

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL – THAZHUTHALI
ONE MARK TEST – 1

Time : 30 minutes

X STD – MATHS

Total Marks : 25

Answer all the questions:**25 × 1 = 25**

1. $A = \{a, b, p\}$, $B = \{2, 3\}$, $C = \{p, q, r, s\}$, then $n[(A \cup C) \times B]$ is
 (A) 8 (B) 20 (C) 12 (D) 16
2. The range of the relations $R = \{(x, x^2) \mid x \text{ is a prime number less than } 13\}$ is
 (A). $\{2,3,5,7\}$ (B). $\{2,3, 5,7,11\}$ (C). $\{4,9,25,49,121\}$ (D). $\{1,4,9,25,49,121\}$
3. If $\{(a, 8), (6, b)\}$ represents an identity function, then the value of a and b are respectively.
 (A). $(8, 6)$ (B). $(8, 8)$ (C). $(6, 8)$ (D). $(6, 6)$
4. If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a bijective function and if $n(B) = 7$, then $n(A)$ is equal to
 (A). 7 (B). 49 (C). 1 (D). 1
5. $f(x) = (x + 1)^3 - (x - 1)^3$ represents a function which is
 (A). linear (B). cubic (C).reciprocal (D).quadratic
6. If the HCF of 65 and 117 is expressible in the form of $65m - 117$, then the value of m is
 (A). 4 (B). 2 (C). 1 (D). 3
7. Given $F_1 = 1$, $F_2 = 3$ and $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$, then F_5 is
 (A). 3 (B). 5 (C). 8 (D). 11
8. If 6 times of 6th term of an A.P is equal to 7 times the 7th term, then the 13th term of the A.P is
 (A). 0 (B). 6 (C). 7 (D). 13
9. In an A.P, the first term is 1 and the common difference is 4. How many terms of the A.P must be taken for their sum to be equal to 120 ?
 (A). 6 (B). 7 (C). 8 (D). 9
10. The next term of the sequence $\frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{18}, \dots$ is
 (A). $\frac{1}{24}$ (B). $\frac{1}{27}$ (C). $\frac{2}{3}$ (D). $\frac{1}{81}$
11. A system of three linear equations in three Variables is inconsistent if their planes
 (A).intersect only at a point (B). intersect in a line (C). Coincides with each other (D). do not intersect
12. If $(x - 6)$ is the HCF of $x^2 - 2x - 24$ and $x^2 - kx - 6$, then the value of k is
 (A).3 (B). 5 (C). 6 (D). 8

13. The square root of $\frac{256 x^8 y^4 z^{10}}{25 x^6 y^6 z^6}$ is equal to

- (A). $\frac{16}{5} \left| \frac{x^2 z^4}{y^2} \right|$ (B). $16 \left| \frac{y^2}{x^2 z^4} \right|$ (C). $\frac{16}{5} \left| \frac{y}{x z^2} \right|$ (D). $\frac{16}{5} \left| \frac{x z^2}{y} \right|$

14. Graph of a linear polynomial is a

- (A). straight line (B). circle (C). Parabola (D). hyperbola

15. The solution of $(2x - 1)^2 = 9$ is equal to

- (A). -1 (B). 2 (C). -1,2 (D). None of these

16.. If in triangle ABC and EDF , $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{FD}$, then they will be similar , when

- (A). $\angle B = \angle E$ (B). $\angle A = \angle D$ (C). $\angle B = \angle D$ (D). $\angle A = \angle F$

17. If ΔABC is an isosceles triangle with $\angle C = 90^\circ$ and $AC = 5$ cm , then AB is

- (A). 2.5 cm (B). 5 cm (C). 10 cm (D). $5\sqrt{2}$ cm

18. If in ΔABC , $DE \parallel BC$, $AB = 3.6$ cm , $AC = 2.4$ cm and $AD = 2.1$ cm , then the length of AE is

- (A). 1.4 cm (B). 1.8 cm (C). 1.2 cm (D). 1.05 cm

19. The area of triangle formed by the point $(-5, 0)$, $(0, -5)$ and $(5, 0)$ is

- (A). 0 sq.units (B). 25 sq.units (C). 5 sq.units (D). none of these

20. The straight line given by the equation $x = 11$ is

- (A). parallel to X-axis (B). parallel to Y-axis
(C). Passing through the origin (D). passing through the point $(0, 11)$

