

10 ශ්‍රේණිය - ගණිතය - පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය

1 පත්‍රය - A කොටස

1. $\frac{5}{100} \times 2500 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
125 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

2. $\frac{5}{12x} - \frac{4}{12x} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 $\frac{1}{12x} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

3. PVQ $\longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

4. $90^\circ + x + x = 180^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 $90^\circ + 2x = 180^\circ$
 $2x = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$
 $2x = 90^\circ$
 $x = 45^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

5. $10a^2b = 2 \times 5 \times a^2 \times b$
 $5b = 5 \times b \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 කු.පො.ගු = $2 \times 5 \times a^2 \times b$
 $= 10a^2b \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

6. $6.2 \times 6.2 = 38.44$
 $\sqrt{39} = 6.2 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

7. සුදු පාට බෝලයක් වීමේ සම්භාවිතාව = $\frac{1}{5} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 සුදු පාට බෝල ගණන = $\frac{1}{5} \times 15$
 $= 3 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

8. $\frac{60\text{cm}^2}{12\text{cm}} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
5cm $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

9. $\frac{8 * 5}{10} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
දින 4 $\longrightarrow 1$

10. $(x + 5)(x + 2) \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

11. ABD ත්‍රිකෝණය $\longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

12. $10^{1.301} = 20 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

13. නැටුම් කේන්ද්‍රික කෝණය = $110^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 නැටුම් කරන සිසුන් ගණන = $\frac{20}{100} * 110^\circ$
 $= \underline{\underline{22}} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

14. $\hat{B}AC$ සහ $\hat{A}BD \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

15. $x + 2 = 0$ හෝ $x - 3 = 0$
 $x = -2$ හෝ $x = 3$ $\longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

16. $\frac{36}{2} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

18cm^2 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

17. $\frac{1500}{20} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

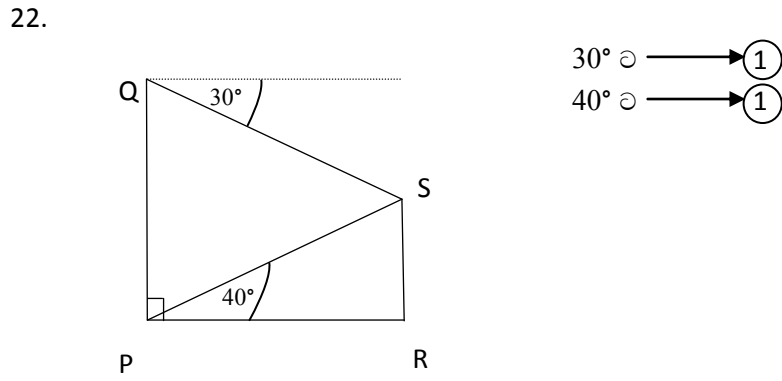
මිනිත්තුව 75ℓ $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

18. $O\hat{P}Q = 90^\circ - 30^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 $= 60^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

19. $2\pi rh$
 $2 * \frac{22}{7} * 7 * 12 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 528cm^2 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

20. $\hat{A}BC + 60^\circ + 30^\circ = 180^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 $\hat{A}BC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$
 $\hat{A}BC = 90^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

21. $5x < 18 - 3$
 $5x < 15$
 $x < 3 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
විශාලතම ධන නිඛිලය = 2 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$



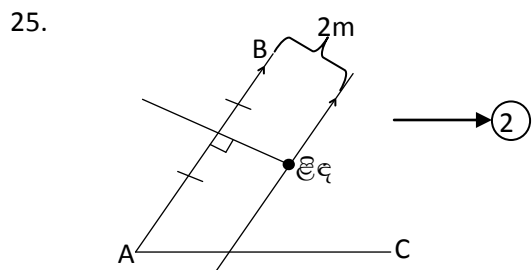
23. $(2, 0) (0, 4)$

$$m = \frac{4 - 0}{0 - 2} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{-2}$$

$$= \underline{-2} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

24. $\angle BCO = 90^\circ - 30^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 $= 60^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$



B කොටස

1.

i. $\frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi r \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 11^2 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\underline{22m} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{II. } \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$154\text{cm}^2 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 7$$

$$49\text{cm}^2 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

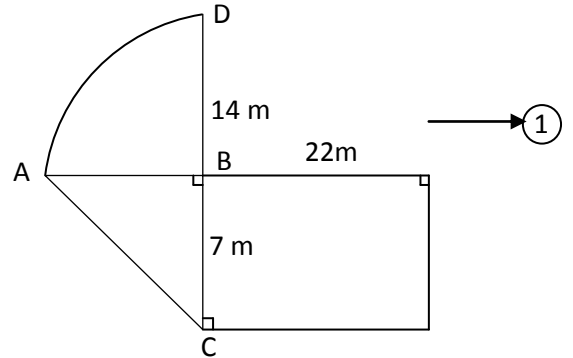
$$154 + 49 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\underline{203\text{cm}^2} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

III. සාප්පකෝණාස්‍රයේ පළල = 7m $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\text{සාප්පකෝණාස්‍රයේ දිග} = \frac{154}{7}$$

$$= 22\text{m} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$



2. (a)

I. $360 \times 4 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\underline{1440} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

II. $\frac{100}{12} \times 1440 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\underline{12000} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

III. $\frac{5}{100} \times 1440$

$$\underline{72} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$1440 - 72$$

$$\underline{1368} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

(b)

I. $\frac{4}{100} \times 36000 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\underline{1440} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

II. $36000 + 1440 = \underline{37440} \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

3.

