

# QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

## Trigonometry & Mensuration 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

9th Standard

### Maths

Total Marks : 50

#### Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

- 1) if  $\sin 30^\circ = x$  and  $\cos 60^\circ = y$ , then  $x^2 + y^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$     (b) 0    (c)  $\sin 90^\circ$     (d)  $\cos 90^\circ$
- 2) If  $\tan \theta \cot 37^\circ$ , then the value of  $\theta$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $37^\circ$     (b) **53°**    (c)  $90^\circ$     (d)  $1^\circ$
- 3) The value of  $\tan 72^\circ \tan 18^\circ$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 0    (b) **1**    (c)  $18^\circ$     (d)  $72^\circ$
- 4) The value of  $\frac{2\tan 30^\circ}{1-\tan^2 30^\circ}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\cos 60^\circ$     (b)  $\sin 60^\circ$     (c) **tan 60°**    (d)  $\sin 30^\circ$
- 5) If  $2 \sin 2\theta = \sqrt{3}$ , then the value of  $\theta$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $90^\circ$     (b) **30°**    (c)  $45^\circ$     (d)  $60^\circ$
- 6) The value of  $3 \sin 70^\circ \sec 20^\circ + 2 \sin 49^\circ \sec 51^\circ$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 2    (b) 3    (c) **5**    (d) 6
- 7) The value of  $\frac{1-\tan^2 45^\circ}{1+\tan^2 45^\circ}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 2    (b) 1    (c) **0**    (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 8) The value of  $\operatorname{cosec}(70^\circ + \theta) - \sec(20^\circ - \theta) + \tan(65^\circ + \theta) - \cot(25^\circ - \theta)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) **0**    (b) 1    (c) 2    (d) 3
- 9) The value of  $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 0    (b) **1**    (c) 2    (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 10) Given that  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then the value of  $\alpha + \beta$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $0^\circ$     (b) **90°**    (c)  $30^\circ$     (d)  $60^\circ$
- 11) The semi-perimeter of a triangle having sides 15 cm, 20 cm and 25 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 60 cm    (b) 45 cm    (c) **30 cm**    (d) 15 cm
- 12) If the sides of a triangle are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm, then the area is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $3 \text{ cm}^2$     (b) **6 cm}^2**    (c)  $9 \text{ cm}^2$     (d)  $12 \text{ cm}^2$
- 13) The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 30 cm. The area is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $10\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$     (b)  $12\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$     (c)  $15\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$     (d) **25\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2**
- 14) The lateral surface area of a cube of side 12 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $144 \text{ cm}^2$     (b)  $196 \text{ cm}^2$     (c) **576 cm}^2**    (d)  $664 \text{ cm}^2$

15) If the lateral surface area of a cube is  $600 \text{ cm}^2$ , then the total surface area is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $150 \text{ cm}^2$    (b)  $400 \text{ cm}^2$    (c) **900 cm<sup>2</sup>**   (d)  $1350 \text{ cm}^2$

16) The total surface area of a cuboid with dimension  $10 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) **280 cm<sup>2</sup>**   (b)  $300 \text{ cm}^2$    (c)  $360 \text{ cm}^2$    (d)  $600 \text{ cm}^2$

17) If the ratio of the sides of two cubes are 2:3, then ratio of their surface areas will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 4 : 6   (b) **4 : 9**   (c) 6 : 9   (d) 16 : 36

18) The volume of a cuboid is  $660 \text{ cm}^3$  and the area of the base is  $33 \text{ cm}^2$ . Its height is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 10 cm   (b) 12 cm   (c) **20 cm**   (d) 22 cm

19) The capacity of a water tank of dimensions  $10 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 1.5 \text{ m}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 75 litres   (b) 750 litres   (c) 7500 litres   (d) **75000 litres**

20) The number of bricks each measuring  $50 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm}$  that will be required to build a wall whose dimensions are  $5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) **1000**   (b) 2000   (c) 3000   (d) 5000

21) The value of  $\frac{\tan 15^\circ}{\cot 75^\circ}$  is  
(a)  $\cos 90^\circ$    (b)  $\sin 30^\circ$    (c) **tan 45<sup>0</sup>**   (d)  $\cos 30^\circ$

22) if  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\alpha$  is a acute, then  $(3 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos^3 \alpha)$  is equal to  
(a) 0   (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$    (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$    (d) -1

23) The value of  $2\tan 30^\circ \tan 60^\circ$  is  
(a) 1   (b) **2**   (c)  $2\sqrt{3}$    (d) 6

24) If  $\cos A = \frac{3}{5}$ , then the value of  $\tan A$  is  
(a)  $\frac{4}{5}$    (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$    (c)  $\frac{5}{3}$    (d)  **$\frac{4}{3}$**

