**lgbfgfTds k/LIff**

**sIffM \* ljifoM ul0ft**

ljBfyL{sf] gfdM ===============================================================================================================

ljBfnosf] gfdM ================================================================================= lhNnfM ==========================

tkfO{FM s]6f 🖵 s]6L 🖵 :yfgLo txM=================================

!= sDkf;sf] k|of]u u/L 30o sf] sf]0f lvRg'xf];\ . Construct an angle of 30o by using compass. [1]

@= s'g} b'O{ sf]0fx? a/fa/ ePsf] lqe'hnfO{ s] elgG5 < l7s lrGx -\_ nufpg'xf];\ . What is the name for a triangle with any two equal sides? Mark with a tick mark (). [1]

-s\_ ;dlb\jafx' lqe'h Isosceles triangle

-v\_ ;dafx' lqe'h Equilateral triangle

-u\_ lj;dafx' lqe'h Scalene triangle

#= lrqdf a / b s:tf sf]0f x'g\, hf]8f ldnfpg'xf];\ . Match the following figures with type of angles.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -s\_ lziff{led'v sf]0f Vertically opposite angles  -v\_ ;dk'/s sf]0f Complementary angles  -u\_ kl/k'/s sf]0f Supplementary angles  -3\_ PsfGt/ sf]0f Alternate angles |  |

$= 7Ls eP -\_ / a]7Ls eP  nufpg'xf];\ .

Tick -\_ the correct and cross  the incorrect statements. [1]

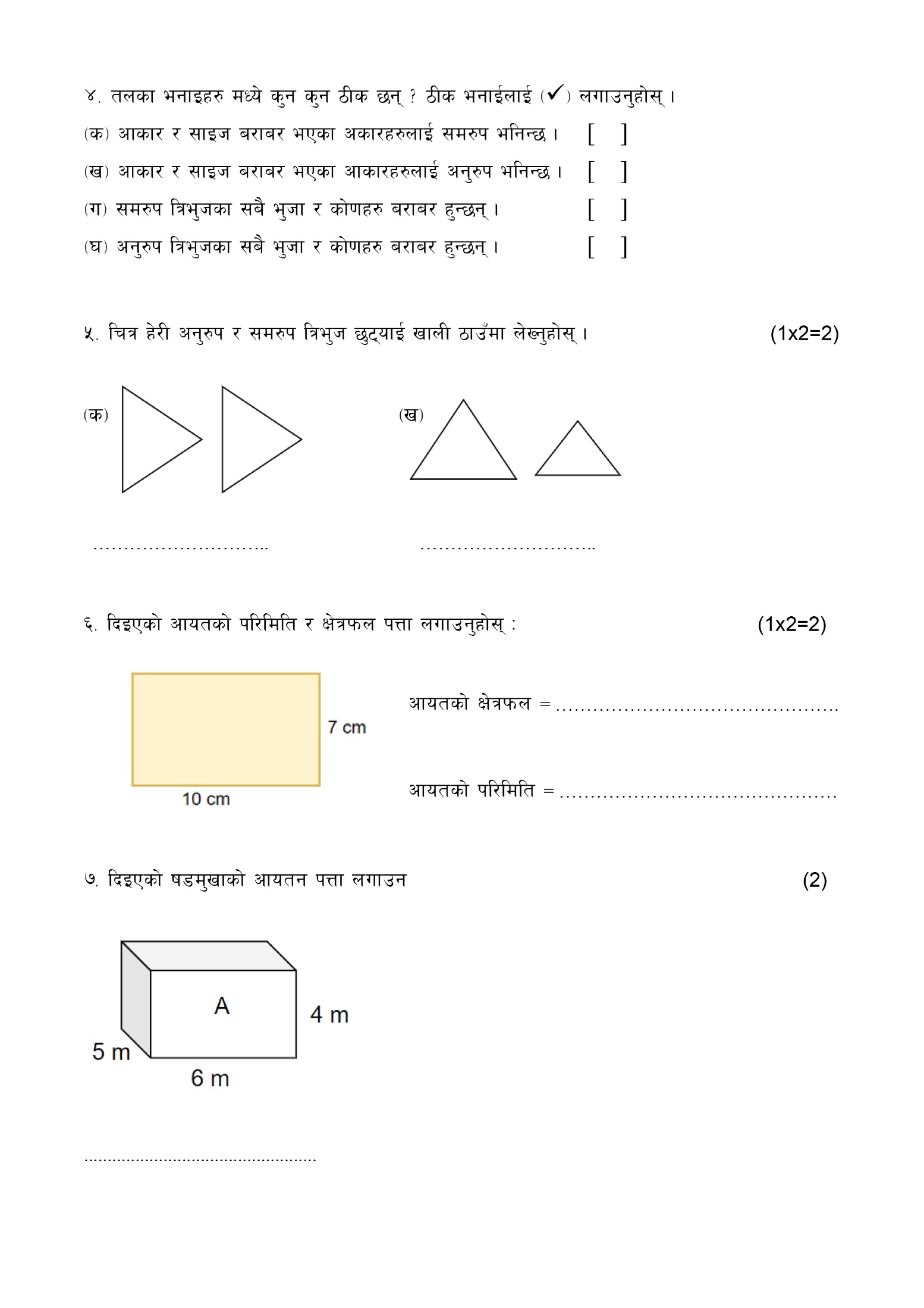
-s\_ cfsf/ / ;fOh a/fa/ ePsf csf/x?nfO{ ;d?k elgG5 . Shapes equal in shape and size are called similar. [ ]

