



P.V.G.'s
Mukhtangan English School & Jr. College,
 44, Vidyanaagari, Parvati, Pune - 411009.
Unit Test - I (2025-26)
Standard - X

Subject : Mathematics - (Part II)

Marks - 20

Date : 11.08.2025

Time : 8.30 am to 9.30 am

Q1. A) Four alternative answers for each of the following subquestions are given. Choose the proper alternative answer and write its alphabet. (2)

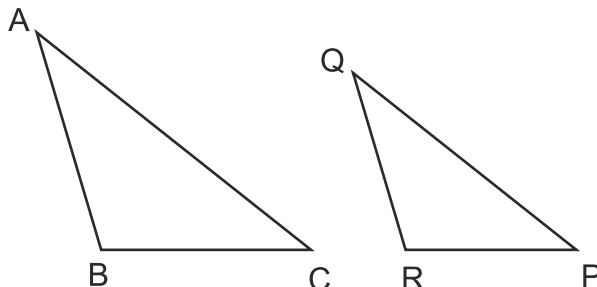
i) In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$ if $\frac{AB}{QR} = \frac{BC}{PR} = \frac{CA}{PQ}$, then _____.

A) $\triangle CBA \sim \triangle PQR$

B) $\triangle PQR \sim \triangle CAB$

C) $\triangle PQR \sim \triangle ABC$

D) $\triangle BCA \sim \triangle PQR$



ii) Surface area of a sphere is _____.

A) $2 \pi r^2$

B) $4 \pi r^2$

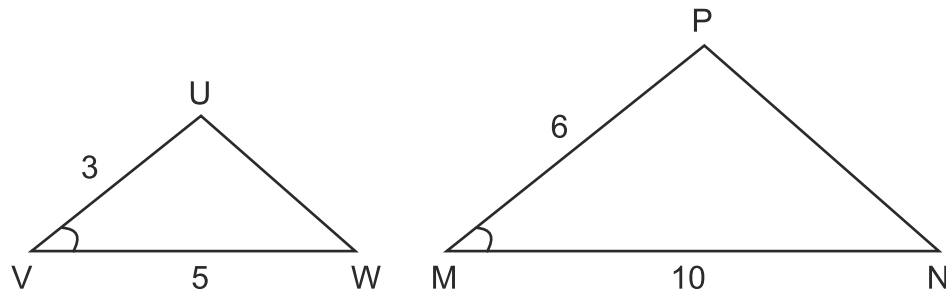
C) $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

D) πr^2

B) Solve the following sub questions. (2)

i) Find the side of a square if its diagonal is $10\sqrt{2}$ cm.

ii) Observe the given triangles and state whether the triangles are similar. If yes, then by which test?



Q2 A) Complete the following activity. (Any 1)

(2)

- i) Area of a sector of a circle with radius 15 cm is 30 sq.cm. Find the length of the arc of the sector.

→ Solution : Area of sector = 30 sq.cm

radius (r) = 15 cm

We know,

$$\text{Area of sector} = \frac{l \times \boxed{}}{2} \dots\dots\dots \text{(Formula)}$$

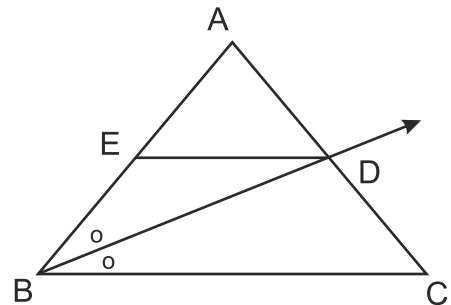
Substituting the values, we get

$$\boxed{} = \frac{\boxed{} \times 15}{2}$$

After solving, $l = \boxed{}$ cm

- ii) In $\triangle ABC$, ray BD bisects $\angle ABC$. Side DE $\parallel$ side BC then prove that

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AE}{EB}$$



→ Proof - In $\triangle ABC$, ray BD bisects $\angle ABC$,

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{\boxed{}} = \frac{AD}{DC} \dots\dots\dots(1) \quad (\text{angle bisector theorem})$$

In $\triangle ABC$, DE $\parallel$ BC

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{DC} \dots\dots\dots(2) \quad (\text{Reason: } \boxed{})$$

$\therefore$ from (1) and (2)

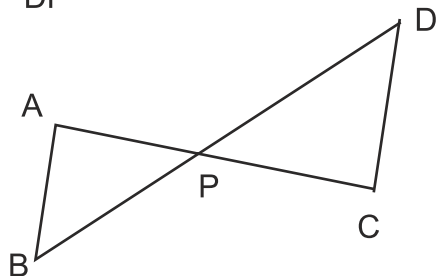
$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AE}{EB} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Proved})$$