25) The value of  $\frac{\sin 29^\circ 31'}{\cos 60^\circ 29'}$  is  
(a) 0   (b) 2   (c) **1**   (d) -1

26) The value of  $\cos 90^\circ \sin 90^\circ + \cos 90^\circ \sin 90^\circ$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) -1   (b) 1   (c) **0**   (d) -2

27) If  $\sin 65^\circ = \cos x$  then the value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a)  $65^\circ$    (b)  $35^\circ$    (c)  **$25^\circ$**    (d)  $90^\circ$

28) If  $\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{17}{8}$  then  $\cos x$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(a)  $\frac{17}{8}$    (b)  **$\frac{15}{17}$**    (c)  $\frac{8}{17}$    (d) 1

29) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$  then the value of  $\theta$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a)  $\frac{3}{5}$    (b)  **$\frac{4}{3}$**    (c)  $\frac{5}{4}$    (d)  $\frac{5}{3}$

30) The value of  $\frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ}$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a)  **$\frac{1}{2}$**    (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$    (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$    (d) 1

31) If  $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$  then the value of  $\theta$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a)  **$0^\circ$**    (b)  $30^\circ$    (c)  $45^\circ$    (d)  $60^\circ$

32) If  $A = 30^\circ$  then the value of  $1 - 2 \sin^2 A$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$     (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$     (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$     (d) 1

33) If  $\cos 2A = \sin 48^\circ$  then the possible value of A is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $24^\circ$     (b)  $42^\circ$     (c) **21°**    (d)  $12^\circ$

34) Given  $\sin x^\circ = \cos 50^\circ$ ,  $\cos x^\circ$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) **sin 50°**    (b)  $\sin 40^\circ$     (c)  $\cos 40^\circ$     (d)  $\cos 50^\circ$

35) The value of  $\sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$     (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$     (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$     (d) **1**

36) If x is an acute angle and  $\cos x = \sin 39^\circ$  then x \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $39^\circ$     (b) **51°**    (c)  $141^\circ$     (d)  $78^\circ$

37) If  $\sin x = \cos 48^\circ$  then x is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) **42°**    (b)  $24^\circ$     (c)  $48^\circ$     (d)  $84^\circ$

38) The value of  $\frac{\operatorname{cosec} f A}{\sec A}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\tan A$     (b) **cot a**    (c)  $\cos A$     (d)  $\sin A$

39) A kite flying at a height of 100 m from the ground is attached to a string inclined at  $60^\circ$  to the horizontal, then length of the string is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$  m    (b)  $100\sqrt{3}$     (c)  $200\sqrt{3}$  m    (d)  **$\frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}$  m**

40) The value of  $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1    (b) **0**    (c) -1    (d)  $\sqrt{2}$

41) The value of  $(1 + \sin 45^\circ)(1 - \sin 45^\circ)$  = \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$     (b)  $\sqrt{2}$     (c) 2    (d)  **$\frac{1}{2}$**

42) The value of  $\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}(1 + \cos 60^\circ)$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  **$\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$**     (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2}$     (c)  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}$     (d)  $1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

43) The value of  $(\tan 7^\circ)(\tan 23^\circ)(\tan 60^\circ)(\tan 67^\circ)(\tan 83^\circ)$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 0    (b) 7    (c) 1    (d)  **$\sqrt{3}$**

44) Using trigonometric tables the value of  $\sin 72^\circ 32'$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 0.9537    (b) **0.9539**    (c) 1.9539    (d) -1.9539

45) Using trigonometric tables  $\tan(\tan(51^\circ 15')) + \cot(25^\circ 18')$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1.2460    (b) 0.1246    (c) 2.1155    (d) **3.3615**

46) The area of a triangle whose sides are a, b and c is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  sq. units    (b)  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  sq. units    (c)  $\sqrt{s(s \times a)(s \times b)(s \times c)}$  sq. units  
**(d)  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$  sq. units**

47) A solid having six equal square faces is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) **cube**    (b) cuboid    (c) square    (d) rectangle

48) 1 litre = \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $10 \text{ cm}^3$     (b)  $100 \text{ cm}^3$     (c)  **$1000 \text{ cm}^3$**     (d) 1000 litres

49) Find the cost for filling a pit of dimensions  $5\text{m} \times 2\text{m} \times 1\text{ m}$  with soil if the rate of filling is Rs. 270 per cu.m \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Rs. 10    (b) Rs. 270    (c) **Rs. 2700**    (d) Rs. 27000

50) The product of the perimeter of the base and the height is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) **LSA of cuboid**    (b) TSA of cuboid    (c) volume of cuboid    (d) None of these