

Roll No.....

MATHEMATICS (REGULAR) (PART - I)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER FOR HSC EXAMINATION, 2014

Time : 60 minutes

Total Marks - 50

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. 50 multiple choice questions (MCQ) are given in part (A). All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.
2. For each question select the correct alternative from four given alternatives to answer the question and darken the circle O as ● by ball pen (Blue / Black) against the alphabet corresponding to that alternative in the given OMR sheet.

<p>1. $2x+3y = 7$ ଏବଂ $3x + 2y = 3$ ସହ ସମୀକରଣଦ୍ୱୟର ସମାଧାନରୁ $x - y$ କେତେ ? From the solutions of simultaneous equations $2x+3y = 7$ and $3x + 2y = 3$, what is the value of $x - y$? (A) 4 (B) -4 (C) 2 (D) -2</p> <p>2. $x + y - 1 = 0$ ଏବଂ $2x + 2y = 2$ ସହ ସମୀକରଣ ଦ୍ୱୟର ସମାଧାନ ସେଟ୍, ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ? Which is the solution set of the simultaneous equations $x+y-1 = 0$ and $2x+2y = 2$ from the following ? (A) $\{(1,0)\}$ (B) $\{(0,1)\}$ (C) ଶୂନ୍ୟସେଟ୍ (Empty set) (D) ଅସୀମସେଟ୍ (Infinite set)</p> <p>3. x ଓ y ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଦୁଇ ଅଙ୍କ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଏକକ ଏବଂ ଦଶକ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଅଙ୍କ । ଯଦି ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ଅଙ୍କଦ୍ୱୟର ସମଷ୍ଟିର 3 ଗୁଣ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ତେବେ । The unit's and ten's place digit of a two digit number is x and y respectively. If the number is three times the sum of the digits of the number then । (A) $x + 10y = 3x$ (B) $10x + y = 3(x+y)$ (C) $10y + x = 3(x+y)$ (D) $3(10y + x) = x + y$</p> <p>4. 'k'ର କେଉଁ ମାନ ପାଇଁ $3x + ky - 9 = 0$ ଏବଂ $x + 2y - 3 = 0$ ସହ-ସମୀକରଣଦ୍ୱୟ ସଂଗତ ଏବଂ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ ହେବେ ? For which value of 'k' the simultaneous equations $3x + ky - 9 = 0$ and $x + 2y - 3 = 0$ are consistent and independent ? (A) -2 (B) 2 (C) 6 (D) -6</p>	<p>[Space for rough work]</p>
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5. $x^2 + ax - 8 = 0$ ଦ୍ଵିଘାତ ସମୀକରଣର ଗୋଟିଏ ବାଜ '4' ହେଲେ, 'a' ର ମାନ କେତେ ? [Space for rough work]

If '4' is a root of the quadratic equation $x^2 + ax - 8 = 0$, then the value of 'a'

- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) -2 (D) -4

6. $5x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$ ଦ୍ଵିଘାତ ସମୀକରଣର ବାଜଦ୍ଵୟର ସ୍ଵରୂପ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ବାଜଦ୍ଵୟ ବାସ୍ତବ ଏବଂ ସମାନ (B) ବାଜଦ୍ଵୟ ବାସ୍ତବ ଓ ଅସମାନ
(C) ବାଜଦ୍ଵୟ ଅବାସ୍ତବ (D) ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ ।

What is the nature of the roots of the quadratic equation $5x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$?

- (A) roots are real and equal (B) roots are real and unequal
(C) roots are not real (D) None of the above.

7. $3x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ ସମୀକରଣର ବାଜଦ୍ଵୟ α ଓ β ହେଲେ $\alpha^{-1} + \beta^{-1}$ ର ମାନ

If α and β are the roots of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ then the value of $\alpha^{-1} + \beta^{-1}$

- (A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (D) -1

8. 'k' ର କେଉଁ ମାନ ପାଇଁ $kx^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$ ର ପ୍ରଭେଦକ 64 ହେବ ?

For which value of 'k' the discriminant of $kx^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$ is 64 ?