-v\_ cfsf/ / ;fOh a/fa/ ePsf cfsf/x?nfO{ cg'?k elgG5 . Shapes equal in shape and size are called congruent. [ ]

-u\_ ;d?k lqe'hsf ;a} e'hf / sf]0fx? a/fa/ x'G5g\ . All sides and angles of similar triangles are equal [ ]

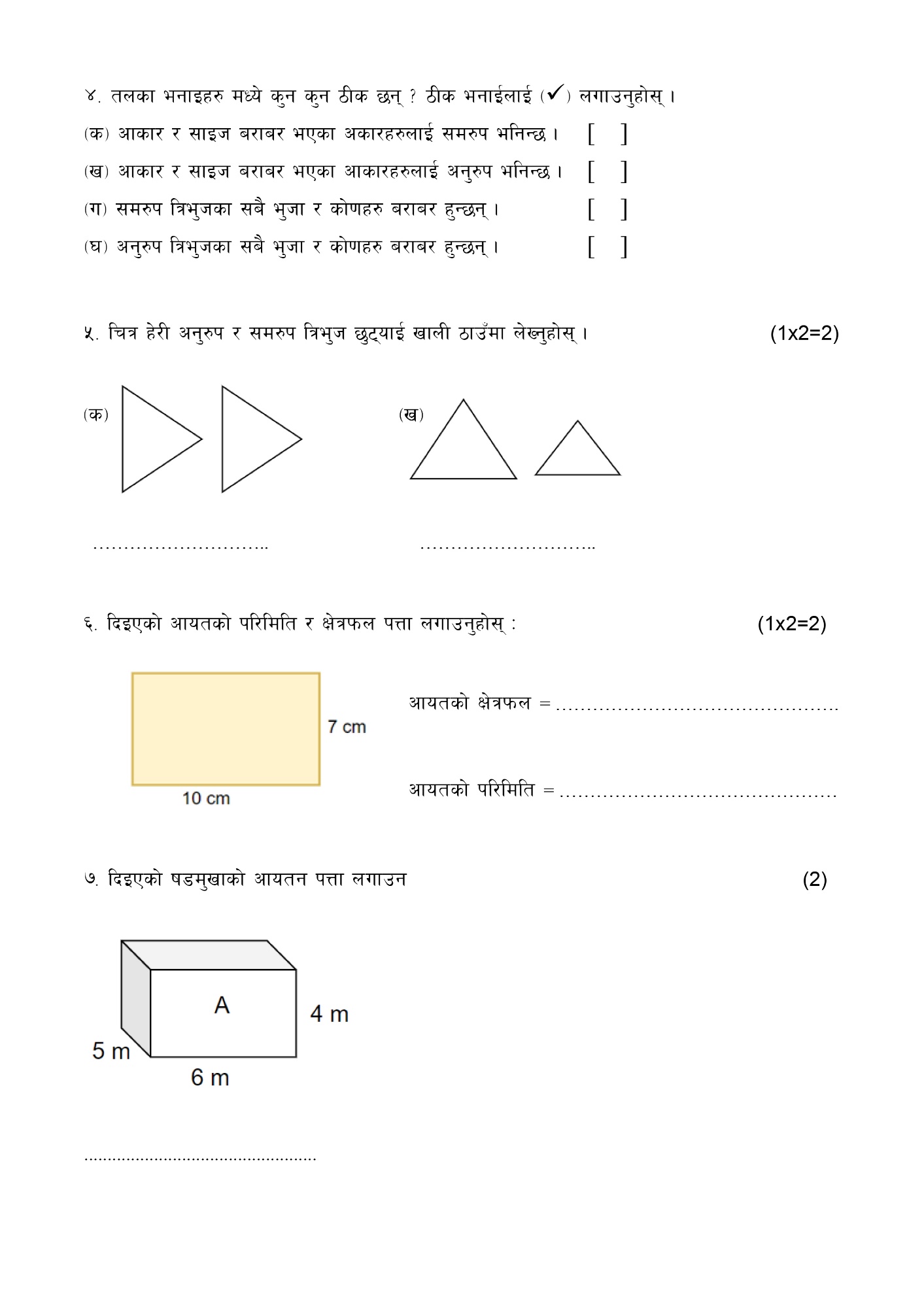
-3\_ cg'?k lqe'hsf ;a} e'hf / sf]0fx? a/fa/ x'G5g\ . All sides and angles of congruent triangles are equal [ ]

