

Grade 10 - Final Exam

Answer Keys

Practice Papers 1 & 2 (75 Marks)

Mathematics

Based on Maharashtra Board Syllabus (NEP 2025-26) - Full Syllabus

Note:

This document contains the answer keys for Final Exam Practice Paper 1 and Practice Paper 2 (75 Marks).

Practice Paper 1 - Answer Key

Section A: Linear Equations in Two Variables

1. Solution: $x = 5, y = 0$ (Multiply second equation by 2: $2x - 4y = 4$. Subtract from first equation: $(2x + 3y) - (2x - 4y) = 11 - 4 \rightarrow 7y = 7 \rightarrow y = 1$. Substitute $y=1$ in $x - 2y = 2$: $x - 2(1) = 2 \rightarrow x - 2 = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$. ****Correction:**** $x+y=5, x-y=1$. Adding: $2x=6, x=3$. Subtracting: $2y=4, y=2$. Let's use the equations from the prompt: $2x + 3y = 11, x - 2y = 2$. Multiply second eq by 2: $2x - 4y = 4$. Subtract this from first: $(2x + 3y) - (2x - 4y) = 11 - 4 \rightarrow 7y = 7 \rightarrow y = 1$. Substitute $y=1$ in $x - 2y = 2$: $x - 2(1) = 2 \rightarrow x - 2 = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$. ****Revised Answer:**** $x = 4, y = 1$)
2. Solution: $x = 3, y = 2$ (From second equation, $y = 2x - 4$. Substitute into first: $x + 2(2x - 4) = 7 \rightarrow x + 4x - 8 = 7 \rightarrow 5x = 15 \rightarrow x = 3$. Substitute $x=3$ in $y = 2x - 4$: $y = 2(3) - 4 = 6 - 4 = 2$)

Section B: Quadratic Equations

3. Roots: $x = 4, x = 5$ ($x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0 \rightarrow (x - 4)(x - 5) = 0$)

4. Roots: $x = 1, x = -5$ ($x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$. $\Delta = 4^2 - 4(1)(-5) = 16 + 20 = 36$. $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2(1)} = \frac{-4 \pm 6}{2}$. $x_1 = \frac{-4 + 6}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$. $x_2 = \frac{-4 - 6}{2} = \frac{-10}{2} = -5$)

Section C: Arithmetic Progression

5. 18th term (a_{18}) = 91 ($a = 6, d = 5, n = 18$. $a_{18} = a + (n-1)d = 6 + (18-1)5 = 6 + 17 \cdot 5 = 6 + 85$)

6. Sum (S_{14}) = 602 ($a = 8, d = 5, n = 14$. $S_{14} = \frac{n}{2} \cdot [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{14}{2} \cdot [2(8) + (14-1)5] = 7 \cdot [16 + 13 \cdot 5] = 7 \cdot [16 + 65] = 7 \cdot 81$. **Correction:** $S_{14} = 7 \cdot [16 + 65] = 7 \cdot 81 = 567$. Let's recheck the AP: 8, 13, 18, 23. $d=5$. $a=8$. $S_{14} = \frac{14}{2} \cdot (2 \cdot 8 + (14-1) \cdot 5) = 7 \cdot (16 + 13 \cdot 5) = 7 \cdot (16 + 65) = 7 \cdot 81 = 567$. **Revised Answer:** 567)

Section D: Probability

7. a) A blue ball? = $\frac{7}{15}$ (Total balls = $5 + 7 + 3 = 15$. Blue balls = 7)

7. b) A green ball? = $\frac{3}{15}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ (Total balls = 15. Green balls = 3)

8. a) A vowel? = $\frac{4}{11}$ (Vowels in MATHEMATICS: A, E, A, I. Total letters = 11)

8. b) The letter 'A'? = $\frac{2}{11}$ (Letter 'A' appears twice. Total letters = 11)

8. c) A consonant? = $\frac{7}{11}$ (Consonants in MATHEMATICS: M, T, H, M, T, C, S. Total letters = 11)

Section E: Statistics

9. Mean = 24 (Sum = $12 + 18 + 24 + 30 + 36 = 120$. Count = 5. Mean = $120/5$)

10. Mode = 3 (The number that appears most frequently)

10. Median = 2.5 (Data sorted: 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4. Median is the average of the two middle values: $(2 + 3) / 2$)

Section F: Geometry and Trigonometry

11. AC = 17 cm (Using Pythagoras theorem: $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 8^2 + 15^2 = 64 + 225 = 289$. AC = $\sqrt{289}$)

12. a) $\sin 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ = 1$ ($1/2 + 1/2$)

12. b) $\tan 45^\circ \times \cot 45^\circ = 1$ (1×1)

13. EC = 6 cm (Using Basic Proportionality Theorem (Thales' Theorem): $AD/DB = AE/EC \rightarrow 2/3 = 4/EC \rightarrow 2 \cdot EC = 12 \rightarrow EC = 6$)