- (A) 1 (B) -3 (C) 3 (D) 5

9. ଯଦି $2k + 1, 13$ ଓ $5k - 3$ ଏକ A.P. ର କ୍ରମିକ ପଦ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ତେବେ $k =$

If $2k + 1, 13$ and $5k - 3$ are three consecutive terms of an A.P. then $k =$

- (A) 17 (B) 13 (C) 4 (D) 9

10. ଯଦି $3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$ A.P. ର n ସଂଖ୍ୟକ ପଦର ଯୋଗଫଳ 288 ହୁଏ ତେବେ $n =$

If S_n of an A.P. $3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$ is 288 then $n =$

- (A) 16 (B) 15 (C) 12 (D) 17

11. $8, 11, 14, 17, \dots$ A.P. ର କେଉଁ ପଦଟି 272 ?

Which term of the A.P. $8, 11, 14, 17, \dots$ is 272 ?

- (A) 72 (B) 73 (C) 70 (D) 89

19. ଗୋଟିଏ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା ବିତରଣ ସାରଣୀରେ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ସମ୍ଭାଗର ରାଶିକୃତ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା 25 ଏବଂ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ସଂଭାଗର ବାରମ୍ବାରତା 10 ହେଲେ, ତୃତୀୟ ସଂଭାଗର ରାଶିକୃତ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା । [Space for rough work]

For a given frequency distribution, the cumulative frequency of the fourth class is 25 and the frequency of the fourth class is 10. Then the cumulative frequency of the third class is।

- (A) 32 (B) 22 (C) 20 (D) 15

20. ଗୋଟିଏ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା ବିତରଣ ସାରଣୀରୁ ମିଳିଥିବା ତଥ୍ୟ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ $\sum f_1 d_1 = -50$, $\sum f_1 = 200$ ଏବଂ ଆରମ୍ଭ ବିନ୍ଦୁ $A = 62.5$. ହେଲେ ତଥ୍ୟାବଳୀର ମାଧ୍ୟମାନ ।

For a given frequency distribution $\sum f_1 d_1 = -50$, $\sum f_1 = 200$ and assumed mean $A = 62.5$. Then the mean of the frequency distribution is।

- (A) 62.25 (B) 64.45 (C) 61.2 (D) 61.5

21. ΔABC ର ଶୀର୍ଷବିନ୍ଦୁତ୍ରୟର ସ୍ଥାନାଙ୍କ $A(3,4)$, $B(0,0)$ ଏବଂ $C(6,0)$ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟମା \overline{AD} ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ।

If the vertices of ΔABC are $A(3,4)$, $B(0,0)$, and $C(6,0)$; then the length of median \overline{AD} is।

- (A) 6 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3

22. $A(3,-6)$ ଓ $B(-2,-1)$ । \overline{AB} କୁ 3 : 2 ଅନୁପାତରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଭକ୍ତ କରୁଥିବା P ବିନ୍ଦୁର ସ୍ଥାନାଙ୍କ ।

The co-ordinates of point A and B are $A(3,-6)$ and $B(-2,-1)$. The co-ordinates of P dividing \overline{AB} in the ratio 3:2 is।

- (A) $P(4,-5)$ (B) $P(2,-5)$ (C) $P(1,-4)$ (D) $P(0,-3)$

23. ΔABC ର ଶୀର୍ଷବିନ୍ଦୁତ୍ରୟର ସ୍ଥାନାଙ୍କ $A(3,0)$, $B(0,3)$ ଓ $C(3,3)$ ହେଲେ ΔABC କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ବର୍ଗ ଏକକ ।

What is the Area of the triangle having vertices $A(3,0)$, $B(0,3)$ and $C(3,3)$ in square unit ?

- (A) 9 (B) 4.5 (C) 6 (D) 3

24. 'a' ର କେଉଁ ମାନ ପାଇଁ $P(3,a)$ ଏବଂ $Q(4,1)$ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦୂରତା $\sqrt{10}$ ଏକକ ହେବ ?
For what value of 'a', the distance between the points $P(3,a)$ and $Q(4,1)$ is $\sqrt{10}$ unit ?

