

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Post Mid-Term Examination (2023-24)

Class VIII	Sub: MATHEMATICS	Max Marks: 30
Date:	ANSWER KEY	Time: 1 hour

Instructions:

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (Q.1 to Q.6)
Section B: Source based questions (Q.7 to Q.11)
Section C: Long Answer Questions (Q.12 to Q.15)
Section D: Case study Questions (Q.16 to Q.17)

Section A: Multiple Choice Question (Q.1 to Q.6) of 1 mark each								
1.	The value of $\sqrt[3]{25 \times 15 \times 9}$ is:							
	A	1	В		С	15	D	
2.	The unit place digit in the cube of 175616 is:							
	A	6	В		С		D	
3.	ABCD is a rhombus having area 240 cm² and AO = 8cm, then length of BD will be equal to: ABCD is a rhombus having area 240 cm² and AO = 8cm, then length of BD will be equal to:							
	A	1	В		С		D	30cm
4.	4. If the volume of air in a container is 792 m ³ and the area of its base is 132 m ² , then the height of the container is:							
	A		В		С	6m	D	

5.	The	e perimeter of a squar	e ar	nd its side is in:				
	A	Direct Proportion	В		С		D	
6.	In a	a village 12 men can d	dig a	a well in 8 days. How r	mar	ny men can dig it in 6	da	ys?
	A		В	16	С		D	
		Section	B : S	ource based questions	s (Q	2.7 to Q.11) of 1 mar	k ea	ach
	gar he	vi, Raju, Sonu and Shy ne with chits. If a per has to ask a question d the correct option to	son bas	picks a chit then ed on that chit.	1	1 2 6 7 11 12 1617		15
7.		ju picked a chit with mber Raju picked u		number which is a p ::	erf	ect square and a p	erf	ect cube. The
	A		В	64	С		D	
8.	Rav	=	8, fi	nd the smallest numb	er t	o be multiplied to it,	will	form a perfect
	A		В		С	4	D	
9.	Sor	nu selected a chit havi	ing a	a number 1200, find th	ne r	number of zeros in th	ie ci	ube of it.
	A	6	В		С		D	
10.				he prime factorization I the least number to b		_		as a perfect cube.
	A		В		С		D	110

11.		vi and Raju as a team I the cube of the give			mber 1	3. Shyama and	Sonu	were asked to
	A	2197	В		С		D	
		Section C	: Lor	Answer Questions	(Q12 t	o Q.15)	·	
12.	par are 2r a=	2.8m, b = 2m, h = 4	2.8m æ.	and 2m and its dist	-			•
	Are	$ea = \frac{1}{2} \times h (a+b)$		(½ m)			
	$=\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 (2.8+2) = $\frac{1}{2}$	×4	4.8 = 9.6 sq.m	(1/2	2 m + ½ m)		
13.	Fin	d the cube root of 58.	32 b	prime factorization	ı			2m
13.		d the cube root of 58. $32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$		•		(½ m + ½ ı	m +	
13.	583		×	× 3 × 3 × 3 ×		(½ m + ½ i (½ m)	n +	
14.	583 Cul	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$	× : × 3 × m bi	\times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 and 4m deep. F	∢ 3	(½ m)		½ m)
	583 Cul A p	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ the root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ the root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ the root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$	× : 3 × m bi	\times 3 and 3 and 4m deep. For metre.	∢ 3	(½ m)	ng its	½ m)
	583 Cul A p	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ be root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ bool is 20 m long, 15 is the rate of ₹ 22 per so that to be painted = 1 b	× : 3 × m bi quar 0 + 2	\times 3 and 3 and 4m deep. For metre.	ond the	(½ m) cost of cementi	ng its	½ m)
	583 Cul A p	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ see root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ sool is 20 m long, 15 is the rate of ₹ 22 per so that to be painted = 1 b $= (20 \times 3)$	× 3 × m bi quar () + 2 × 15	\times 3 \times 4 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 6 \times 7 \times 7 \times 8 \times 9	< 3 and the (2×20)	(½ m) cost of cementi (½ n 0 × 4)	ng its	1/2 m) floor and its walls (3m)
	583 Cull A p at t Are	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ see root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ sool is 20 m long, 15 is the rate of ₹ 22 per so ea to be painted = 1 b $= (20 \times 3)$ $= 300 + 3$	× 3 × m bi quar > + 2 × 15	\times 3 \times 4 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 6 \times 7 \times 7 \times 8 \times 9	3 ind the	(½ m) cost of cementi (½ n 0 × 4) ½ m + ½ m	ng its n) + ½	1/2 m) floor and its walls (3m)
	583 Cull A p at t Are	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ see root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ sool is 20 m long, 15 is the rate of ₹ 22 per so that to be painted = 1 b $= (20 \times 3)$	× 3 × m bi quar > + 2 × 15	\times 3 \times 4 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 6 \times 7 \times 6 \times 7 \times 9	3 ind the	(½ m) cost of cementi (½ n 0 × 4) ½ m + ½ m 22.50 per square	ng its n) + ½	floor and its walls (3m) $m + \frac{1}{2}m$ $e = 580 \times 22.5$
	A pat the Area	$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ see root of $5832 = 2 \times 3$ sool is 20 m long, 15 is the rate of ₹ 22 per so ea to be painted = 1 b $= (20 \times 3)$ $= 300 + 3$	× 3 × m bi quar () + 2 × 15 · 12() or ar	x 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 = 18 ad and 4m deep. F metre. sh + 2 h	< 3 ind the (2 × 20 (e of ₹ 2 = ₹13,	(½ m) cost of cementi (½ n 0 × 4) ½ m + ½ m 22.50 per square 050	ng its n) + ½ e metr	floor and its walls (3m) $m + \frac{1}{2}m$ $e = 580 \times 22.5$

