CLASS 10

CBSE

PHYSICS WALLAH

15 SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

NEW PATTERN

As per Latest CBSE SQP (Dated 30 July 2025)

MATHEMATICS STANDARD

With CBSE SQP, 2024 & 2025 Solved Papers

2026 EXAMINATION

Additional Features

- 14 Cheat Sheets (Mindmap)
- 4 Answering Templates
- 11 Most Probable Questions
- 3 SQPs with Marks Breakdown

Chapter Wise Weightage & Trend analysis

CBSE PAST 5 YEARS' PAPERS

MATHEMATICS										
CHAPTERS	2020		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	DL	ODL	DL	ODL	DL	ODL	DL	ODL	DL	ODL
Real Numbers	6	6	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6
Polynomials	8	3	-	-	4	3	3	5	4	2
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables	4	8	-	-	5	4	6	6	6	6
Quadratic Equations	3	7	6	5	6	5	5	4	6	7
Arithmetic Progressions	8	5	4	5	5	6	6	5	4	5
Triangles	7	7	-	-	7	7	7	8	9	8
Coordinate Geometry	6	6	-	-	6	8	6	6	6	6
Introduction to Trigonometry	5	7	-	-	6	6	7	7	7	7
Some Applications of Trigonometry	7	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5
Circles	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	7	6	7
Constructions (*Rationalised*)	4	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Areas Related to Circles	2	5	-	-	5	4	5	-	4	4
Surface Areas and Volumes	8	9	6	6	5	6	5	10	6	6
Statistics	7	7	8	8	6	5	6	5	7	5
Probability	4	4	-	-	5	6	5	6	4	6

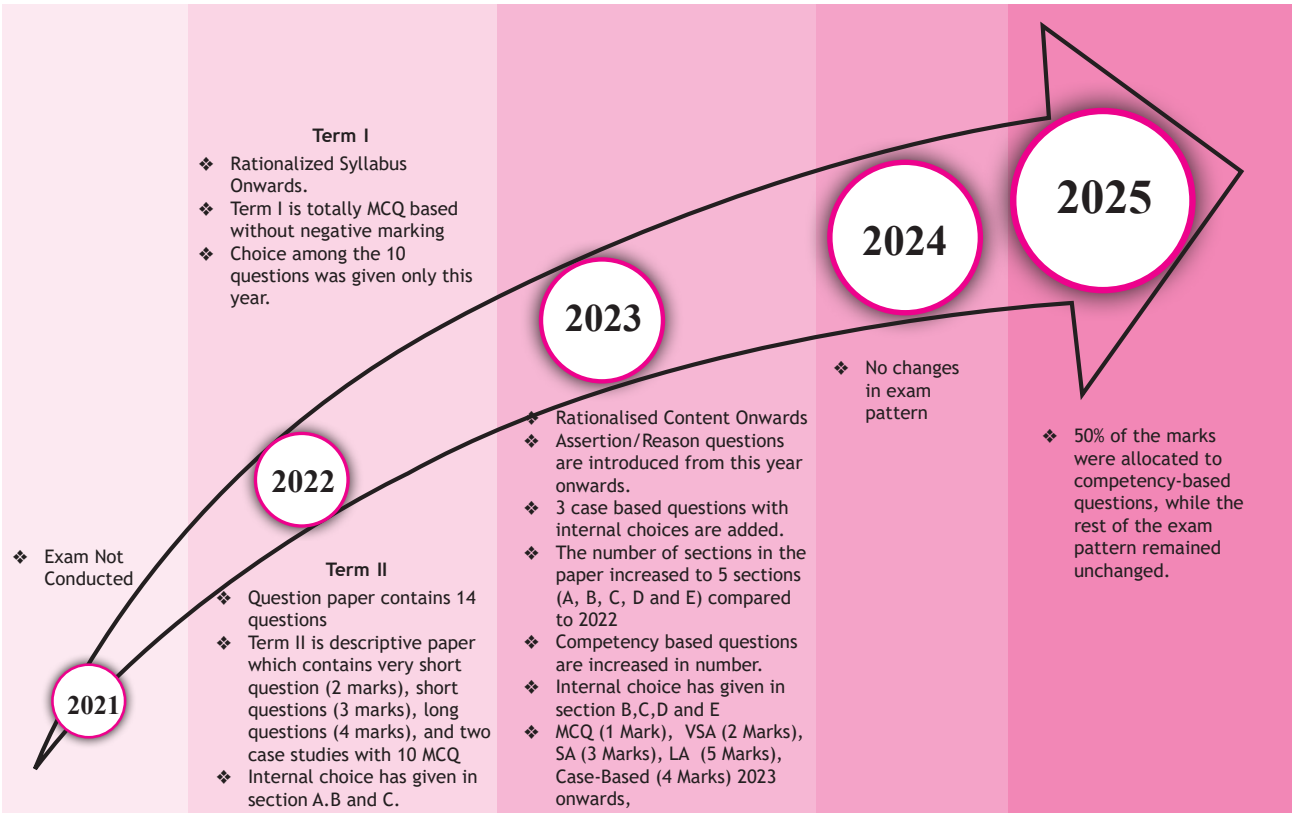
**The marks allotment mentioned above is chapter-wise and includes internal choice questions as well. Therefore, the total might not match the Maximum Marks of the respective Previous Year Paper. Here, DL is Delhi, ODL is Outside Delhi.*

** For the year 2021, the exam was not conducted.*

Question Typology

YEAR	Objective Questions		Subjective Questions			
	MCQs	A/R	VSA	SA	LA	Case Based type
2025	18	2	5	6	4	3
2024	18	2	5	6	4	3
2023	18	2	5	6	4	3
2022 (Term-II)			6	3	2	2
2022 (Term-I)	40					2
2021	Exam Not Conducted					

Evolving Trends in CBSE Exam Patterns



Preparation Guide!

❖ Chapter-wise Weightage & Trend Analysis

Revise smartly with a clear understanding of chapter-wise marks distribution based on the last 5 years of CBSE board exams. Identify high-weightage chapters and focus your efforts strategically.

❖ Answering Templates

Master the art of writing scoring answers using pre-designed templates. Learn how to structure your responses as per CBSE's expectations—write precisely, score efficiently.

❖ Board-based FAQs

Get clear, concise answers to all your common questions about the CBSE board exams and the latest 2026 exam pattern. Scan the QR provided for more FAQs.

❖ CBSE 2026: Two Board Exams Scheme

Understand the new Two-Exam System introduced by CBSE—its purpose, key features, and how it changes your preparation strategy. Gain clarity on what it means for phase 1 and phase 2.

