x)$ should be divisible by 3.

This is possible if $16 + x = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, \dots$

Since x is a digit so,

$$16 + x = 18$$

$$x = 2$$

(iii) Sum of digits = $2 + 5 + 6 + 2 + x + 1$

$$= 16 + x$$

$(16 + x)$ should be divisible by 3.

This is possible if $11 + x = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 \dots$

But since x is a digit so,

$$16 + x = 18$$

$$x = 2$$

(iv) Sum of digits = $3 + 4 + 9 + 5 + x$

$$= 21 + x$$

$(21 + x)$ should be divisible by 3.

This is possible if $21 + x = 3, 6, 9, 12, \dots, 21, 24, \dots$

But since x is a digit so,

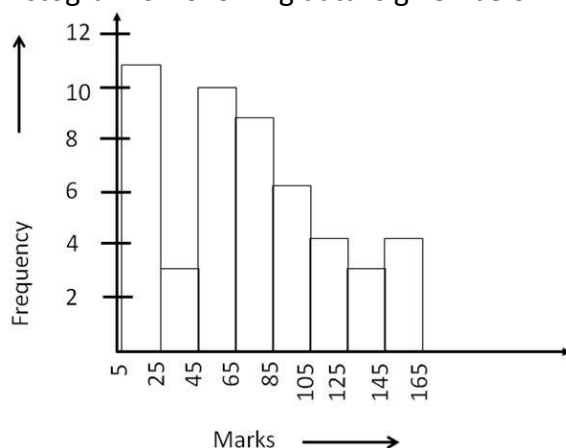
$$21 + x = 21$$

$$x = 0$$

31.

Class - Interval	Tally Marks	Frequency
5-25		11
25-45		3
45-65		10
65-85		9
85-105		6
105-125		4
125-145		3
145-165		4

Histogram of following data is given below:



32.

Sum of digits = $7 + 2 + 1 + 6 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 8 = 36$

36 is divisible by 9, so 72163458 is divisible by 9.

(ii) Sum of digits = $2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 1 = 39$

39 is not divisible by 9, so 23457891 is not divisible by 9.

(iii) Sum of digits = $1 + 2 + 3 + 0 + 4 + 9 + 0 + 5 = 24$

24 is not divisible by 9, so 12304905 is not divisible by 9.

(iv) Sum of digits = $3 + 6 + 4 + 5 + 8 + 0 + 9 + 1 = 36$

36 is divisible by 9, so 36458091 is divisible by 9.

33.

Let C.P. of chair = Rs. x

Rate of loss = 15%

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.P. of chair} &= x \left(\frac{100 - 15}{100} \right) \\ &= x \left(\frac{85}{100} \right) \\ &= \frac{17x}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{New S.P. of chair} = \frac{17x}{20} + 800$$

Rate of profit = 5%

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{New S.P. of chair} &= x \left(\frac{100 + 5}{100} \right) \\ &= \frac{105}{100} x \\ &= \frac{21x}{20} \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\frac{17x}{20} + 800 = \frac{21x}{20}$$

$$800 = \frac{21x}{20} - \frac{17x}{20}$$

$$800 = \frac{4x}{20}$$

$$800 \times \frac{20}{4} = x$$

$$4000 = x$$

Thus, the cost price of chair is Rs. 4000.

34.

C.P. of watch for Rakesh = Rs. 800

S.P. of watch for Rakesh = Rs. 1000

Profit on watch to Rakesh = 1000 – 800

= Rs.200

$$\text{Rate of Profit} = \frac{200}{1000} \times 100$$

= 20%

C.P. of car for Mukesh = Rs. 4,00,000

S.P. of car for Mukesh = Rs. 4,20,000

Profit on car for Mukesh = Rs. (4,20,000 – 4,00,000)

Profit on car for Mukesh = Rs.20,000

$$\text{Rate of Profit} = \frac{20,000}{4,00,000} \times 100$$

= 5%

So, Rakesh made a better sale.