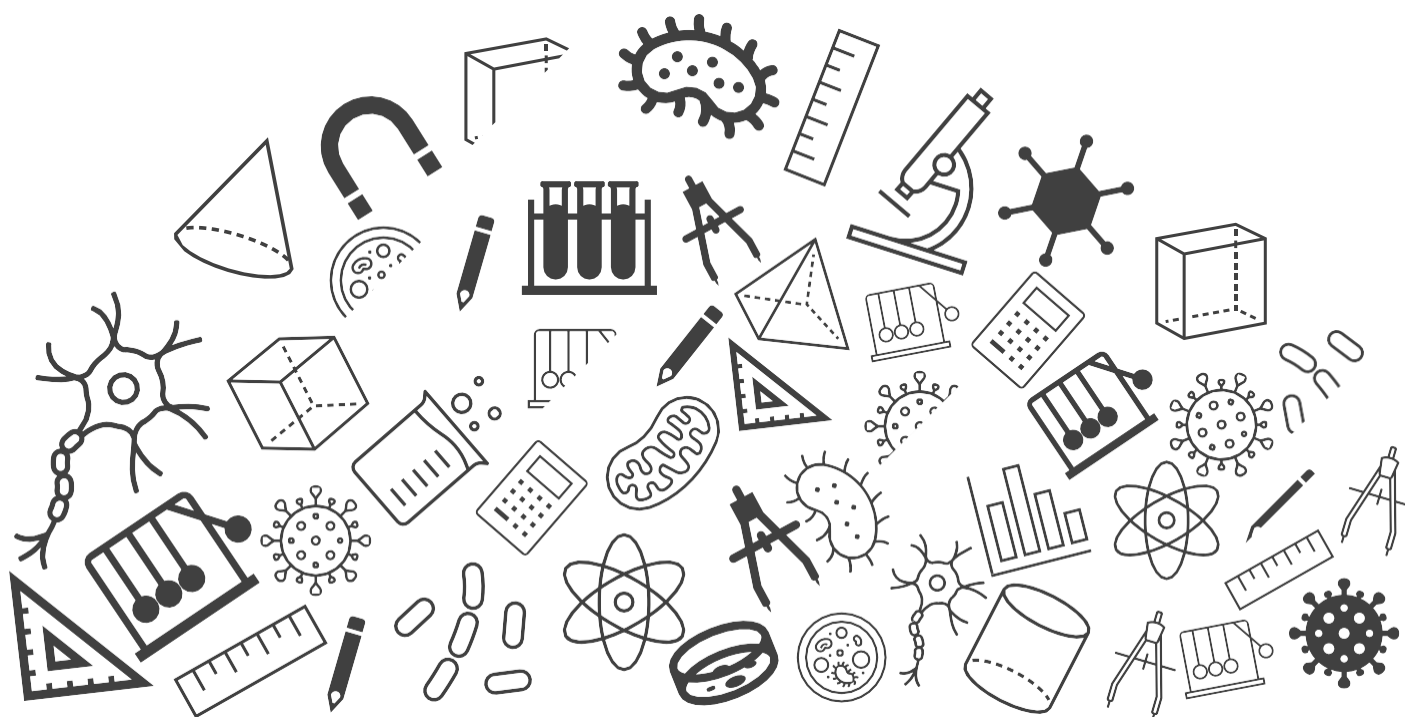




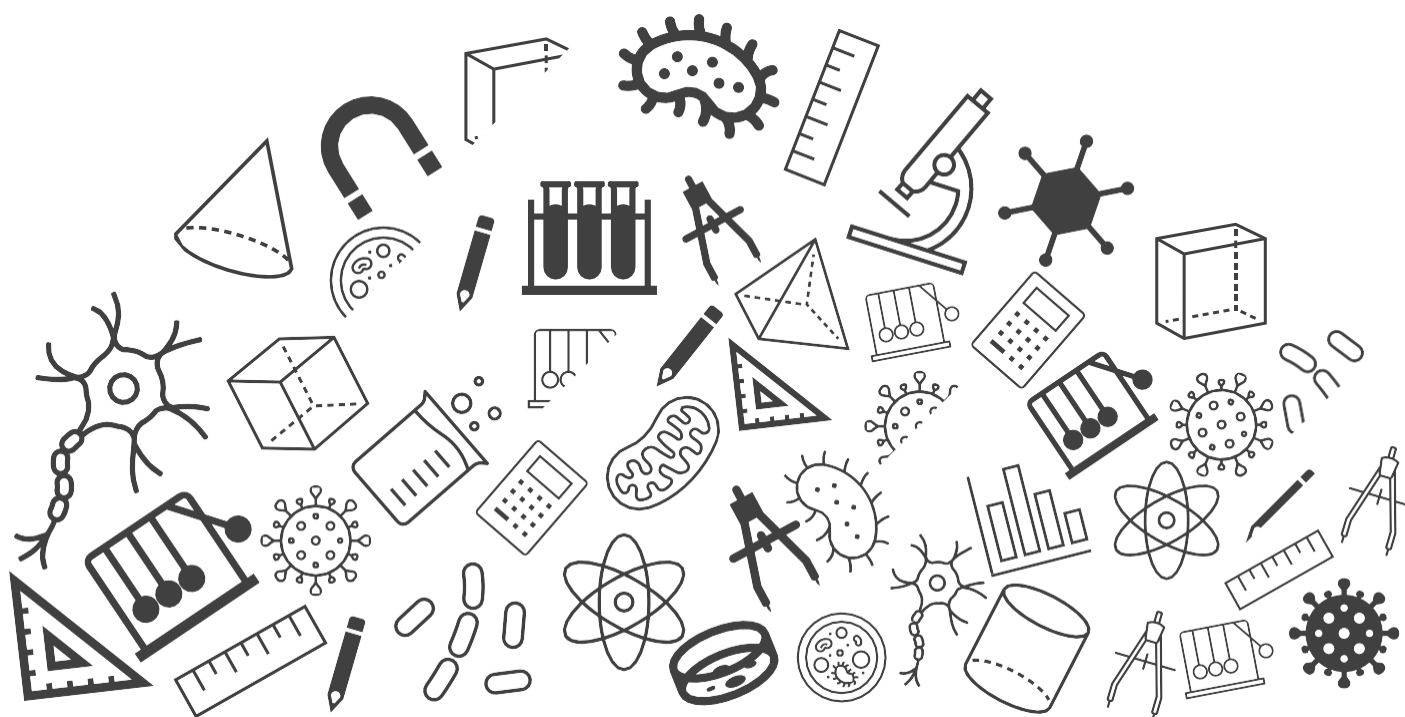
Grade 08: Maths

Exam Important Questions



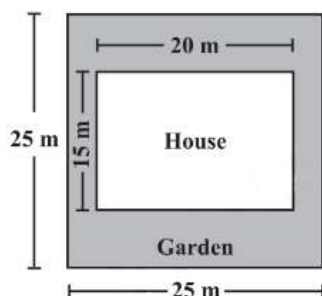


Mensuration



Mensuration

- Mrs. Kaushik has a square plot with the measurement as shown in the figure. She wants to construct a house in the middle of the plot with the dimensions $20\text{ m} \times 15\text{ m}$. A garden is developed around the house. Find the total cost of developing a garden around the house at the rate of 55 per m^2 .



[2 marks]

Solution:

According to the question,

Side of the square plot = 25 m

Area of the square plot = $(\text{Side})^2 = (25)^2 = 625\text{ m}^2$

[0.5 mark]