(b) If a shelf is 90cm long, how many books are needed to fill the shelf? (4m)

No.of books	60	200	b
Length of shelf	1.5m =150cm	а	90

(2m) for table

$$a \times 60 = 150 \times 200$$

$$A = \frac{150 \times 200}{60} = 500 \text{ cm} \qquad (\frac{1}{2} \text{ m} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$$

$$b \times 80 = 60 \times 150$$

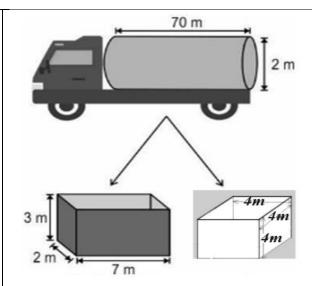
$$b = \frac{60 \times 90}{150} = 36 \qquad (\frac{1}{2} \text{m} + \frac{1}{2} \text{m})$$

Section D: Case study (Q.16 & Q.17) of 4marks each

16. Case Study-1:

A right-circular cylindrical water tanker supplies water to colonies on the outskirts of a city and to nearby villages. There are two water tanks in each colony which are of cuboidal and cubical in shape. In villages, people come with matkas (spherical clay pots) to fill water for their household chores.

Use this information, answer the following questions.



(i) Find the volume of the cuboidal water tank inlitres

Volume =
$$3 \times 2 \times 7$$
 = 42 cubic.m = 42000 litres (1m)

(ii) Find the lateral surface area of the cubical tank.

LSA =
$$4 a^2$$
 = $4 \times 4 \times 4$ = 64 sq.m ($\frac{1}{2}$ m + $\frac{1}{2}$ m)

(iii) Find the curved surface area of the cylindrical container

CSA =
$$2 \ 2 \ \pi \ r \ h = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 1 \times 70 = 440 \ m^2$$
 (½ m + ½ m)

(iv) Find the base area of the cuboidal tank. $\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 1 \times 1$ $= \frac{22}{7} = 3.14 \text{ m}^2 \qquad (\frac{1}{2} \text{ m} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

17. Case Study-2:

Speedy express is a train that connects two small towns A and B. One day a group of friends decided to take a trip from town A to town B. If the usual speed of train is 80 km/h, it would take 5 hours to reach the destination.

On the basis of this information, answer the following questions:



(i) Identify the proprtion for the following:
"Speed of the vehicle and the time taken for a fixed journey"

Ans: Inverse proportion (1m)

(ii) Find the constant of variation of speed of the train to the time taken.

Constant of variation, $k = 80 \times 5 = 400$ (1m)

(iii) If the speed of the train is 100 km/hr, then what will be the duration of journey from town A to town B.

80 km/h 100km/h

5 a

 $a \times 100 = 80 \times 5$

 $a = \frac{80 \times 5}{100} = 4 \text{ hrs}$ (½ m + ½ m)

(iv) On return journey, the train reaches town A within 8 hours from town B, then what will be the speed of the train.

80 km/h b

5 8

 $b \times 8 = 80 \times 5$

A = $\frac{80 \times 5}{8}$ = 50 km/h (1/2 m + 1/2 m)