❖ OMR Mastery

Follow step-by-step guidance on correctly filling the OMR sheet. Learn the dos and don'ts to ensure accuracy and avoid common mistakes.

❖ Practice Pack: 12 SQPs

Start with easy level SQPs to build confidence and move to medium difficulty level SQPs for skill-building. Challenge yourself with hard sample papers for full-syllabus preparation and deeper insight.

❖ Solutions with Step-wise Marking Scheme

Get detailed, stepwise solutions for every question. Understand answer logic, avoid frequent errors, and learn the marking scheme through 3 SQPs with marks breakdown table.

❖ Recent CBSE Board Papers & SQPs

Practice with the latest Sample Question Paper (2025–26), along with 2024 and 2025 board papers. Understand evolving patterns, new question types, and updated evaluation trends.

CONTENTS

Scan for Latest Syllabus & Upcoming CBSE SQPs

IV. Explanations

V. CBSE Solved Papers

Frequently Asked Questions

Scan for More FAQs

1

Question: Are the total number of questions, total marks and duration the same in CBSE SQP 2025-26 and 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: Yes. Both consist of 38 questions, carry a total of 80 marks, and have a duration of 3 hours.

2

Question: Is there any change in the assessment scheme for the current academic session (2025–26)?

Answer: No. There is no change in the assessment scheme for 2025–26. It remains the same as that of the academic session 2024–25.

3

Question: I have a doubt whether the pre board examinations marks would be considered in the board examinations?

Answer: No, the marks obtained in the pre-board examination are not added or included in the Board examination marks.

4

Question: If a choice is given to attempt any one of the questions in the Board exam, can we attempt both? If yes, which answer would be considered?

Answer: The instructions given in the question paper should be followed. Attempting both the options not only takes away much of the precious time but also confuses the examiner.

5

Question: Is it compulsory to write the answers in the same sequence as in the question paper?

Answer: No, you may attempt those questions in the beginning which you know best. Make sure that you write correct answer number to each question.

6

Question: Do examiners deduct marks for exceeding the word limit and spelling mistakes, especially in the language papers?

Answer: No marks are deducted for exceeding the word limit. Marks for spelling mistakes and other errors are deducted in the Language Papers.

CBSE Board Exam 2026: Two-Exam Scheme Decoded

1. What is the major change in Class X Board exams from 2026?

Ans: Starting in 2026, CBSE will conduct two Board exams per year for Class X, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired. This aims to offer students more flexibility and reduce pressure.

2. Why are two Board exams being introduced?

Ans: This is in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes holistic assessment, focus on core competencies, and reducing rote memorization.

Two Board exams aim to eliminate the high-stress/high-stakes nature of a single final exam and provide students more opportunities to improve.

3. Can I appear for both exams in the same year?

Ans. Yes, you can appear in both exams within the same school year:

First Board Examination (Main Exam)

You must appear in the first Board Examination, as it is mandatory for all students.

Eligible categories:

- ❒ Fresh students of Class X
- ❒ Students in Compartment (2nd Chance)
- ❒ Students repeating the year (Essential Repeat)
- ❒ Students appearing for improvement of previous performance

Second Board Examination

You can appear in the second examination in the following cases:

- ❒ Improvement: For up to 3 subjects to improve your score.
- ❒ Compartment: If you were placed in Compartment in the first phase exam.
- ❒ Improvement + Compartment: You can appear for both in May.
- ❒ Improvement for the students passed by the replacement of the subject.

Note: You are not allowed to take the second examination if you didn't appear in at least 3 subjects during the first examination. In such cases, you'll fall under the "Essential Repeat" category and have to wait until the next year.

4. When will the exams be held?

Ans. First Phase Examination: 17 February to 6 March 2026

Second Phase Examination: 5 May to 20 May 2026

5. Is it mandatory to attempt the First Phase exam for all students?

Ans. Yes, it is mandatory to attempt the First Phase Exam for all Class X students. It will be treated as the main board examination.

6. Is it mandatory to attempt the Second Phase exam? Who can appear for it?

Ans. No, the May exam is not mandatory. It is an optional attempt meant for:

- ❒ Students who want to improve their scores
- ❒ Students who were absent or could not perform well in the February exam
- ❒ Students who fail in one or more subjects in the first phase

7. Will the syllabus remain the same for both first and second examinations?

Ans. Yes, the syllabus will be the same for both the first and second examinations. Both examinations will be based on the full syllabus prescribed for the academic year.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- Use a black or blue ballpoint pen to fill the OMR sheet. Pencils or gel pens are not allowed.
- Carefully read the instructions given on the OMR sheet before filling it out.
- While filling the name, leave a block between your first name, middle and last name.
- The student has to fill the following particulars in the answer sheet:

From Admit Card

1. Subject
2. Sub Code
3. Date of Examination
4. Candidate's Name
5. Father's Name
6. Roll No. (In digits)
7. Roll No. (In words)
8. Centre No.
9. School No.

From Question Paper

10. Set Number
11. Code Number

ADMIT CARD

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI

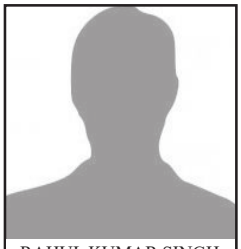
ADMIT CARD FOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION 2026

LATEST ENTRY IN EXAMINATION CENTRE 30 MIN BEFORE THE EXAM START 10 AM (IST)

Digital CBSE

Roll No. (6) **22122532** **Date of Birth** **26/02/2008** **School No.** (9) **65345** **Centre No.** (8) **8407**

Roll. No. (In words) (7) **TWO CRORE TWENTY ONE LAKH TWENTY TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY TWO ONLY**



RAHUL KUMAR SINGH
11-04-2025

Examination	SECONDARY - CLASS: 10
Candidate's Name (4)	RAHUL KUMAR SINGH
Mother's Name	REKHA DEVI
Father/Guardian's Name (5)	OM PRAKASH SINGH
of School	**********
Exam Centre	**********
Category of PwD	Not Applicable
Admit Card ID	RR536521

SUB CODE (2)	SUBJECT NAME (1)	MEDIUM	DATE (3)
002	HINDI COURSE-A	...	21.02.2026
184	ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)	...	26.02.2026
086	SCIENCE	...	02.03.2026
087	SOCIAL SCIENCE	...	07.03.2026
041	MATHEMATICS STANDARD	...	11.03.2026

QUESTIONPAPER

Series WYXZ1/4

(10) **Set No. 2**

(11) Q.P. Code **2/4/2**

Roll No.