- (A) 4 (B) -3 (C) 2 (D) 0

25. ABCD ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର ଶୀର୍ଷବିନ୍ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସ୍ଥାନାଙ୍କ A(0,0), B(2,0), C (2,2) ଏବଂ D(0,2) ହେଲେ ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜଟି ଏକ । [Space for rough work]

- (A) ବର୍ଗଚିତ୍ର (B) ରମ୍ଭସ୍
(C) ଆୟତଚିତ୍ର (D) ଗ୍ରାଫିଜିୟମ୍

If the vertices of ABCD quadrilateral are A(0,0), B(2,0), C (2,2) and D(0,2) then ABCD quadrilateral is a।

- (A) square (B) Rhombus
(C) Rectangle (D) Trapezium

26. ΔABC ରେ $\angle A$ ର ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ \overline{BC} କୁ D ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଛେଦ କରେ । ΔABD ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଓ ΔACD ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳର ଅନୁପାତ ।

In ΔABC the bisector of $\angle A$ intersects \overline{BC} at D. Then the ratio of area of ΔABD and area of ΔACD is।

- (A) $AB + AC : AB$ (B) $AB : AC$
(C) $AC : AB$ (D) $AC + AB : AC$

27. ΔABC ରେ $m\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$. ଯଦି $AD = 8$ ସେ.ମି. ଓ $CD = 10$ ସେ.ମି. ହୁଏ, ତେବେ \overline{AB} ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ।

In ΔABC $m\angle B = 90^\circ$, $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$. If $AD = 8$ cm and $CD = 10$ cm then the length of $\overline{AB} = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 14 cm. (B) 16 cm. (C) 12 cm. (D) 9 cm.

28. ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତର ଏକ ଜ୍ୟା, ବୃତ୍ତର ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧର $\sqrt{2}$ ଗୁଣ ହେଲେ ବୃତ୍ତର ସଂପୃକ୍ତ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତାପଥର ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ପରିମାପ ।

If the length of chord of a circle is $\sqrt{2}$ times of its radius, then the degree measure of the minor arc is।

- (A) 30° (B) 45° (C) 60° (D) 90°

29. 10 ସେ.ମି. ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତରେ ଏକ ଜ୍ୟା ବୃତ୍ତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରୁ 6 ସେ.ମି. ଦୂରରେ ଥିଲେ ଜ୍ୟାର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ..... ।

A chord is at a distance of 6 cm from the centre of a circle of radius 10 cm. Then the length of the chord is।

- (A) 4 cm. (B) 16 cm. (C) 8 cm. (D) 32 cm.

[Space for rough work]

30. ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତର \widehat{AXB} ର ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ପରିମାପ 140° । A ଓ B ଠାରେ ଅଙ୍କିତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶକ ଦ୍ଵୟର ଛେଦବିନ୍ଦୁ P ହେଲେ $m\angle APB = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

The degree measure of \widehat{AXB} is 140° in a circle. If the tangents drawn at A and B intersect at P then $m\angle APB = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 40° (B) 50° (C) 20° (D) 30°

31. ଏକ ବୃତ୍ତରେ ପରିଲିଖିତ ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର ଦୁଇ ବିପରୀତ ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟର ସମଷ୍ଟି 12 ସେ.ମି. ହେଲେ ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର ପରିସୀମା $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

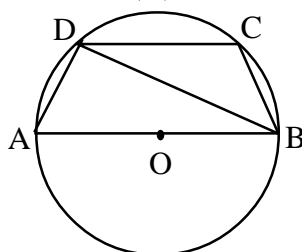
The sum of the lengths of the two opposite sides of circumscribing quadrilateral of a circle is 12 cm. Then the perimeter of the quadrilateral is $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 48 cm. (B) 24 cm. (C) 12 cm. (D) 36 cm.

32. ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଚିତ୍ରରେ \overline{AB} ବ୍ୟାସ ଏବଂ O ବୃତ୍ତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ।

ଯଦି $m\angle ADC = 118^\circ$ ହୁଏ

ତେବେ, $m\angle BDC = \dots\dots\dots$ ।



In the given figure 'O' is the centre of the circle and \overline{AB} is the diameter. If $m\angle ADC = 118^\circ$ then $m\angle BDC = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 38° (B) 56° (C) 28° (D) 18°

33. 'r' ସେ.ମି. ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଏକ ବୃତ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଲିଖିତ ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ କେତେ ?

The length of the side of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle of radius r is $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) r cm. (B) $\sqrt{2}r$ cm. (C) 2r cm. (D) $\sqrt{3}r$ cm.