%= lrq x]/L cg'?k / ;d?k lqe'h 5'6\ofO{ vfnL 7fpFdf n]Vg'xf];\ Identify similar and congruent triangles and write in the blank. (1x2=2)



……………………….. ………………………..

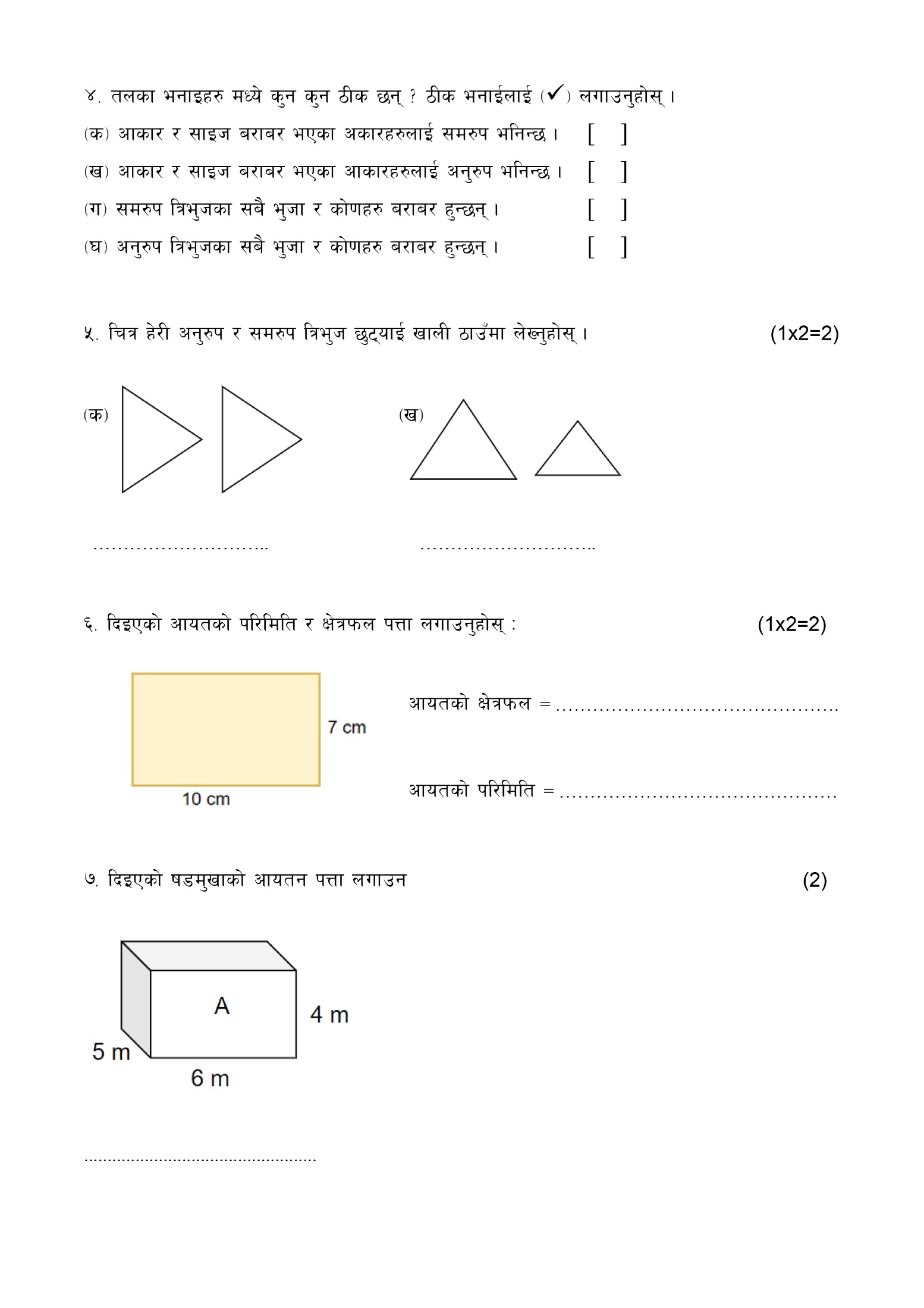
^= lbOPsf] cfotsf] kl/ldlt / If]qkmn kQf nufpg'xf];\ . Find the area and perimeter of the given rectangle. (1x2=2)