I. $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

II.

$\frac{3}{5}$ න් $\frac{1}{3}$ $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

~~$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{3}$~~

$\frac{1}{5} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

III. $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

$\frac{5}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$\frac{2}{5} = 30$

මුළු පිරිස = $\frac{30}{2} \times 5 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

= 15×5

= 75 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

IV. කොරෝනා රෝගීන් ගණන = $75 \times \frac{2}{5}$

= 30 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

ඉතිරි ගණන

= $75 - 30$

= 45 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

ලැබුණ මුළු මුදල = $30 \times 900 + 45 \times 400 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

= $27000 + 18000$

= රු.45000 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

4.

I. මලල ක්‍රීඩා සිසුන් ගණන = $40 - (15+8+10)$

= $40 - 33$

= 7 $\longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

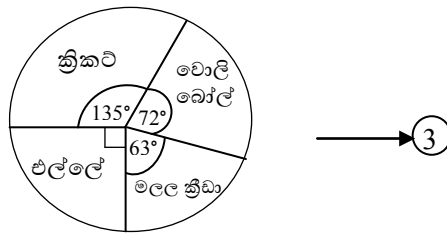
ක්‍රිකට් කේන්ද්‍ර කෝණය = $\frac{15}{40} \times 360^\circ$

= $135^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

මලල ක්‍රීඩා කේන්ද්‍ර කෝණය = $\frac{7}{40} \times 360^\circ$

= $63^\circ \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

II.



III.

ක්‍රීඩාව	සිසුන් ගණන	කේන්ද්‍රික කෝණය
ක්‍රිකට්	...13.....117°.....
වොලිබෝල්	...09.....	...81°.....
එල්ලේ	..11.....99°.....

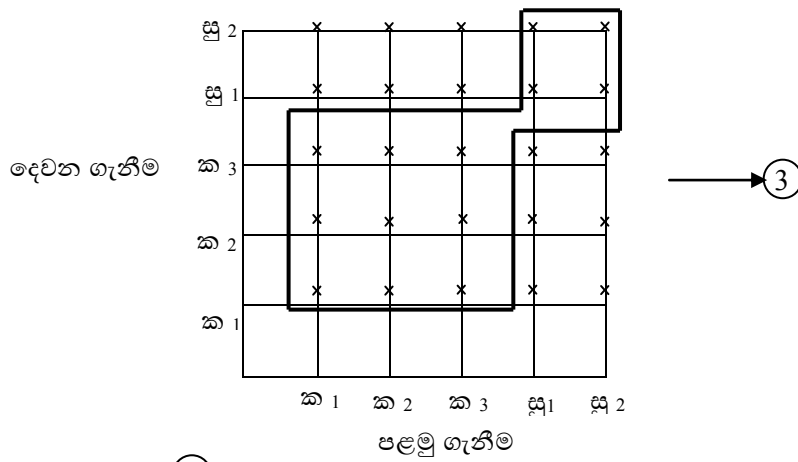
→ 4

සිසුන් ගණන අගයන් 3 ට → 1

කේන්ද්‍ර කෝණ 3 ට → 3

5. (a)

I.

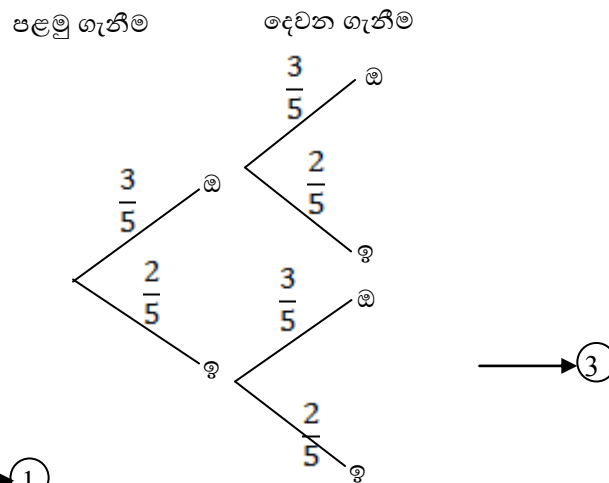


II. වට කිරීම → 1

සමභාවිතාව = $\frac{13}{25}$ → 1

(b)

I.



II. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{5}$ → 1

$\frac{9}{25}$ → 1