34. 3 ସେ.ମି. ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବୃତ୍ତ ପ୍ରତି ବହିଃସ୍ଥ P ବିନ୍ଦୁରୁ ବୃତ୍ତ ପ୍ରତି ଅଙ୍କିତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶକ ଖଣ୍ଡ ଦ୍ଵୟ \overline{PA} ଏବଂ \overline{PB} । $m\angle APB = 60^\circ$ ହେଲେ \overline{PA} ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

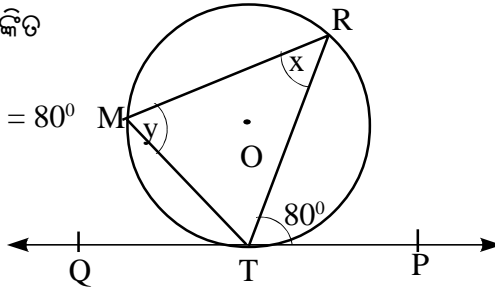
\overline{PA} and \overline{PB} are the two tangents segments drawn from an external point 'P' to a circle of radius 3 cm. If $m\angle APB = 60^\circ$ then the length of \overline{PA} is $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 3 cm. (B) $3\sqrt{3}$ cm. (C) $12\sqrt{3}$ cm. (D) 2 cm.

35. ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଚିତ୍ରରେ ବୃତ୍ତ ପ୍ରତି T ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଅଙ୍କିତ

ସ୍ପର୍ଶକ $\overleftrightarrow{PQ} \mid y = 2x$ ଏବଂ $m\angle RTP = 80^\circ$

ହେଲେ, $m\angle MTR = \dots\dots\dots$ ।



[Space for rough work]

In the given figure \overleftrightarrow{PQ} is a tangent to the circle at T. If $y = 2x$ and $m\angle RTP = 80^\circ$ then $m\angle MTR = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 60° (B) 80° (C) 20° (D) 40°

36. ଦୁଇଟି ପରସ୍ପର ଛେଦୀ ବୃତ୍ତ ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଅଙ୍କିତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ ?

The number of tangents can be drawn to two intersecting circles at most is $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) ଏଥିରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ (None of these)

37. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ଏବଂ $EF = \frac{1}{3} BC$ ହେଲେ,

$\triangle ABC$ ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ : $\triangle DEF$ ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $\dots\dots\dots$ ।

If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and $EF = \frac{1}{3} BC$, then

Area of $\triangle ABC$: Area of $\triangle DEF = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

- (A) 1:9 (B) 1:3 (C) 9:1 (D) 3:1

38. ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଚିତ୍ରରେ $m\angle PQR = m\angle PRS$ ।

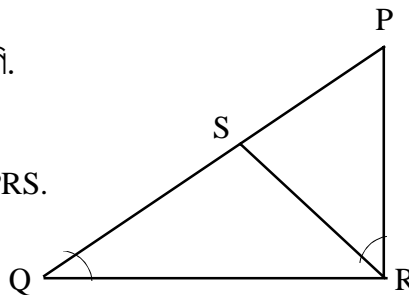
ଯଦି $PR = 8$ ସେ.ମି. ଏବଂ $PS = 4$ ସେ.ମି.

ତେବେ $PQ = \dots\dots\dots$ ।

In the given figure $m\angle PQR = m\angle PRS$.

If $PR = 8$ cm and $PS = 4$ cm

then $PQ = \dots\dots\dots$ ।



- (A) 12 cm. (B) 16 cm.
(C) 32 cm. (D) 24 cm.

[Space for rough work]

39. ଗୋଟିଏ କୋନ୍‌ର ଭୂମିର ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଏବଂ ବକ୍ର ଉଚ୍ଚତା ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ $\frac{r}{2}$ ସେ.ମି. ଏବଂ ℓ ସେ.ମି. ହେଲେ, ଏହାର ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ କେତେ ବର୍ଗ ସେ.ମି. ?