cfotsf] If]qkmn Area of rectangle = ……………………………

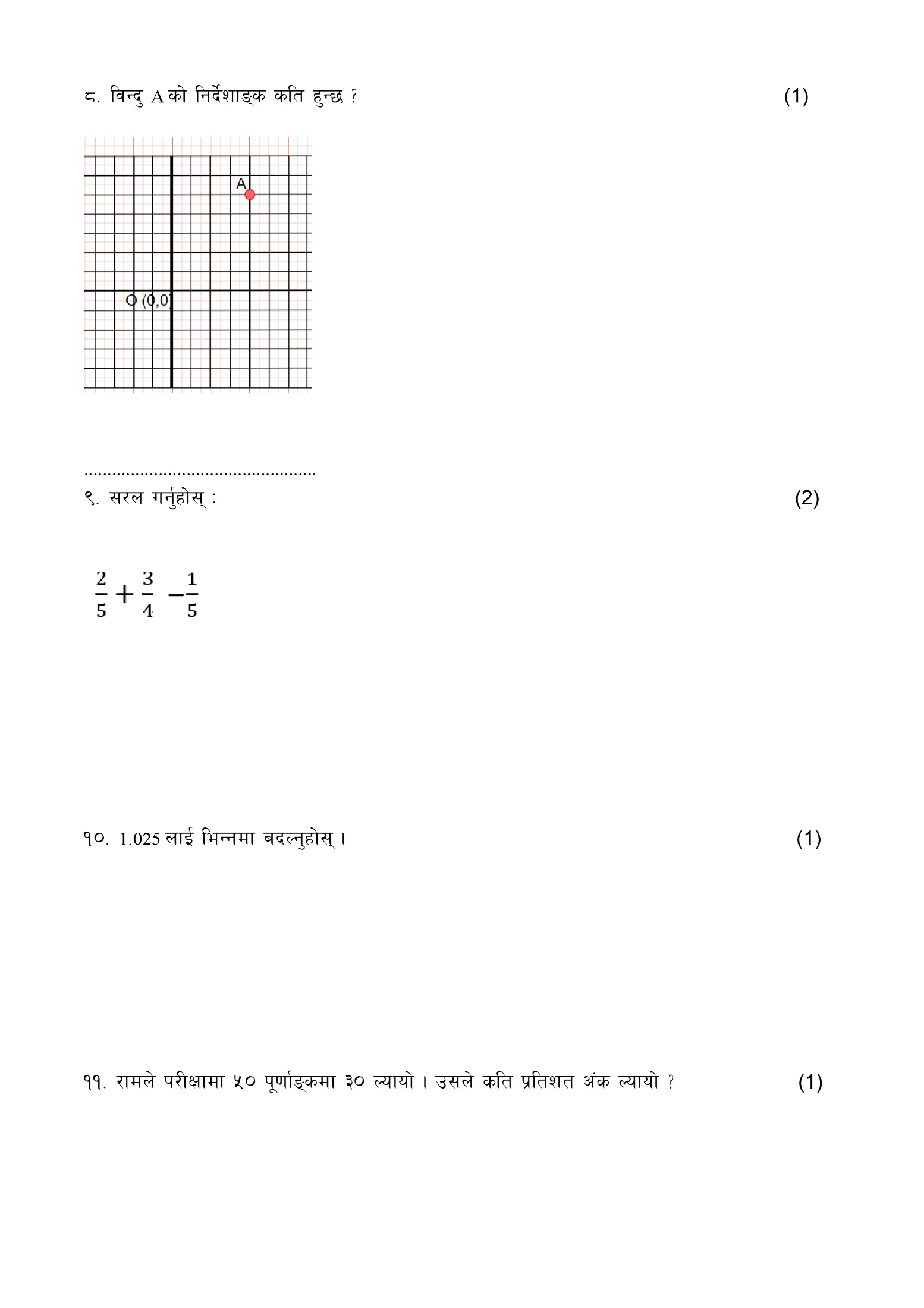
cfotsf] kl/ldlt Perimeter of rectangle = ………………………