2	2	1	2	2	5	3	2

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

Note: The details provided in the admit card are imaginary; if you found something resembling anyone's details, then it could be by chance.

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरे

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI
Secondary School Examination (Class-X)
To be filled in by the candidate as per as per Admit Card
लिखे तथा संगत गोले को पूरे गहरे निशान से भरें।
Write and darken the appropriate circle as applicable.

क्रम संख्या
Serial No.

SAMPLE

विषय **Subject:** MATHEMATICS STANDARD

विषय कोड **Subject Code:** 041

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination: MONDAY 11/03/2026

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper: ENGLISH

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए: **Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper**	**Code Number**	**Set Number**
	2/4/2	① ● ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used

विकलांग व्यक्ति: हाँ / नहीं
Person with Disabilities: Yes / No — NO

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाऐं।

If physically challenged, tick the category

B	D	H	S	C	A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग,
S = स्पास्टिक, C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challanged
S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया: हाँ / नहीं
Whether writer provided: Yes / No — NO

यदि दृष्टिहीन है तो उपयोग में लाए गये सोफ्टवेयर का नाम:
If Visually challenged, name of software used:

एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

परीक्षार्थी का नाम बड़े अक्षरों में **Candidate's Name in CAPITAL letters**

R	A	H	U	L		K	U	M	A	R		S	I	N	G	H										

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

2	2	1	2	2	5	3	2

As per Admit Card

विषय कोड
Sub. Code

0	4	1

केन्द्र संख्या
Centre No.

8	4	0	7

विषय **Subject:** MATHEMATICS STANDARD

School No. as per admit card: विद्यालय संख्या जैसा प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है।

6	5	3	4	5

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) **Roll No. (in words)** TWO Crore TWENTY ONE Lakhs TWENTY TWO Thousands FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY TWO ONLY

पिता/संरक्षक का नाम
Father's/Guardian's Name: OM PRAKASH SINGH

परीक्षार्थी के हस्ताक्षर **Signature of Candidate:** *(Candidate's signature in black/blue ballpoint pen)*

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

इस पृष्ठ पर परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरे गए सम्पूर्ण विवरण की जांच कर ली गई है।
All the particulars filled in by the candidate on this page have been verified

सहायक अधीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Asstt. Supdt.

अधीक्षक की मोहर
Facsimile sstamp of the Centre supdt.

SELF ASSESSMENT SHEET

Self-assessment plays a crucial role in exam preparation and offers several advantages:

- **Enhanced Self-awareness:** Self-assessment sheets help students gain a deeper understanding of their strengths and weaknesses across various subjects. Specific feedback on their performance provides valuable insights into areas of excellence and those that require improvement.
- **Focused Study:** These sheets provide clear guidance to students on where to direct their efforts. Identifying which questions to review, reattempt, or practice allows for more efficient and purposeful study sessions.
- **Targeted Improvement:** By categorizing questions into different categories (e.g., Easy, Revise, Reattempt), students can concentrate on areas that require the most attention. This targeted approach can result in significant improvements in their comprehension and performance.
- **Motivation:** Self-assessment sheets serve as a source of motivation for students. Observing their progress and understanding the steps needed for improvement can boost their motivation to work harder and achieve better results.
- **Reduced Exam Anxiety:** Having a clear understanding of their preparation progress helps reduce exam-related anxiety. Students feel more confident when they know what aspects to focus on, leading to a calmer and more effective exam experience.
- **Time Management:** Self-assessment sheets aid students in managing their study time more effectively. They can allocate more time to areas requiring extensive revision or reattempt while spending less time on topics they have already mastered.

Self evaluation Instruction: After completing the test, evaluate it using the provided explanations. Use only a pencil to mark the evaluations (allowing for revisions and reattempts). Record the marks obtained in the Marks section and provide remarks in the Remarks column.

Remarks abbreviations:

- **Easy (E):** Use for questions that you should find straightforward, indicating a good understanding and correct answers.
- **Revise (R):** Assign to questions where your response contains minor errors or gaps in understanding, suggesting the need for topic review.
- **Reattempt (RA):** Use for questions with incorrect responses, significant misconceptions, or a lack of understanding. Students receiving this remark should revisit the topic thoroughly, seek additional help if necessary, and attempt similar questions to enhance their grasp of the concept.

	SQP 1		SQP 2		SQP 3		SQP 4		SQP 5		SQP 6		SQP 7	
S.No.	Marks	Remarks	Marks	Remarks	Marks	Remarks	Marks	Remarks	Marks	Remarks	Marks	Remarks	Marks	Remarks
Q.1														
Q.2														
Q.3														
Q.4														
Q.5														
Q.6														
Q.7														
Q.8														
Q.9														
Q.10														
Q.11														
Q.12														
Q.13														
Q.14														
Q.15														
Q.16														
Q.17														
Q.18														
Q.19														
Q.20														
Q.21														
Q.22														
Q.23														
Q.24														
Q.25														
Q.26														
Q.27														
Q.28														
Q.29														
Q.30														
Q.31														
Q.32														
Q.33														
Q.34														
Q.35														
Q.36														
Q.37														
Q.38														
Total														

EXAM READY: ANSWERING TEMPLATES THAT SCORE

Proving (Equation Based) Type

Q. If $\cos\theta + \sin\theta = 1$, when prove that $\cos\theta - \sin\theta = \pm 1$

Ans.

Given: It is given that $\cos\theta + \sin\theta = 1$.

To prove: _____

Explanation: Start by squaring both sides of the given equation $\cos\theta + \sin\theta = 1$.

_____

_____

Conclusion: Hence, $\cos\theta - \sin\theta =$ _____

Proving (Theorem/Concept Based) Type

Q. Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.

Ans.

To prove: _____

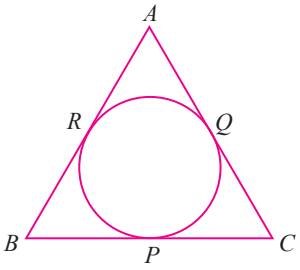
Explanation: Assume that $\sqrt{3}$ is _____ and can be written as _____

_____

Conclusion: Hence, $\sqrt{3}$ is _____

Q. Prove that the lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

Using above result, find the length BC of ΔABC. Given that, a circle is inscribed in ΔABC touching the sides AB, BC and CA at R, P and Q respectively and $AB = 10$ cm, $AQ = 7$ cm, $CQ = 5$ cm.