21. The slope of the line joining $(12, 3)$, $(4, a)$ is $\frac{1}{8}$. The value of 'a' is

- (A). 1 (B). 4 (C). -5 (D). 2

22. The equation of a line passing through the origin and perpendicular to the line $7x - 3y + 4 = 0$

- (A). $7x - 3y + 4 = 0$ (B). $3x - 7y + 4 = 0$ (C). $3x + 7y = 0$ (D). $7x - 3y = 0$

23. $(2, 1)$ is the point of intersection of two lines

- (A). $x - y - 3 = 0$; $3x - y - 7 = 0$ (B). $x + y = 3$; $3x + y = 7$
(C). $3x + y = 3$; $x + y = 7$ (D). $x + 3y - 3 = 0$; $x - y - 7 = 0$

24. The value of $\sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$ is equal to

- (A). $\tan^2 \theta$ (B). 1 (C). $\cot^2 \theta$ (D). 0

25. If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = a$ and $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = b$, then the value of $b(a^2 - 1)$ is equal to

- (A). 2a (B). 3a (C). 0 (D). 2ab

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL – THAZHUTHALI**ONE MARK TEST – 2**

Time : 30 minutes

X STD – MATHS

Total Marks : 25

Answer all the questions:**25 × 1 = 25**

1. If there are 1024 relations from a set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to a set B , then the number of elements in B is
 (A). 3 (B). 2 (C) 4 (D) 8
2. If the ordered pairs $(a + 2, 4)$ and $(5, 2a + b)$ are equal then (a, b) is
 (A). $(2, -2)$ (B). $(5, 1)$ (C). $(2, 3)$ (D). $(3, -2)$
3. If $n(A \times B) = 6$ and $A = \{1, 3\}$, then $n(B)$ is
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 6
4. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{4, 8, 9, 10\}$. A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ given by $f = \{(1, 4), (2, 8), (3, 9), (4, 10)\}$ is a
 (A). Many – one function (B). Identity function (C). One to one function (D). Into function
5. If $g = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (3, 5), (4, 7)\}$ is function given by $g(x) = ax + \beta$, then value of α and β are
 (A). $(-1, 2)$ (B). $(2, -1)$ (C). $(-1, -2)$ (D). $(1, 2)$
6. Using Euclid's division lemma, if the cube of any positive integer is divided by 9 then the possible remainders are
 (A). 0, 1, 8 (B). 1, 4, 8 (C). 0, 1, 8 (D). 1, 3, 5
7. The sum of the exponents of the prime factors in the prime factorization of 1729 is
 (A). 1 (B). 2 (C). 3 (D). 4
8. $7^{4k} \equiv \dots \pmod{100}$
 (A). 1 (B). 2 (C). 3 (D). 4
9. An A.P consists of 31 terms. If its 16th term is m , then the sum of all the terms of this A.P is
 (A). 16m (B). 62m (C). 31m (D). $\frac{31}{2} m$
10. The value of $(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 15^3) - (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 15)$ is
 (A). 14400 (B). 14200 (C). 14280 (D). 14520
11. The solution of the system $x + y - 3z = -6$, $-7y + 7z = 7$, $3z = 9$ is
 (A). $x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$ (B). $x = -1, y = 2, z = 3$ (C). $x = -1, y = -2, z = 3$ (D). $x = 1, y = -2, z = 3$
12. $\frac{3y-3}{y} \div \frac{7y-7}{3y^2}$ is
 (A). $\frac{9y}{7}$ (B). $\frac{9y^2}{(21y-21)}$ (C). $\frac{21y^2-42y+21}{3y^3}$ (D). $\frac{7(y^2-2y+1)}{y^2}$

13. $\frac{x}{x^2 - 25} - \frac{8}{x^2 + 6x + 5}$ gives

(A). $\frac{x^2 - 7x + 40}{(x - 5)(x + 5)}$

(B). $\frac{x^2 + 7x + 40}{(x - 5)(x + 5)(x + 1)}$

(C). $\frac{x^2 - 7x + 40}{(x^2 - 25)(x + 1)}$

(D). $\frac{x^2 + 10}{(x^2 - 25)(x + 1)}$

14. Which of the following should be added to make $x^4 + 64$ a perfect square ?

(A). $4x^2$

(B). $16x^2$

(C). $8x^2$

(D). $-8x^2$

15. The number of points of intersection of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 4x + 4$ with the X-axis is

(A). 0

(B). 1

(C). 0 or 1

(D). 2

16. In ΔLMN , $\angle L = 60^\circ$, $\angle M = 50^\circ$. If $\Delta LMN \sim \Delta PQR$, then the value of $\angle R$ is

