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PRACTICE PAPER 04 (2025-26)
CHAPTER 06 TRIANGLES

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
CLASS : X

MAX. MARKS : 40
DURATION : $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

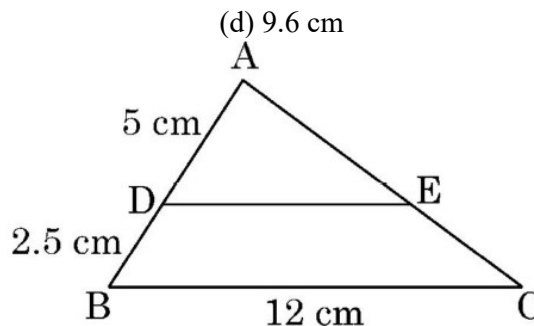
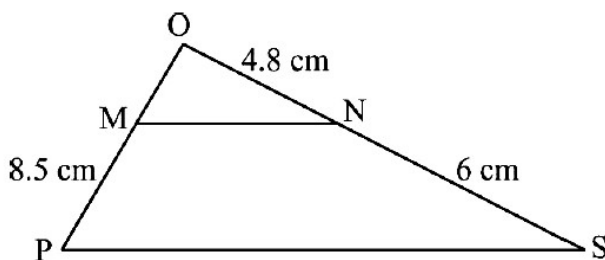
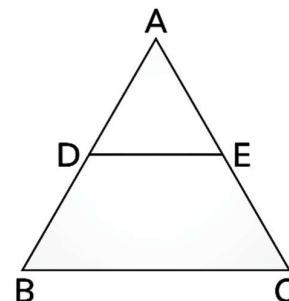
General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 20 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii). **Section A** comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. **Section B** comprises of 4 questions of 2 marks each. **Section C** comprises of 3 questions of 3 marks each. **Section D** comprises of 1 question of 5 marks each and **Section E** comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.
- (v). **Use of Calculators is not permitted**

SECTION – A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each.

1. In the $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$ and $AD = 3x - 2$, $AE = 5x - 4$, $BD = 7x - 5$, $CE = 5x - 3$, then find the value of x
 (a) 1 (b) $7/10$ (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these
2. ABCD is a trapezium with $AD \parallel BC$ and $AD = 4\text{cm}$. If the diagonals AC and BD intersect each other at O such that $AO/OC = DO/OB = 1/2$, then $BC =$
 (a) 6cm (b) 7cm (c) 8cm (d) 9cm
3. In the given figure, $DE \parallel BC$, $AE = a$ units, $EC = b$ units, $DE = x$ units and $BC = y$ units. Which of the following is true?
 (a) $x = \frac{a+b}{ay}$ (b) $y = \frac{ax}{a+b}$ (c) $x = \frac{ay}{a+b}$ (d) $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a}{b}$
4. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$. If AM and PN are altitudes of $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$ respectively and $AB^2 : PQ^2 = 4 : 9$, then $AM : PN =$
 (a) 3 : 2 (b) 16 : 81 (c) 4 : 9 (d) 2 : 3
5. The perimeters of two similar triangles ABC and PQR are 56 cm and 48 cm respectively. PQ/AB is equal to
 (a) $7/8$ (b) $6/7$ (c) $7/6$ (d) $8/7$
6. In the below left sided figure, if M and N are points on the sides OP and OS respectively of $\triangle OPS$, such that $MN \parallel PS$, then the length of OP is :
 (a) 6.8 cm (b) 17 cm (c) 15.3 cm (d) 9.6 cm



7. In the above right sided figure $\triangle ABC$ is shown. DE is parallel to BC. If $AD = 5\text{ cm}$, $DB = 2.5\text{ cm}$ and $BC = 12\text{ cm}$, then DE is equal to
 (a) 10 cm (b) 6 cm (c) 8 cm (d) 7.5 cm

8. In $\triangle ABC$, $PQ \parallel BC$. If $PB = 6$ cm, $AP = 4$ cm, $AQ = 8$ cm, find the length of AC .
 (a) 12 cm (b) 20 cm (c) 6 cm (d) 14 cm

In the following questions 9 and 10, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
 (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

9. **Assertion (A):** D and E are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of a $\triangle ABC$ such that $AD = 5.7$ cm, $DB = 9.5$ cm, $AE = 4.8$ cm and $EC = 8$ cm then DE is not parallel to BC .