Ans.

Given: $AB =$ _____ cm, $AQ =$ _____ cm, $CQ =$ _____ cm.

To find: _____

Explanation: Start by using the property that the lengths of tangents drawn from an _____ to a circle are _____

_____

Conclusion: Hence, the length of BC is _____

CHAPTER-1
REAL NUMBERS

To Access One Shot Revision Video Scan This QR Code

Cheat Sheet

Real Numbers

The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic:
- Every composite number can be expressed (factorized) as a product of primes, and this factorisation is unique, apart from the order in which the prime factors occur.

Note: Fundamental theorem of arithmetic is called a Unique Factorisation Theorem.

Composite number = Product of prime numbers.

e.g. $\therefore 24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

$= 2^3 \times 3$, where 2 and 3 are prime numbers

Theorems:
- **Theorem 1:** Let p be a prime number. If p divides a^2, then p divides a, where a is a positive integer.
- **Theorem 2:** $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.

Note: Square root of any prime number is always an irrational number

CBSE 2025, 2024, 2023, 2020, 2019

Irrational Numbers:

It cannot be expressed as $x = \frac{p}{q}$, $q \neq 0$. where p and q are integers.

e.g.: $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \pi, \ldots$

CBSE 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 Term-I, 2020, 2019

Prime Factorisation Method:

Prime Factorisation is a way of representing a number as a product of its prime factors. It is also used to find out the H.C.F and L.C.M.

For any two positive integers a and b we have,

H.C.F $(a, b) \times$ L.C.M $(a, b) = a \times b$

e.g.: Find H.C.F of 24 and 36.

Prime factors of 24 : $2^3 \times 3^1$

Prime factors of 36 : $2^2 \times 3^2$

H.C.F $= 2^2 \times 3^1 = 12$

e.g.: Find L.C.M of 12 and 18.

Prime factors of 12 : $2^2 \times 3^1$

Prime factors of 18 : $2^1 \times 3^2$

L.C.M $= 2^2 \times 3^2 = 36$

Rational Numbers:

It can be expressed as $x = \frac{p}{q}$, $q \neq 0$. where p and q are integers.

e.g.: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, 2, \ldots$

Integers '*Z*' or '*I*':

Integers include all whole numbers and negative numbers.

e.g.: … –3, –2, –1, 0,2,3,.....

Negative Integer:

e.g.: –1, –2, –3, …

Whole Number '*W*':

The whole number which includes all the non-negative integers.

W: 0, 1, 2, 3, …

Zero

Natural Number '*N*':

Natural numbers are all positive integers

N: 1, 2, 3, …

CBSE 2020

Prime Number:

Prime numbers are natural numbers that are divisible by only 1 and the number itself.

e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13.....

CBSE 2024

Composite Number:

Composite numbers are numbers that have more than two factors.

e.g. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12....

CBSE 2022 Term-I

Co-prime Number:

Co-prime numbers are two pairs of numbers which have a common factor of 1.

e.g. (14,15), (1,99), (8,15)

CHAPTER-2
POLYNOMIALS

To Access One Shot Revision Video Scan This QR Code

Cheat Sheet

Linear Polynomial:
$p(x) = ax + b, a \neq 0$

CBSE 2020
Quadratic Polynomial:
$p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0$

Cubic Polynomial:
$p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, a \neq 0$

Types of Polynomial

Polynomial:
A polynomial is defined as an expression that includes variables, constants and exponents.

CBSE 2024
Degree of Polynomial:
Highest power of the variable is known as the degree of the polynomial.

CBSE 2023, 2022 Term-I, 2020
Formation of Quadratic and Cubic Polynomial:
1. Quadratic polynomial having α and β as its zeroes is given by $p(x) = k\{x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta\}$, where k is any non-zero real number.
2. Cubic polynomial having α, β, and γ as its zeroes is given by $p(x) = k\{x^3 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)x^2 + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)x - \alpha\beta\gamma\}$, where k is any non-zero real number.

General Form:
$p(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + a_3x^{n-3} + ... + a_{n-1}x^1 + a_n$,
where all the powers are non-negative integers and
$a_0, a_1, ... a_n, \in R$

CBSE 2022 Term-I
Zeroes of Polynomials:
The value of x where the graph intersect x-axis

CBSE 2023, 2020
Zeroes of Linear Polynomial:
If k is zero of $p(x) = ax + b, a \neq 0$
i.e. $p(k) = ak + b = 0$
$$\therefore k = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-\text{ Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x}$$

CBSE 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 Term-I & II, 2019
Zeroes of Quadratic Polynomial:
If α and β are zeroes of quadratic polynomial $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0$
$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-\text{ Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$
$$\text{and } \alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}$$

Zeroes of Cubic Polynomial:
If α, β, and γ are the zeroes of the cubic polynomial $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, then,
$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{\text{Coefficient of } x^2}{\text{Coefficient of } x^3}$$
$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\text{Coefficient of } x}{\text{Coefficient of } x^3}$$
$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{-d}{a} = -\frac{\text{Constant term}}{\text{Coefficient of } x^3}.$$

111 MOST PROBABLE QUESTIONS
(ANALYZED & SELECTED FROM PYQs)

To Access Detailed Explanations
Scan This QR Code

Note: *Questions in this section are selected based on repetitive themes and concepts from past examinations, though patterns and typologies may vary.*

1. Real Numbers

1. If two positive integers p and q can be expressed as $p = 18\,a^2b^4$ and $q = 20\,a^3b^2$, where a and b are prime numbers, then LCM (p, q) is; **(1 M) (2024)**

(a) $2\,a^2b^2$ (b) $180\,a^2b^2$

(c) $12\,a^2b^2$ (d) $180\,a^3b^4$

2. If the HCF (2520, 6600) = 40 and LCM (2520, 6600) = $252 \times k$, then the value of k is **(1 M) (2024)**

(a) 1650 (b) 1600

(c) 165 (d) 1625

3. The exponent of 5 in the prime factorisation of 3750 is: **(1 M) (2022 Term-I)**

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

4. Three alarm clocks ring their alarms at regular intervals of 20 min, 25 min and 30 min respectively. If they first beep together at 12 noon, at what time will they beep again for the first time? **(1 M) (2022 Term-I)**

(a) 4:00 pm (b) 4:30 pm

(c) 5:00 pm (d) 5:30 pm

5. Prove that $5 - 2\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number. It is given that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number. **(2 M) (2024)**