(A). 40°

(B). 70°

(C). 30°

(D). 110°

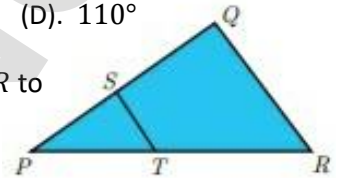
17. In a given figure $ST \parallel QR$, $PS = 2$ cm and $SQ = 3$ cm. Then the ratio of the area of ΔPQR to the area of ΔPST is

(A). 25 : 4

(B). 25 : 7

(C). 25 : 11

(D). 25 : 13



18. In a ΔABC , AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$. If $AB = 8$ cm, $BD = 6$ cm and $DC = 3$ cm. The length of the side AC is

(A). 6 cm

(B). 4 cm

(C). 3 cm

(D). 8 cm

19. If $(5, 7)$, $(3, p)$ and $(6, 6)$ are collinear, then the value of p is

(A). 3

(B). 6

(C). 9

(D). 12

20. If slope of the line PQ is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, then the slope of the perpendicular bisector of PQ is

(A). $\sqrt{3}$

(B). $-\sqrt{3}$

(C). $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(D). 0

21. The point of intersection of $3x - y = 4$ and $x + y = 8$ is

(A). $(5, 3)$

(B). $(2, 4)$

(C). $(3, 5)$

(D). $(4, 4)$

22. A straight line has equation $8y = 4x + 21$. Which of the following is true ?

(A). The slope is 0.5 and y intercept is 2.6

(B). The slope is 5 and y intercept is 1.6

(C). The slope is 0.5 and y intercept is 1.6

(D). The slope is 5 and y intercept is 2.6

23. When proving that a quadrilateral is a trapezium, it is necessary to show ?

(A). Two sides are parallel

(B). Two parallel and two non-parallel sides

(C). Opposite sides are parallel

(D). All sides are of equal length

24. $\tan\theta \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - \tan\theta$ is equal to

(A). $\sec\theta$

(B). $\cot^2\theta$

(C). $\sin\theta$

(D). $\cot\theta$

25. If $\sin\theta = \cos\theta$, then $2\tan^2\theta + \sin^2\theta - 1$ is equal to

(A). $\frac{-3}{2}$

(B). $\frac{3}{2}$

(C). $\frac{2}{3}$

(D). $\frac{-2}{3}$

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL – THAZHUTHALI

ONE MARK TEST – 3

Time : 30 minutes

X STD – MATHS

Total Marks : 25

Answer all the questions:

25 × 1 = 25

- If $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $C = \{5, 6\}$ and $D = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$, then state which of the following statement is true
 (A). $(A \times C) \subset (B \times D)$ (B). $(B \times D) \subset (A \times C)$ (C). $(A \times B) \subset (A \times D)$ (D). $(D \times A) \subset (B \times A)$
- Let $n(A) = m$ and $n(B) = n$, then the total number of non-empty relations that can be defined from A to B is
 (A). m^n (B). n^m (C). $2^{mn} - 1$ (D). 2^{mn}
- If $f(x) = 2x^2$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{3x}$, then $f \circ g$ is
 (A). $\frac{3}{2x^2}$ (B). $\frac{2}{3x^2}$ (C). $\frac{2}{9x^2}$ (D). $\frac{1}{6x^2}$
- Let f and g be two functions given by $f = \{(0, 1), (2, 0), (3, -4), (4, 2), (5, 7)\}$,
 $g = \{(0, 2), (1, 0), (2, 4), (-4, 2), (7, 0)\}$ then the range of $f \circ g$ is
 (A). $\{0, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ (B). $\{-4, 1, 0, 2, 7\}$ (C). $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ (D). $\{0, 1, 2\}$
- Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{4, 8, 9, 10\}$. A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ given by $f = \{(1, 4), (2, 8), (3, 9), (4, 10)\}$ is a
 (A). Many – one function (B). Identity function (C). One to one function (D). Into function
- Euclid's divisions lemma states that for positive integers a and b , there exists unique integers q and r such that $a = bq + r$, where r must satisfy
 (A). $1 < r < b$ (B). $0 < r < b$ (C). $0 \leq r < b$ (D). $0 < r \leq b$
- The least number that is divisible by all the numbers from 1 to 10 (both inclusive) is
 (A). 2025 (B). 5220 (C). 5025 (D). 2520
- The first term of an arithmetic progression is unity and the common difference is 4. Which of the following will be a term of this A.P.
 (A). 4551 (B). 10091 (C). 7881 (D). 13531
- If $A = 2^{65}$ and $B = 2^{64} + 2^{63} + 2^{62} + \dots + 2^0$ Which of the following is true ?
 (A). B is 2^{64} more than A (B). A and B are equal (C). B is larger than A by 1 (D). A is larger than B by 1
- If the sequence t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots are in A.P., then the Sequence $t_6, t_{12}, t_{18}, \dots$ is
 (A). a Geometric Progression (B). An Arithmetic Progression
 (C). Neither an A.P nor a G.P (D). a constant sequence
- $y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2}$ is not equal to
 (A). $\frac{y^4 + 1}{y^2}$ (B). $(y + \frac{1}{y})^2$ (C). $(y - \frac{1}{y})^2 + 2$ (D). $(y + \frac{1}{y})^2 - 2$
- The values of a and b if $4x^4 - 24x^3 + 76x^2 + ax + b$ is a perfect square
 (A). 100, 120 (B). 10, 12 (C). -120, 100 (D). 12, 10