Length of the house = 20 m

Breadth of the house = 15 m

Area of the house = length \times breadth

= $(20 \times 15)\text{ m}^2 = 300\text{ m}^2$

[0.5 mark]

Area of garden = Area of square plot – Area of house

= $(625 - 300)\text{ m}^2 = 325\text{ m}^2$

[0.5 mark]

Cost of developing the garden per sq.m = ₹55

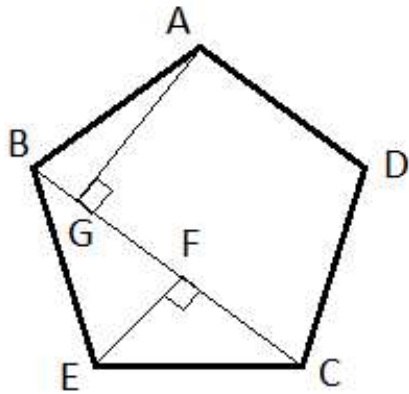
Cost of developing the garden 325 sq.m = $\text{₹}(55 \times 325) = \text{₹}17,875$

Hence, the total cost of developing a garden around the house is ₹17,875.

[0.5 mark]

Mensuration

2. In the given pentagon, ratio of area of trapezium ABCD to area of $\triangle BEC$ is 5:2 and $AG = 6$ cm, $EF = 4$ cm. Find the length of BC if $AD = 6$ cm.