&= lbOPsf] if8d'vfsf] cfotg kQf nufpg'xf];\ . Find the volume of the given cuboid. (2)



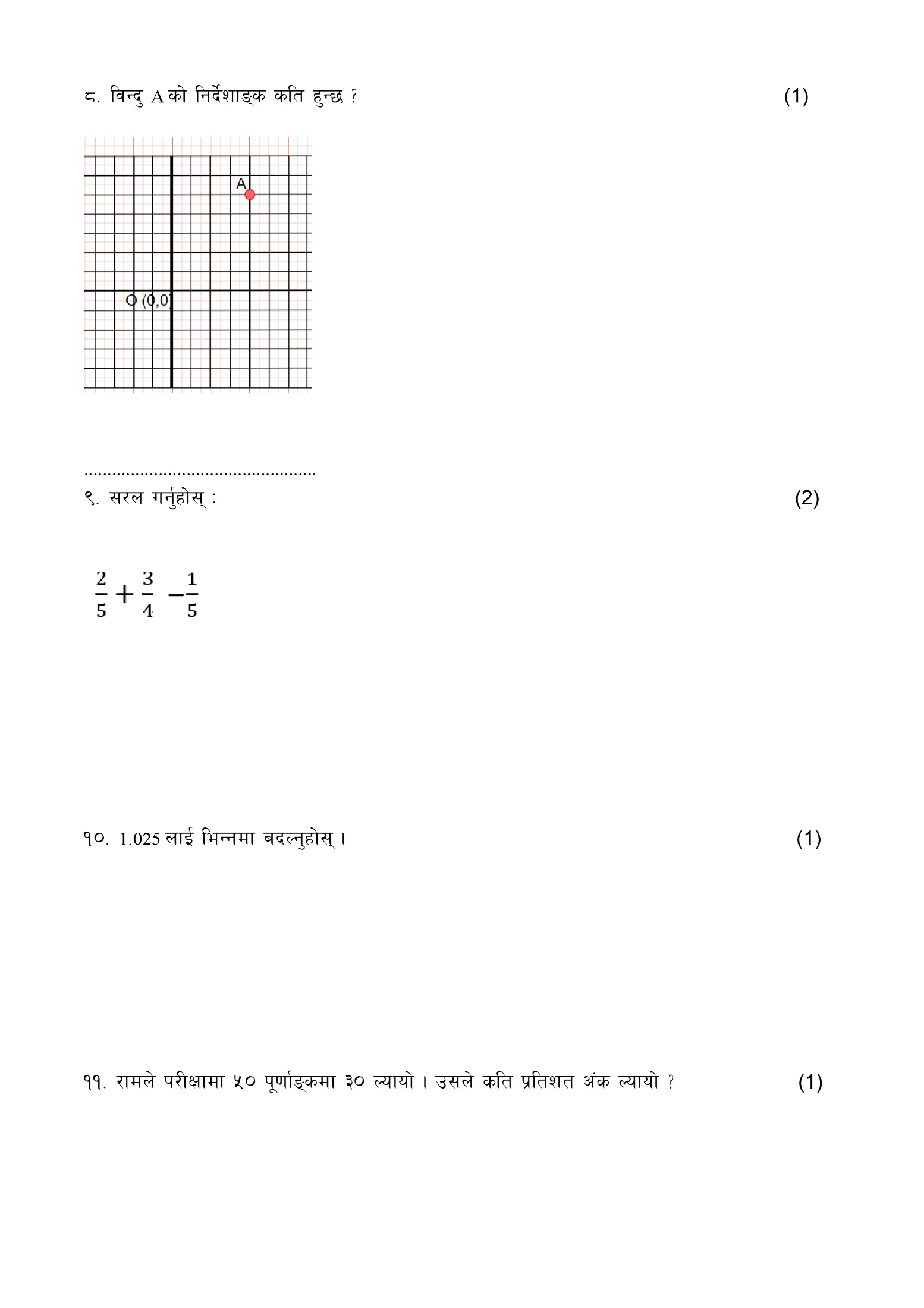
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\*= ljGb' A sf] lgb]{zfª\s slt x'G5 < What is the coordinate of point A? (1)