If the radius of the base and slant height of a cone is $\frac{r}{2}$ cm and ℓ cm respectively, then the total surface area of the cone in square cm. is

- (A) $2\pi r\ell$ (B) $\pi r(\ell+r)$ (C) $\pi r\left(\frac{\ell}{2} + \frac{r}{4}\right)$ (D) $2\pi r(\ell+r)$

40. ଦୁଇଟି ଗୋଲକର ଆୟତନର ଅନୁପାତ 64:27 ହେଲେ, ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟାସର ଅନୁପାତ ।

If the ratio of the volumes of two spheres is 64:27 then the ratio of their diameters is

- (A) 16:9 (B) 8 :3 (C) 10 : 7 (D) 4 : 3

41. ଯଦି ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତରେ ଏକ ଚାପର ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ପରିମାପ 90° ହୁଏ, ତେବେ ଚାପ ଏବଂ ବୃତ୍ତର ପରିଧିର ଅନୁପାତ ।

If the degree measure of an arc of a circle is 90° , then the ratio of the arc to its circumference is

- (A) 3 : 4 (B) 1:3 (C) 1:4 (D) 2 : 3

42. ଗୋଟିଏ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜାକୃତି ଭୂମି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରିଜମର ଭୂମିର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ 30 ବର୍ଗ ସେ.ମି. ଏବଂ ଆୟତନ 150 ଘନ ସେ.ମି ହେଲେ ପ୍ରିଜମର ଉଚ୍ଚତା..... ।

The triangular base area of a prism is 30cm^2 . If the volume of the prism is 150 cm^3 , then its height is

- (A) 10 cm (B) 15 cm (C) 5 cm. (D) 20 cm

43. ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତକଳାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ, ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବୃତ୍ତର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳର $\frac{5}{18}$ ଅଂଶ ହେଲେ ବୃତ୍ତକଳାର ଚାପର ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ପରିମାପ ।

If the area of a sector of a circle is $\frac{5}{18}$ parts of the area of the circle then, the degree measure of the arc of the sector is

- (A) 120° (B) 90° (C) 60° (D) 100°

44. ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଲକର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ 154 ବ.ସେ.ମି. ହେଲେ ଏହାର ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ସେ.ମି.ରେ । $(\pi \approx \frac{22}{7})$ [Space for rough work]

If the surface area of a sphere is 154 cm² then, the radius of the sphere cm । $(\pi \approx \frac{22}{7})$

- (A) 15 (B) 7.5 (C) 7 (D) 3.5

45. ଗୋଟିଏ ସିଲିଣ୍ଡରାକୃତି ସ୍ତମ୍ଭର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ 264 ବ.ମି. ଏବଂ ଆୟତନ 924 ଘ.ମି. ହେଲେ, ସ୍ତମ୍ଭର ଭୂମିର ବ୍ୟାସ ।

The curved surface area of a cylindrical pillar is 264 m². If the volume of the pillar is 924 m³ then, diameter of the base is ।

- (A) 14 m. (B) 7 m. (C) 21 m. (D) 10.5 m.

46. $(1+\tan 15^\circ)(1+\tan 30^\circ)$ ର ମାନ ।

The value of $(1+\tan 15^\circ)(1+\tan 30^\circ)$ is ।

- (A) 1 (B) 0 (C) -1 (D) 2

47. $\cos(48^\circ+\theta) \cdot \cos(12^\circ-\theta) - \sin 48^\circ+\theta) \cdot \sin (12^\circ-\theta)$ ର ମାନ ।

The value of $\cos(48^\circ+\theta) \cdot \cos(12^\circ-\theta) - \sin 48^\circ+\theta) \cdot \sin (12^\circ-\theta)$ is ।

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

48. $\frac{\sin 162^\circ + \cos 153^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ - \cos 27^\circ}$ ର ମାନ ।

The value of $\frac{\sin 162^\circ + \cos 153^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ - \cos 27^\circ}$ is ।

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) -1 (D) ଏଥିରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ (None of these)

49. $\operatorname{cosec}^2(97^\circ + \alpha) - \cot^2(83^\circ - \alpha)$ ର ମାନ ।

The value of $\operatorname{cosec}^2(97^\circ + \alpha) - \cot^2(83^\circ - \alpha)$ is ।

- (A) 0 (B) -1 (C) 2 (D) 1

50. ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଙ୍ଗାଳିକାର ପାଦଦେଶରୁ x ମି. ଦୂରରେ ଏକ ବିନ୍ଦୁରୁ ଅଙ୍ଗାଳିକାର ଶୀର୍ଷର କୌଣସି ଉନ୍ନତିର ପରିମାଣ 30° ହେଲେ ଅଙ୍ଗାଳିକାର ଉଚ୍ଚତା ।

The angle of the elevation of the top of the tower from a point x m. away from the tower is 30°. Then the height of the tower is ।

- (A) x m. (B) $\sqrt{3}$ x m. (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ x m. (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ x m.

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