6. Find the LCM and HCF of 72 and 120. **(2 M) (2023)**

7. Prove that $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational number. **(3 M) (2024)**

8. Prove that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number. **(3 M) (2025)**

2. Polynomials

9. If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2 - 9x + 5$, then value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is **(1 M) (2024)**

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{61}{4}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{71}{4}$

10. If α, β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 4x^2 - 3x - 7$, then $\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$ is equal to: **(1 M) (2023)**

(a) $\frac{7}{3}$ (b) $\frac{-7}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{-3}{7}$

11. If one zero of the polynomial $x^2 + 3x + k$ is 2, then the value of k. **(1 M) (2023)**

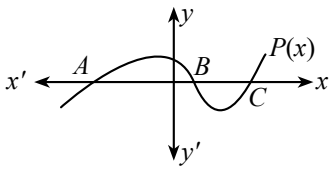
(a) –10 (b) 10 (c) 5 (d) –5

12. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + (a + 1)\,x + b$ are 2 and –3, then **(1 M) (2023)**

(a) $a = -7, b = -1$ (b) $a = 5, b = -1$

(c) $a = 2, b = -6$ (d) $a = 0, b = -6$

13. In figure, the graph of a polynomial $P(x)$ is shown. The number of zeroes of $P(x)$ is **(1 M) (2022 Term-I)**

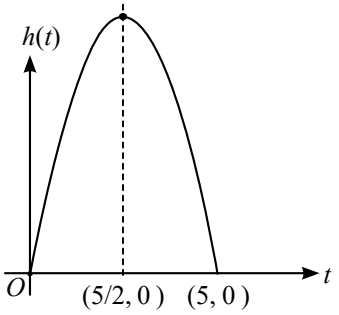


(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

14. Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are 0 and $-\frac{3}{5}$ respectively. Hence find the zeroes. **(3 M) (2016 Term-I)**

15. α and β are zeroes of a quadratic polynomial $px^2 + qx + 1$. Form a quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $\frac{2}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{2}{\beta}$. **(3 M) (2025)**

16. A ball is thrown in the air so that t seconds after it is thrown, its height H metre above its starting point is given by the polynomial $h = 25t - 5t^2$. **(2024)**



Roll No. | | | | | | | | |

Q.P. Code **01**

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

MATHEMATICS (STANDARD) - Theory

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE:

(i) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

*(ii) Please check that this question paper contains **38** questions.*

*(iii) **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***

(iv) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

*(i) This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*

*(ii) Question paper is divided into **FIVE** sections – **Section A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.*

*(iii) In **Section A** – question number **1** to **18** are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and question number **19** and **20** are Assertion-Reason based questions of **1** mark each.*

*(iv) In **Section B** – question number **21** to **25** are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of **2** Marks each.*

*(v) In **Section C** – question number **26** to **31** are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying **3** marks each.*

*(vi) In **Section D** – question number **32** to **35** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying **5** marks each.*

*(vii) In **Section E** – question number **36** to **38** are **case based integrated units** of assessment questions carrying **4** marks each. Internal choice is provided in **2** marks question in each case-study.*

*(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **2** questions in **Section B**, **2** questions in **Section C**, **2** questions in **Section D** and **3** questions in **Section E**.*

(ix) Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required if not stated.

*(x) Use of calculators is **NOT allowed**.*

SECTION - A

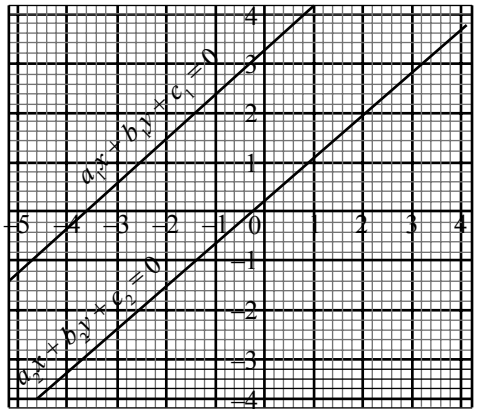
Section - A consists of Multiple Choice type questions of 1 mark each.

1. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$, $(c \neq 0)$ are equal, then

(*a*) *c* and *b* are have opposite sign. (*b*) *c* and *a* have opposite sign.

(*c*) *c* and *b* have same sign. (*d*) *c* and *a* have same sign.

2. The lines representing the given pair of linear equations are non-intersecting. Which of the following statements is true?



(*a*) $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ (*b*) $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

(*c*) $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ (*d*) $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

3. 30^{th} term of the A.P. : 10, 7, 4, … is

(*a*) 97 (*b*) 77 (*c*) –77 (*d*) –87

4. The distance between the points $(m, -n)$ and $(-m, n)$ is

(*a*) $\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$ (*b*) $m + n$ (*c*) $2\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$ (*d*) $\sqrt{2m^2 + 2n^2}$

5. The length of the tangent from an external point *A* on a circle with centre *O* is

(*a*) Always greater than *OA*. (*b*) Equal to *OA*. (*c*) Always less than *OA*. (*d*) Cannot be estimated.

6. If $\sin A + \sin^2 A = 1$, then the value of the expression $\cos^2 A + \cos^4 A$ is

(*a*) 1 (*b*) $\frac{1}{2}$ (*c*) 2 (*d*) 3

7. A rectangular garden has a perimeter of 60 meters. The area of the garden can be expressed as a quadratic function $A(x) = x^2 - 15x$, where *x* is the width of the garden in meters.

Which of the following equations must Ravi be considering if one of its roots is zero?

Statement I: The roots of the quadratic equation $A(x) = 0$ represent the possible dimensions of the garden.

Statement II: The discriminant of $A(x) = 0$ is positive, indicating two distinct real roots.

Statement III: The sum of the roots of $A(x) = 0$ equals the perimeter of the garden.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(*a*) Only statement I (*b*) Only statement I and II

(*c*) Only statement II and III (*d*) All statement I, II and III

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

(Explanations)

Marking Scheme (Ques 1-20) 30 Min

- Each question carries 1 mark.

1. (*d*) We know, for equal roots, discriminant will be equal to zero.

$\therefore \quad D = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad b^2 - 4ac = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 = 4ac$

$\Rightarrow \quad ac = b^2/4 \Rightarrow ac > 0$

Hence, it is only possible when both a and c have same sign.

2. (*b*) The lines representing the linear equations are parallel. Hence, we have no solution for the given pair of equations.

and $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ is true in case of no solution.