..................................................

(= ;/n ug'{xf];\ Simplify: (2)



!)= 1.025 nfO{ leGgdf abNg'xf];\ . Convert 1.025 into a fraction. (1)

!!= /fdn] k/LIffdf %) k"0ff{ª\sdf #) Nofof] . p;n] slt k|ltzt c+s Nofof] < Ram got 30 out of 50 full marks in an examination. What percentage did he get? (1)

!@= Pp6f Aofkfl/n] ? $%) df lsg]sf] sldh ? %@) df a]Rof] . p;n] slt k|ltzt gfkmf u/]5 < A businessman bought a shirt for Rs. 450 and sold it for Rs. 520. What percentage did he make profit? (2)

!#= % hgfn] s'g} sfd #% lbgdf ;S5g\ . pSt sfd !% hgfn] ug{ nufOof] eg] slt lbgdf ;S5g\ < 5 people can complete a work in 35 days. If 15 people are working, in how many days will they complete the work? (2)

!$= x2 - 8x + 16 v08Ls/0f ug'{xf];\ . Factorize: x2 - 8x + 16. (2)

!%= lbOPsf] ;lds/0f xn ug'{xf];\ Solve the given equation. (2)

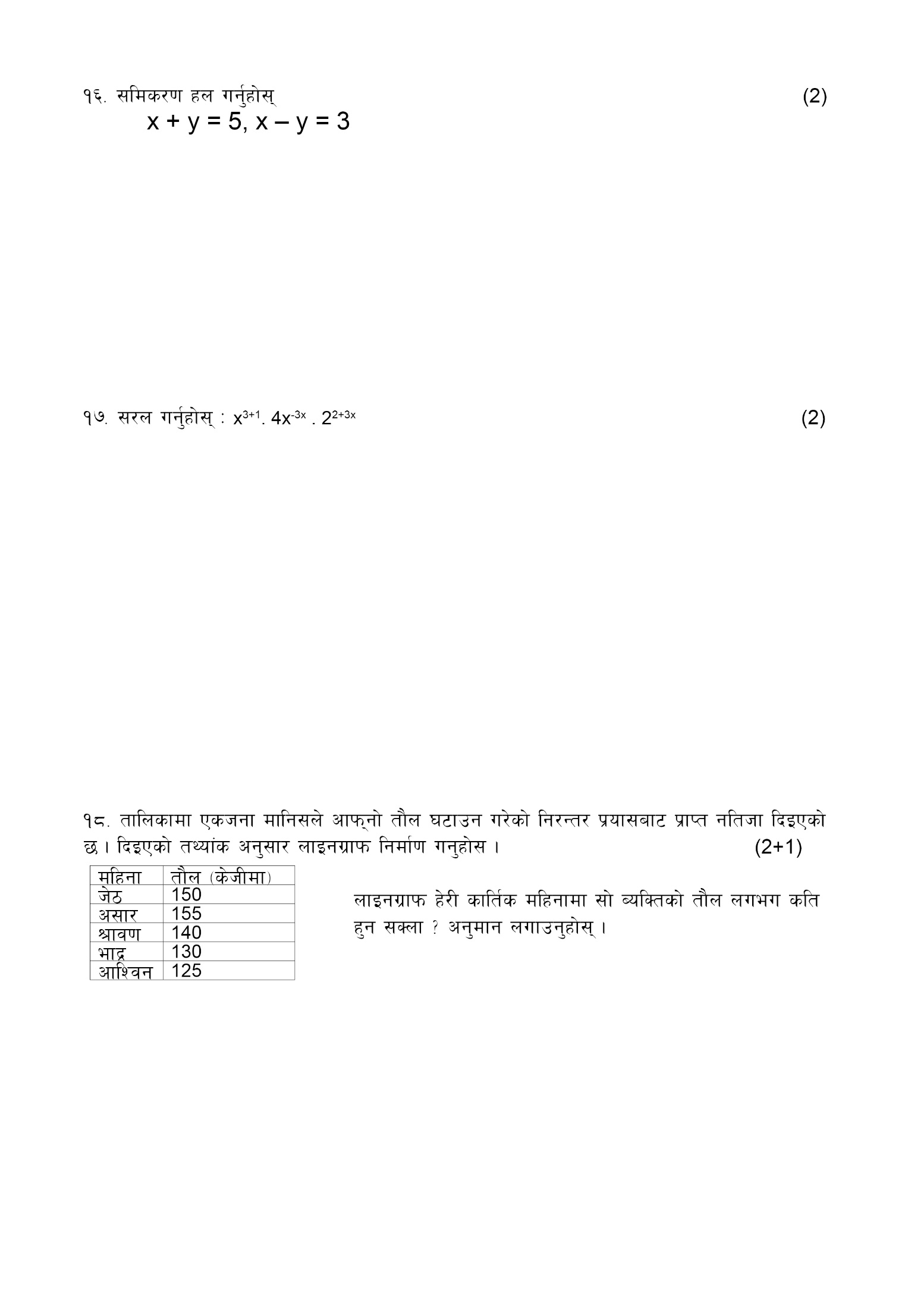
x3x + 1. 4x-3x = 22 + 3x

!^= ;lds/0fx? xn ug'{xf];\ . Solve the equations. (2)

x + y = 5, x – y = 3

!&= ;/n ug'{xf];\ Simplify. ax+1. a3x­-1 . a - 3x (2)

!\*= tflnsfdf Pshgf dflg;n] cfkm\gf] tf}n 36fpg u/]sf] lg/Gt/ k|of;af6 k|fKt glthf lbOPsf] 5 . lbOPsf] tYof+s cg';f/ nfOgu|fkm lgdf{0f ug'xf]; . The given table presents the result of weight loss for a man after continuous exercise. Make a line graph based on the given data. (2+1)



!(= pk;d"x A = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10} / B = {1, 2, 7 } sf] ;j{Aofks ;d"x agfpg'xf];\ . Make a universal sets of subsets A = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10} and B = {1, 2, 7 }. (1)

@)= s'g} tYofª\s 23, 56, 56, 67, 23, 78, 89, 56, 45, 56, 45 sf] cf};t, dlWosf / /Lt kQf nufO{ s'g ;a}eGbf ;fgf] 5 5'6\ofpg'xf];\ . Find the mean, median and mode of the data 23, 56, 56, 67, 23, 78, 89, 56, 45, 56, 45 and identify the lowest one. (3+1)