Reason (R): If a line divides any two sides of a triangle in the same ratio then it is parallel to the third side.

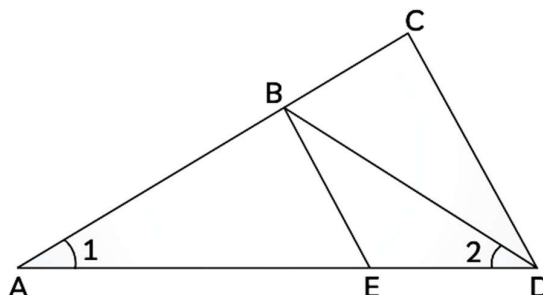
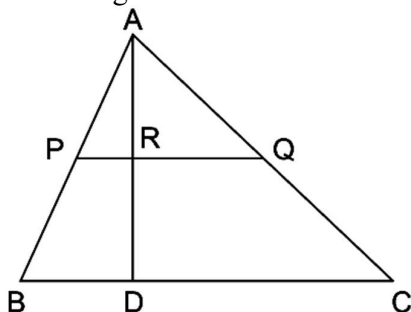
10. **Assertion (A):** D and E are points on the sides AB and AC respectively of a $\triangle ABC$ such that $DE \parallel BC$ then the value of x is 4, when $AD = x$ cm, $DB = (x - 2)$ cm, $AE = (x + 2)$ cm and $EC = (x - 1)$ cm.

Reason (R): If a line is parallel to one side of a triangle then it divides the other two sides in the same ratio.

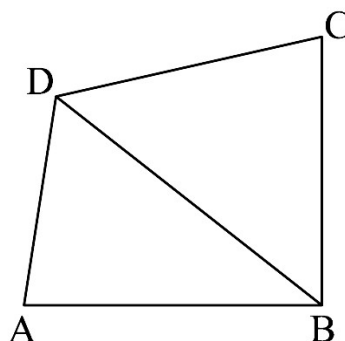
SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 14 carry 2 marks each.

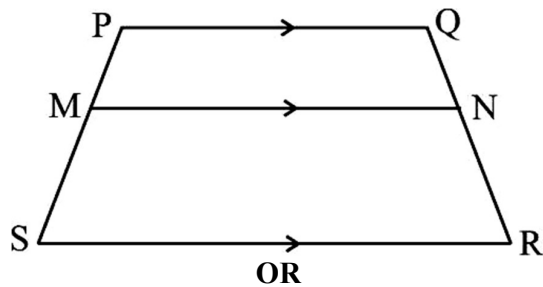
11. In the below left sided figure, $AP = 3$ cm, $AR = 4.5$ cm, $AQ = 6$ cm, $AB = 5$ cm, $AC = 10$ cm. Find the length of AD



12. In the above right sided figure, $AD/AE = AC/BD$ and $\angle 1 = \angle 2$. Show that $\triangle BAE \sim \triangle CAD$.
13. In the given figure, ABCD is a quadrilateral. Diagonal BD bisects $\angle B$ and $\angle D$ both. Prove that
 (i) $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBD$ (ii) $AB = BC$



14. PQRS is a trapezium with $PQ \parallel SR$. If M and N are two points on the non-parallel sides PS and QR respectively, such that MN is parallel to PQ , then show that $\frac{PM}{MS} = \frac{QN}{NR}$.



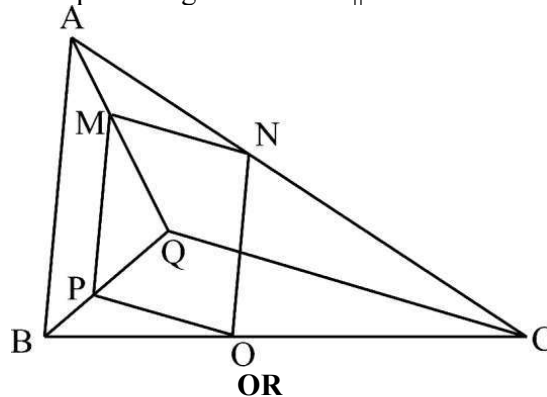
Diagonals AC and BD of trapezium ABCD with $AB \parallel DC$ intersect each other at point O. Show that $OA/OC = OB/OD$.