14. a) Distance AB = 5 units (Distance formula: $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(5 - 2)^2 + (7 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25}$)

14. b) Midpoint coordinates = (1, 1) (Midpoint formula: $[(x_1 + x_2)/2, (y_1 + y_2)/2] = [(-1 + 3)/2, (4 + (-2))/2] = [2/2, 2/2]$)

Practice Paper 2 - Answer Key

Section A: Linear Equations in Two Variables

1. Solution: $x = 2, y = 1$ (From second equation, $x = y + 1$. Substitute into first: $3(y + 1) - 5y = 1 \rightarrow 3y + 3 - 5y = 1 \rightarrow -2y = -2 \rightarrow y = 1$. Substitute $y=1$ in $x = y + 1$: $x = 1 + 1 = 2$)

2. Solution: $x = 1, y = 2$ (From first equation, $x = 6 - 3y$. Substitute into second: $2(6 - 3y) - y = 5 \rightarrow 12 - 6y - y = 5 \rightarrow 12 - 7y = 5 \rightarrow 7 = 7y \rightarrow y = 1$. Substitute $y=1$ in $x = 6 - 3y$: $x = 6 - 3(1) = 6 - 3 = 3$. **Correction:** $x + 3y = 6, 2x - y = 5$. From second eq, $y = 2x - 5$. Substitute into first: $x + 3(2x - 5) = 6 \rightarrow x + 6x - 15 = 6 \rightarrow$

$7x = 21 \rightarrow x = 3$. Substitute $x=3$ in $y = 2x - 5$: $y = 2(3) - 5 = 6 - 5 = 1$. **Revised Answer:** $x = 3, y = 1$)

Section B: Quadratic Equations

3. Roots: $x = -3, x = -5$ ($x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0 \rightarrow (x + 3)(x + 5) = 0$)

4. Roots: $x = 2, x = 4$ ($x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$. $\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4(1)(8) = 36 - 32 = 4$. $x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{4}}{2(1)} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{2}$. $x_1 = \frac{6 + 2}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$. $x_2 = \frac{6 - 2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$)

Section C: Arithmetic Progression

5. 20th term (a_{20}) = 105 ($a = 10, d = 5, n = 20$. $a_{20} = a + (n-1)d = 10 + (20-1)5 = 10 + 19 \cdot 5 = 10 + 95$)

6. Sum (S_{18}) = 666 ($a = 5, d = 4, n = 18$. $S_{18} = \frac{n}{2} * [2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{18}{2} * [2(5) + (18-1)4] = 9 * [10 + 17 \cdot 4] = 9 * [10 + 68] = 9 * 78$)

Section D: Probability

7. a) A red marble? = $\frac{8}{20}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$ (Total marbles = $8 + 5 + 7 = 20$. Red marbles = 8)

7. b) A blue marble? = $\frac{5}{20}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ (Total marbles = 20. Blue marbles = 5)

8. a) A number greater than 3? = $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ (Numbers greater than 3: 4, 5, 6. Total outcomes = 6)

8. b) A number less than or equal to 2? = $\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ (Numbers less than or equal to 2: 1, 2. Total outcomes = 6)

8. c) An even number? = $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ (Even numbers on a die: 2, 4, 6. Total outcomes = 6)

Section E: Statistics

9. Mean = 30 (Sum = 20 + 25 + 30 + 35 + 40 = 150. Count = 5. Mean = 150/5)

10. Mode = 70 (The number that appears most frequently)

10. Median = 77.5 (Data sorted: 70, 70, 70, 85, 85, 90. Median is the average of the two middle values: $(70 + 85) / 2$)

Section F: Geometry and Trigonometry

11. PR = 13 cm (Using Pythagoras theorem: $PR^2 = PQ^2 + QR^2 = 12^2 + 5^2 = 144 + 25 = 169$. PR = $\sqrt{169}$)

12. a) $\cos 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} (\sqrt{3}/2 + \sqrt{3}/2)$

12. b) $\tan 60^\circ \times \cot 60^\circ = 1 (\sqrt{3} \times 1/\sqrt{3})$

13. YR = 4 cm (Using Basic Proportionality Theorem (Thales' Theorem): $PX/XQ = PY/YR \rightarrow 3/6 = 2/YR \rightarrow 3 \cdot YR = 12 \rightarrow YR = 4$)

14. a) Distance CD = 5 units (Distance formula: $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(1 - (-3))^2 + (8 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25}$)

14. b) Coordinates of the dividing point = (3, 3) (Section formula: $[(m \cdot x_2 + n \cdot x_1) / (m+n), (m \cdot y_2 + n \cdot y_1) / (m+n)]$. $m=2, n=1, x_1=1, y_1=-3, x_2=4, y_2=6$. $[(2 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1) / (2+1), (2 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot (-3)) / (2+1)] = [(8 + 1) / 3, (12 - 3) / 3] = [9/3, 9/3] = [3, 3]$)

End of Answer Keys

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