3. (*c*) Given: $a = 10$, $n = 30$

$d = 7 - 10 = -3$

We know $a_n = a + (n-1)\,d$

$\therefore \quad a_{30} = 10 + (30-1)(-3)$

$= 10 - 29 \times 3 = -77$

4. (*c*) Given points are $(m, -n)$ and $(-m, n)$

Let, $x_1 = m, y_1 = -n$

$x_2 = -m, y_2 = n$

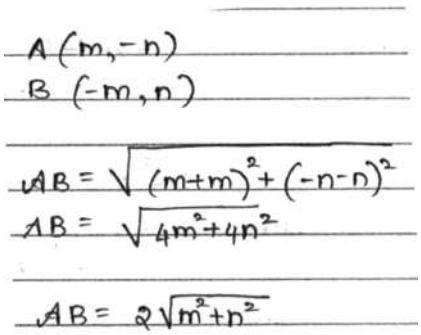
Distance between A and B

$$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad AB = \sqrt{(-m-m)^2 + (n-(-n))^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad AB = \sqrt{(-2m)^2 + (2n)^2} \Rightarrow \quad AB = 2\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$$

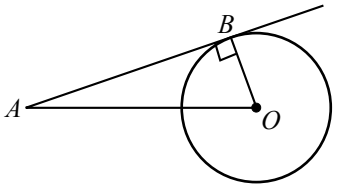
Topper's Explanation ***(CBSE 2020)***



Mistakes 101 : What not to do!

In this type of problem, students may do mistakes in entering incorrect coordinates into the formula.

5. (*c*) We know, The tangent is perpendicular to the radius of the circle, then angle between them is 90°.



Thus OA is hypotenuse for the right triangle OAB, which is right – angled at B.

For any right triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side.

The length of the tangent from an external point is always less than the OA.

6. (*a*) Given, $\sin A + \sin^2 A = 1$

$\sin A = 1 - \sin^2 A = \cos^2 A \quad [\because \ \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1]$

On squaring both sides, we get

$\sin^2 A = \cos^4 A$

$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 A = \cos^4 A$

$\Rightarrow \quad \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A = 1$

7. (*b*) **Statement I:** $A(x) = x^2 - 15x = x\,(x-15) = 0$

Roots are $x = 0$ and $x = 15$.

These represent the width and length of the garden.

Statement I is correct.

Statement II:

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = (-15)^2 - 4(1)(0) = 225 > 0$.

This indicates two distinct real roots. Statement II is correct.

Statement III:

Sum of roots $= -b/a = 15$, Perimeter = 60 meters,

Sum of roots ≠ Perimeter. $(\because \ 15 \neq 60)$

Statement III is incorrect.

Therefore, only statements I and II are correct.

8. (*b*) Let, $\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \cdots}}} = x$

$\therefore \ \sqrt{6 + x} = x$

On squaring both sides, we get

$6 + x = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x - 3)(x + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, 3$
Since, x cannot be negative therefore $x = 3$.

9. (*c*) The given sequence is an A.P. with first term (a) = 4 and common difference (d) = 5.
Let n^{th} term of an A.P. be = 124
$\therefore \quad a_n = 124 \Rightarrow a + (n - 1)d = 124$
$\Rightarrow \quad 4 + (n - 1) \times 5 = 124 \Rightarrow n = 25$
Therefore, 124 is the 25th term of the given sequence.

10. (*c*)

Names	No. of Movies Watched
Shailja	3
Nikita	8
Arima	9
Meena	4
Dune	1
Total	25

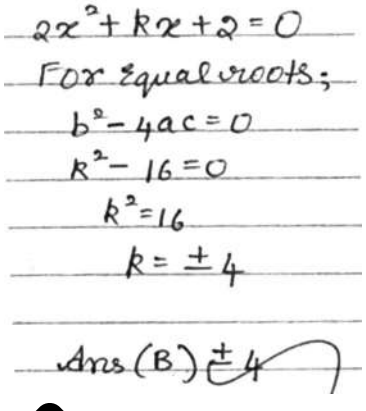
$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Total number of movies watched}}{\text{Number of friends}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Average} = \frac{25}{5} = 5$$

The average number of movies watched by Shreya's friends in the month of June is 5.

11. (*b*) Given that quadratic equation $2x^2 + kx + 2 = 0$ has equal roots.
By comparing with the quadratic equation $x^2 + bx + c = 0$, we get $a = 2$, $b = k$ and $c = 2$.
We know that the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has equal roots, if $b^2 - 4ac = 0$.
Therefore, $k^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow \quad k^2 = 4^2 = 16 \Rightarrow k = \pm 4$.

Topper's Explanation ***(CBSE 2020)***



Mistakes 101 : What not to do!

In questions involving quadratic equations, students often make mistakes when looking at the coefficients of x^2 and x.

12. (*d*) Angle of the regular polygon $= \frac{360°}{5} = 72°$

Therefore, Area of the shaded part
$= 2 \times \frac{\theta}{360°} \times \pi r^2 = 2 \times \frac{72°}{360°} \times \pi \times (5)^2 = 10\pi \text{ cm}^2$

13. (*c*) Multiple of 4 between 10 and 250 are
12, 16, 20, 24, …248
$a = 12$, $d = 4$, $a_n = 248$
we know, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$
$\Rightarrow \quad 248 = 12 + (n - 1)4 \Rightarrow 236 = (n - 1)4$
$\Rightarrow \quad n = 60$

14. (*a*) No. of days in a non-leap year = 365 days
365 days = 52 weeks + 1 day
For 52 weeks, no. of Sunday = 52
1 remaining day can be Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Total number of possible outcomes = 7, number of favourable outcomes = 1

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{1}{7}$$

15. (*d*) Given: pair of equation $x + 2y + 5 = 0$ and $-3x - 6y + 1 = 0$
Comparing pair of equation with $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ and $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$, we get
Now, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = -3$, $b_1 = 2$, $b_2 = -6$, $c_1 = 5$ $c_2 = 1$

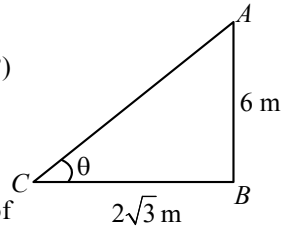
$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{-3}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{-3}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{5}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

Hence, no solution.