B) Solve the following. (Any 2)

(4)

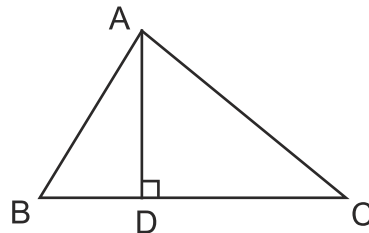
- i) In the figure, Seg AC and seg BD intersect each other in point P and

$$\frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{BP}{DP} \cdot \text{ Prove that } \triangle ABP \sim \triangle CDP$$



- ii) A chord PQ of a circle with radius 15 cm subtends an angle of 60° with the centre of the circle. Find the area of minor sector ($\pi = 3.14$)

- iii) In $\triangle ABC$, seg $AD \perp$ seg BC ,
 $\angle C = 45^\circ$, $BD = 5$ and $AC = 8\sqrt{2}$
 then find AD and BC.



Q3. A) Complete the following activity. (Any 1)

(3)

- i) In the figure, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$,
 D is the midpoint of side AB.

Find $\frac{A(\triangle ABC)}{A(\triangle ADE)}$

→ Solution :

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ (given)

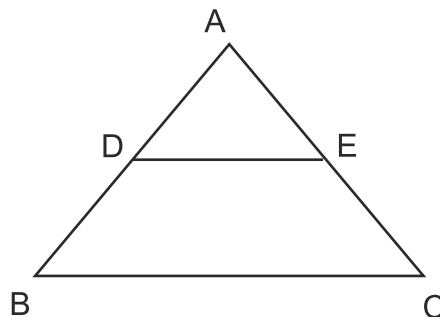
$\frac{A(\triangle ABC)}{A(\triangle ADE)} = \frac{AB^2}{\square^2}$ (1) (Theorem of areas of similar triangles)

D is the of side AB $\therefore AB = 2$

Substituting for AB in Equation (1), we get

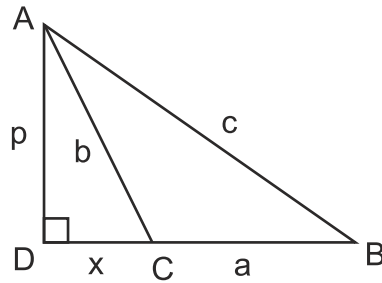
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A(\triangle ABC)}{A(\triangle ADE)} &= \frac{(2AD)^2}{\square^2} \\ &= \frac{\square}{\square} \text{ (after solving)} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\frac{A(\triangle ABC)}{A(\triangle ADE)} = \square : \square$



- ii) In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle ACB$ is an obtuse angle, seg $AD \perp$ seg BC , prove that

$$AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2 + 2BC \times CD$$



→ Solution :

In the figure, seg $AD \perp$ seg BC

Let $AD = p$, $AC = b$, $AB = c$, $BC = a$, $DC = x$ and $DB = a + x$

In $\triangle ADB$, by Pythagoras theorem,

$$c^2 = \boxed{}^2 + p^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + 2ax + \boxed{}^2 + p^2 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Similarly, In $\triangle ADC$

$$b^2 = \boxed{}^2 + p^2$$

$$p^2 = b^2 - \boxed{}^2 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Substituting the value of p^2 from (2) in (1)

$$c^2 = a^2 + 2ax + \boxed{}^2 \dots\dots\dots (\text{after solving})$$

$$\therefore \boxed{} = BC^2 + AC^2 + 2BC \times CD$$

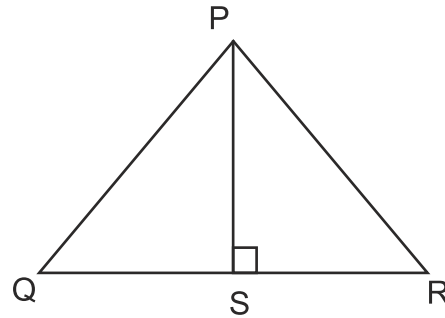
B) Solve the following questions. (Any 1) (3)

- i) Prove : 'In a right angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of remaining two sides'.
- ii) Prove : 'When two triangles are similar, the ratio of areas of those triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares of their corresponding sides'

Q4. Solve the following questions. (Any 1)

(4)

- i) In an equilateral triangle $\triangle PQR$, prove that $PS^2 = 3(QS)^2$



- ii) In the given figure, a square $ABCD$ of side 20 cm is inscribed in a sector $D-MBN$ with its centre at D and radius $20\sqrt{2}$ cm. Find the area of the shaded region.