SECTION – C

Questions 15 to 17 carry 3 marks each.

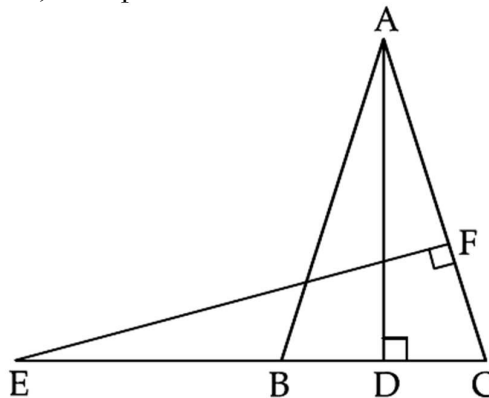
15. D is a point on the side BC of a triangle ABC such that $\angle ADC = \angle BAC$, prove that $CA^2 = CB \cdot CD$.

16. In the given figure, MNOP is a parallelogram and $AB \parallel MP$. Prove that $QC \parallel PO$.



A girl of height 100 cm is walking away from the base of a lamp post at a speed of 1.9 m/s. If the lamp is 5 m above the ground, find the length of her shadow after 4 seconds.

17. In the given figure, E is a point on the side CB produced of an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$. If $AD \perp BC$ and $EF \perp AC$, then prove that $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECF$.



SECTION – D

Questions 18 carry 5 marks.

18. State and prove Basic Proportional Theorem.

OR

Sides AB and AC and median AD to $\triangle ABC$ are respectively proportional to sides PQ and PR and median PM of another triangle PQR. Show that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 19 to 20 carry 4 marks each.

19. While browsing through the catalogue of wooden shelves, Karthik came across this beautiful triangular shaped shelf. In the shelf, DE is parallel to the base BC could be used for displaying small plants and showpieces.

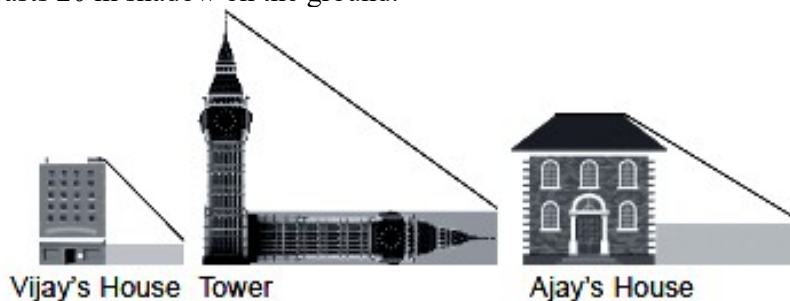


- (a) Find the relation between the sides AD, DB, AE and EC. Also, mention the theorem used. (1)
(b) With measurement $AE = 1.8$ cm, $BD = 7.2$ cm and $CE = 5.4$ cm. Karthik thought of finding the length of side AD from the given figure of shelf. How he will find the length. (1)
(c) Find the value of x if $AD = (x + 3)$ cm, $BD = (3x + 19)$ cm, $AE = x$ cm and $EC = (3x + 4)$ cm. (2)

OR

- (c) If $AB = 9$ cm, $AC = 18$ cm, $AD = 2$ cm and $AE = 4$ cm, then prove that $DE \parallel BC$. (2)

20. Vijay is trying to find the average height of a tower near his house. He is using the properties of similar triangles. The height of Vijay's house is 20 m when Vijay's house casts a shadow 10 m long on the ground. At the same time, the tower casts a shadow 50 m long on the ground and the house of Ajay casts 20 m shadow on the ground.



- (a) What is the height of the tower? (1)
(b) What is the height of Ajay's house? (1)
(c) What will be the length of the shadow of the tower when Vijay's house casts a shadow of 12 m? (2)

OR

- (c) When the tower casts a shadow of 40 m, same time what will be the length of the shadow of Ajay's house? (2)