16. (*c*) Given, h is the height of both cylinders.
Let R be the radius of 1st cylinder and r be the radius of 2nd cylinder.

$$\frac{(\text{C.S.A})_1}{(\text{C.S.A})_2} = \frac{2\pi Rh}{2\pi rh} = \frac{R}{r} = R : r$$

17. (*a*) Given that;
Height of the pole (AB) = 6 m
Length of shadow (BC) = $2\sqrt{3}$ m
Let θ be the elevation of the sun



Now, in ΔABC

$$\tan\theta = \frac{AB}{BC} \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} = \tan 60°$$

$$\therefore \theta = 60°$$

CBSE Solved Paper 2025

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

(*i*) This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

(*ii*) This question paper is divided into **five** Sections - **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

(*iii*) In **Section A**, Question numbers **1** to **18** are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and question numbers **19** and **20** are Assertion-Reason based questions of **1** mark each.

(*iv*) In **Section B**, Question numbers **21** to **25** are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.

(*v*) In **Section C**, Question numbers **26** to **31** are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.

(*vi*) In **Section D**, Question numbers **32** to **35** are long answer (LA) type questions carrying **5** marks each.

(*vii*) In **Section E**, Question numbers **36** to **38** are **case-study based integrated** questions carrying **4** marks each. Internal choice is provided in **2** marks question in each case-study.

(*viii*) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **2** questions in Section **B, 2** questions in Section **C, 2** questions in Section **D** and **3** questions of **2** marks in Section **E**.

(*ix*) Draw neat diagrams wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required, if not stated.

(*x*) Use of calculators is **NOT allowed**.

SECTION-A

This section has ***20*** Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying ***1*** mark each. **20 × 1= 20**

1. The diameter of a wheel is 63 cm. The distance travelled by the wheel in 100 revolutions is: **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) 99 m (*b*) 198 m

(*c*) 63 m (*d*) 136 m

2. The mean of seven observations is 17. If the mean of the first four observations is 15 and that of the last four observations is 18, then the fourth observation is: **(*An*)**

(*a*) 14 (*b*) 13

(*c*) 12 (*d*) 10

3. The distance of the point (4,0) from x -axis is: **(*Un*)**

(*a*) 4 units (*b*) 16 units

(*c*) 0 units (*d*) $4\sqrt{2}$ units

4. If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = kx^2 - 30x + 45k$ and $\alpha + \beta = \alpha\beta$, then the value of '$k$' is : **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (*b*) $-\frac{3}{2}$

(*c*) $\frac{3}{2}$ (*d*) $\frac{2}{3}$

5. The radii 'r' of a sphere and that of the base of a cone are same. If their volumes are also same, then the height of the cone is: **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) r (*b*) $2r$

(*c*) $3r$ (*d*) $4r$

6. If in a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 30 blanks, then the probability of winning a prize is: **(*Ev*)**

(*a*) $\frac{1}{4}$ (*b*) $\frac{1}{3}$

(*c*) $\frac{3}{4}$ (*d*) $\frac{2}{3}$

7. If $\tan 3\theta = \sqrt{3}$, then $\frac{\theta}{2}$ equals : **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) 60° (*b*) 30°

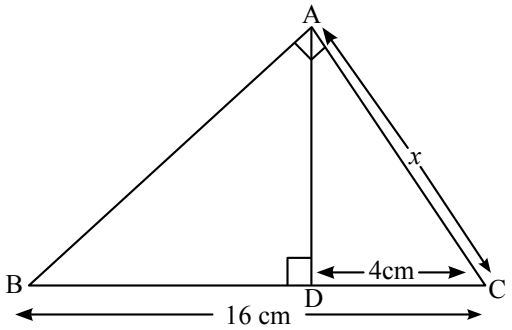
(*c*) 20° (*d*) 10°

8. If in two triangles ΔDEF and ΔPQR, ∠D = ∠Q and ∠R = ∠E, then which of the following is ***not*** true? **(*An*)**

(*a*) $\frac{DE}{QR} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$ (*b*) $\frac{EF}{PR} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$

(*c*) $\frac{EF}{RP} = \frac{DE}{QR}$ (*d*) $\frac{DE}{PQ} = \frac{EF}{RP}$

9. In the given figure, in ΔABC, AD ⊥ BC and ∠BAC = 90°. If BC = 16 cm and DC = 4 cm, then the value of *x* is: (***Ev***)



(*a*) 4 cm (*b*) 5 cm

(*c*) 8 cm (*d*) 3 cm

10. Two of the vertices of ΔPQR are P (–1, 5) and Q (5, 2) . The coordinates of a point which divides PQ in the ratio 2:1 are: **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) (3, –3) (*b*) (5, 5)

(*c*) (3, 3) (*d*) (5, 1)

11. (cotθ + tanθ) equals: **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) cosecθ secθ (*b*) sinθ secθ

(*c*) cosθ tanθ (*d*) sinθ cosθ

12. Zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 4$ are : **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) $2, \sqrt{2}$ (*b*) $2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}$

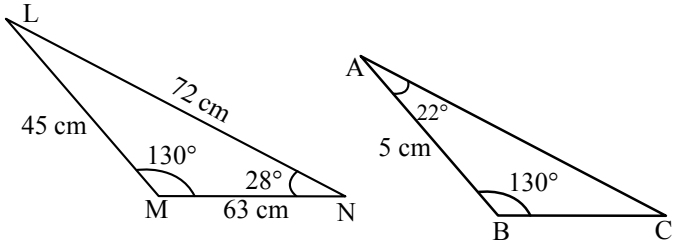
(*c*) $4\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}$ (*d*) $\sqrt{2}, 2$

13. The value of '*k*' for which the system of linear equations $6x + y = 3k$ and $36x + 6y = 3$ have infinitely many solutions is : **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) 6 (*b*) $\frac{1}{6}$

(*c*) $\frac{1}{2}$ (*d*) $\frac{1}{3}$

14. The measurements of Δ*LMN* and Δ*ABC* are shown in the figure given below. The length of side AC is : **(*An*)**



(*a*) 16 cm (*b*) 7 cm

(*c*) 8 cm (*d*) 4 cm

15. The line represented by $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{6} = 1$, intersects *x*-axis and *y*-axis respectively at *P* and *Q*. The coordinates of the mid-point of line segment *PQ* are: **(*Ev*)**

(*a*) (2, 3) (*b*) (3,2)

(*c*) (2,0) (*d*) (0, 3)

16. If *x* is the LCM of 4, 6,8 and *y* is the LCM of 3, 5, 7 and *p* is the LCM of *x* and *y*, then which of the following is true? **(*An*)**

(*a*) $p = 35x$ (*b*) $p = 4y$

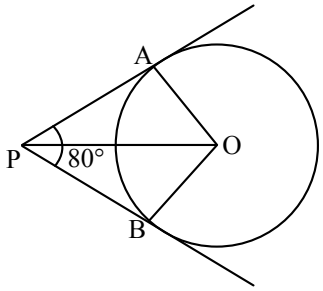
(*c*) $p = 8x$ (*d*) $p = 16y$

17. If $\frac{x}{12} - \frac{3}{x} = 0$, then the values of *x* are : **(*Ap*)**

(*a*) ± 6 (*b*) ± 4

(*c*) ± 12 (*d*) ± 3

18. If tangents PA and PB drawn from an external point P to the circle with center O are inclined to each other at an angle of 80° as shown in the given figure, then the measure of ∠POA is: **(*An*)**



(*a*) 40° (*b*) 50°

(*c*) 60° (*d*) 80°

Questions number **19** and **20** are Assertion and Reason based questions. Two statements are given, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R), Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) as given below.