13. If the roots of the equation $q^2x^2 + p^2x + r^2 = 0$ are the squares of the roots of the equation $qx^2 + px + r = 0$, then q, p, r are in.....
- (A). A.P (B). G.P (C). Both A.P and G.P (D). None of these
14. A system of three linear equations in three Variables is inconsistent if their planes
- (A). intersect only at a point (B). intersect in a line (C). Coincides with each other (D). do not intersect
15. The solution of $(2x - 1)^2 = 9$ is equal to
- (A). -1 (B). 2 (C). $-1, 2$ (D). None of these
16. The perimeters of two similar triangle ΔABC and ΔPQR are 36 cm and 24 cm respectively. If $PQ = 10$ cm, then the length of AB is 22
- (A). $6\frac{2}{3}$ cm (B). $\frac{10\sqrt{6}}{3}$ cm (C). $66\frac{2}{3}$ cm (D). 15 cm
17. In ΔLMN , $\angle L = 60^\circ$, $\angle M = 50^\circ$. If $\Delta LMN \sim \Delta PQR$, then the value of $\angle R$ is
- (A). 40° (B). 70° (C). 30° (D). 110°
18. If in ΔABC , $DE \parallel BC$, $AB = 3.6$ cm, $AC = 2.4$ cm and $AD = 2.1$ cm, then the length of AE is
- (A). 1.4 cm (B). 1.8 cm (C). 1.2 cm (D). 1.05 cm
19. The slope of the line which is perpendicular to line joining the points $(0, 0)$ and $(-8, 8)$ is
- (A). -1 (B). 1 (C). $\frac{1}{3}$ (D). -8
20. Consider four straight line (i). $l_1: 3y = 4x + 5$ (ii). $l_2: 4y = 3x - 1$ (iii). $l_3: 4y + 3x = 7$ (iv). $l_4: 4x + 3y = 2$
Which of the following statement is true ?
- (A). l_1 and l_2 are perpendicular (B). l_1 and l_4 are parallel
(C). l_2 and l_4 are perpendicular (D). l_2 and l_3 are parallel
21. When proving that a quadrilateral is a Parallelogram by using slopes you must find
- (A). The slopes of two sides (B). The slopes of two pair of opposite sides
(C). The length of all sides (D). Both the lengths and slopes of two sides.
22. The straight line given by the equation $x = 11$ is
- (A). parallel to X-axis (B). parallel to Y-axis
(C). Passing through the origin (D). passing through the point $(0, 11)$
23. If A is a point on the Y-axis whose ordinate is 8 and B is a point on the X-axis whose abscissae is 5, then the equation of the line AB is
- (A). $8x + 5y = 40$ (B). $8x - 5y = 40$ (C). $x = 8$ (D). $y = 5$
24. $(1 + \tan\theta + \sec\theta)(1 + \cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta)$ is equal to
- (A). 0 (B). 1 (C). 2 (D). -1
25. If $5x = \sec\theta$ and $\frac{5}{x} = \tan\theta$, then $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ is equal to
- (A). 25 (B). $\frac{1}{25}$ (C). 5 (D). 1

ONE MARK TEST – KEY ANSWER

ONE MARK TEST – 1						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	C	A	A	D	B	D
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	C	B	D	B	D	A
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
C	C	D	A	B	B	D
22	23	24	25			
C	B	B	A			
ONE MARK TEST – 2						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	D	C	C	B	A	C
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	C	C	A	A	C	B
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
B	B	A	B	C	B	C
22	23	24	25			
A	B	D	B			
ONE MARK TEST – 3						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	C	C	D	C	C	D
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
C	D	B	B	C	B	D
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
C	D	B	A	B	C	A
22	23	24	25			
B	A	C	B			