[5 marks]

Mensuration

Solution:

Area of trapezium ABCD

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{Sum of parallel sides}) \times \text{height} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (AD + BC) \times AG \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (6 + BC) \times 6 \\
 &= 3 \times (6 + BC)
 \end{aligned}$$

[1.5 marks]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area of } \triangle BEC &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times EF \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times 4 \\
 &= BC \times 2
 \end{aligned}$$

[1 mark]

According to given condition,

$$\frac{\text{area of ABCD}}{\text{area of } \triangle BEC} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 \times (6 + BC)}{BC \times 2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6 + BC}{BC} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times (6 + BC) = 5 \times BC$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 + 3(BC) = 5(BC)$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 = 2(BC)$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = \frac{18}{2} = 9 \text{ cm}$$

[2.5 marks]

Mensuration

3. The diagonals of a rhombus are 7.5 cm and 12 cm. Find its area.
[2 marks]

Solution:

Given $d_1 = 7.5$ cm and $d_2 = 12$ cm

We know that,

Area of rhombus

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$$

[1 mark]

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 7.5 \times 12 = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

Hence area of rhombus is 45 cm^2

[1 mark]

Mensuration

4. Find the height of the cylinder whose volume is 1.54 m^3 and diameter of the base is 140 cm.

[3 marks]

Solution:

Given :

Volume of cylinder = 1.54 m^3 and

Diameter of cylinder = 140 cm

$$\therefore \text{Radius}(r) = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{140}{2} = 70 \text{ cm} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

[1 mark]

Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

[0.5 mark]

$$\Rightarrow 1.54 = \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1.54 \times 7}{22 \times 0.7 \times 0.7}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{154 \times 7 \times 10 \times 10}{22 \times 7 \times 7 \times 100} = 1 \text{ m}$$

Hence, the height of the cylinder is 1 m.

[1.5 mark]

Mensuration

5. How many cubes each of side 0.5 cm are required to build a cube of volume of 8 cm^3 ?

[2 marks]

Solution:

Volume of a cube = $(\text{Side})^3$

\therefore Side of cube = 0.5 cm

\therefore Volume of the cube = $(0.5)^3 = 0.125 \text{ cm}^3$

[1 mark]

The number of cubes required to make volume of 8 cm^3 cube

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{8}{0.125} \\ &= \frac{8000}{125} = 64 \text{ cubes} \end{aligned}$$

[1 mark]

Mensuration

6. Find the capacity of the rectangular cistern in litres whose dimensions are $11.2 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m} \times 5.8 \text{ m}$. Find the area of the iron sheet required to make the cistern.
[3 marks]

Solution:

We know that volume of cuboid = length \times breadth \times height
[0.5 mark]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume of the cistern} &= 11.2 \times 6 \times 5.8 = 389.76 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= (389.76 \times 1000) \text{ litres} \\ &= 389760 \text{ litres}\end{aligned}$$

[1 mark]

Area of the sheet that required to make the cistern
= Total surface area of the cistern

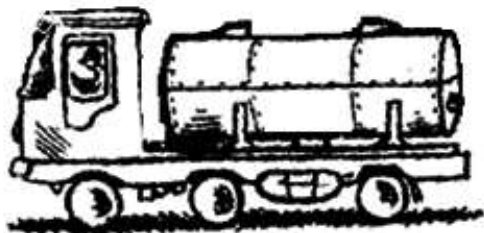
We know that total surface area of cuboid
= $2(lb + bh + hl)$
[0.5 mark]

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2(11.2 \times 6 + 6 \times 5.8 + 5.8 \times 11.2) \\ &= 2(67.2 + 34.8 + 64.96) \\ &= 333.92 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

[1 mark]

Mensuration

7. A milk tank is in the form of a cylinder whose radius is 1.5 m and length is 7 m. Find the quantity of milk in litres that can be stored in the tank.



[3 marks]

Solution:

Given : Radius of cylindrical tank (r) = 1.5 m

Height of cylindrical (h) = 7 m

Volume of cylindrical tank = $\pi r^2 h$

[0.5 mark]

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 7$$

$$= 49.5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 49.5 \times 1000 \text{ litres}$$

$$[1 \text{ m}^3 = 1,000 \text{ litres}]$$

$$= 49,500 \text{ litres}$$

Hence, the quantity of milk that can be stored in the tank is 49,500 litres.

[2.5 marks]

Mensuration

8. A swimming pool is $200\text{ m} \times 50\text{ m}$ and has an average depth of 2m. By the end of a summer day, the water level drops by 2 cm. How many cubic metres of water is lost on the day?

[3 marks]

Dimensions of swimming pool are $200\text{ m} \times 50\text{ m}$

Average depth of the swimming pool = 2 m

At the end of summer day the water level drops by 2 cm

[0.5 mark]

Volume of water in swimming pool = $\text{Length} \times \text{Breadth} \times \text{Depth}$

$$= 200 \times 50 \times 2 = 20000\text{ m}^3$$

[0.5 mark]

If water level drops by 2 cm it means new level of water

$$= \left(2 - \frac{2}{100}\right)\text{ m} = 198\text{ m} \quad \left[1\text{ cm} = \frac{1}{100}\text{ m}\right]$$

$$\text{Volume of water after summer day} = 200 \times 50 \times 198 = 19800\text{ m}^3$$

[1 marks]

So water in cubic metres was lost on that day

= Initial volume - Volume after summer day

$$= 20000 - 19800 = 200\text{ m}^3$$

[1 mark]