EXPLANATIONS

1. (*b*) **[NCERT Ch-11, Pg -155]**

Given, diameter of the wheel = 63 cm

Radius of the wheel $= \frac{63}{2}$cm

Number of revolutions = 100

The distance covered in one complete revolution of the wheel is equal to the circumference of the circle:

Circumference = 2πr

$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{63}{2} = 22 \times 9 = 198$ cm

Total Distance = Circumference $\times$ Number of Revolutions = 198 × 100 = 19800 cm

Since 1 m = 100 cm,

We convert the distance into meters:

$= \frac{19800}{100} = 198$ m ***(1 Mark)***

2. (*b*) **[NCERT Ch-13, Pg - 171-172]**

The mean of seven observations is given as 17, so the total sum of these observations is:

17 × 7 = 119

The mean of the first four observations is 15, so their sum is:

15 × 4 = 60

The mean of the last four observations is 18, so their sum is:

18 × 4 = 72

Fourth observation = (Sum of first four) + (Sum of last four) – (Total sum) = 60 + 72 – 119 = 13 ***(1 Mark)***

3. (*c*) **[NCERT Ch-7, Pg - 99]**

The distance of a point from the x -axis is given by the absolute value of its y -coordinate.

Given point (4, 0)

Here, the y -coordinate is 0, so the distance from the x-axis is: |0| = 0 units ***(1 Mark)***

4. (*d*) **[NCERT Ch-2, Pg - 18-20]**

The given polynomial is $p(x) = kx^2 - 30x + 45k$

and given α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial

$\therefore\ \alpha + \beta = -\frac{-30}{k} = \frac{30}{k}$

and $\alpha\beta = \frac{45k}{k} = 45$

It is given that α + β = αβ

$\Rightarrow \frac{30}{k} = 45$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{30}{45} = \frac{2}{3}$ ***(1 Mark)***

5. (*d*) **[NCERT Ch-12, Pg - 167]**

The problem states that the radius r of a sphere and the radius of the base of a cone are the same, and their volumes are also equal.

The volume of a sphere is given by: $V_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

The volume of a cone is given by: $V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Since the volumes of the sphere and the cone are the same,

$\therefore\ \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h \Rightarrow 4r = h$

Thus, the height of the cone is 4r. ***(1 Mark)***

6. (*a*) **[NCERT Ch-14, Pg - 202-203]**

Total outcomes = 10 + 30 = 40

The probability of winning a prize is the ratio of the number of prize-winning tickets to the total number of tickets:

$P(\text{ winning}) = \frac{\text{Number of prizes}}{\text{Total tickets}} = \frac{10}{40} = \frac{1}{4}$

(1 Mark)

7. (*d*) **[NCERT Ch-8, Pg - 121-125]**

The given equation is $\tan 3\theta = \sqrt{3}$

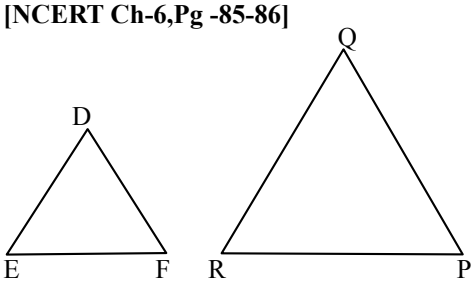
we know that: $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow \tan 3\theta = \tan 60 \Rightarrow 3\theta = 60°$

$\Rightarrow\ \theta = \frac{60^\circ}{3} = 20^\circ$

$\therefore\ \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{20^\circ}{2} = 10^\circ$ ***(1 Mark)***

8. (*d*) **[NCERT Ch-6,Pg -85-86]**



In ΔDEF and ΔPQR

∠D = ∠Q, ∠R = ∠E

Then by AA similarity of triangle we have,

ΔDEF ~ ΔPQR

$\frac{DE}{QR} = \frac{EF}{RP} = \frac{DF}{PQ}$

Hence, $\frac{DE}{PQ} \neq \frac{EF}{RP}$ ***(1 Mark)***

How to Use This Book: A Simplified Guide

1 Understand Exam Pattern & Trend
Gain a deep understanding of the most current exam trends through CBSE Past 5 years paper trend analysis and evolving trends in CBSE Exams patterns.

2 Quick Revision with Video Lectures & Cheat Sheets
Scan the provided QR code to access lecture videos. Use the Cheat Sheets, mapped with PYQs, for each chapter to refresh and reinforce your understanding.

3 Follow Answering Templates
Use the given answering templates to structure your responses clearly and effectively. This will help you score higher.

4 Practice Most Probable Questions
Focus on the Most Probable Questions that are carefully curated for exams. Practice these questions to strengthen preparation.

5 Attempt Sample Papers
Solve sample papers of varying difficulty levels- easy, medium, and hard to ensure a well-rounded preparation.

6 Analyse Performance with Self-Assessment Sheets
After attempting each paper, use the Self-Assessment Sheet to grade yourself, understand your performance and identify areas needing improvement.

7 Utilise Solutions with Marks Breakdown Table
Review your answers with the solutions and Marks Breakdown to understand scoring and expectations. Focus on Mistakes 101, Nailing the Right Answer, and Topper's Explanations.

8 Learn How to Fill OMR Sheet
Go through the step-by-step instructions to clearly understand how to fill the OMR sheet correctly, ensuring accuracy and avoiding any unnecessary errors.

Remember, consistent practice and self-reflection are key.
Use this book as a tool to guide you, and you'll be well-prepared for your exams!

PHYSICS WALLAH PUBLICATION

To Buy PW Books
SCAN ME!

To share Feedback
SCAN ME!

₹349/-

ISBN 978-93-7153-105-4

137e9dd4-5727-46e8-bb91-1de58804517f