## GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

## FIRST TERM EXAMINATION MODEL PAPER (2022-2023)

STD: X	MARKS
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS-LEVEL 2 (ENGLISH)	TIME: 1

MARKS: 40 TIME: 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

## Instructions:

1. Each question is provided with <u>four</u> alternatives. Choose the correct alternative.

2. Each question carries <u>one</u> mark. There is no negative marking for incorrect choice.

			· · · ·					
1.	The product of zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2 - 5x + 7$ is							
	(A) $\frac{-5}{2}$	(B) $\frac{-7}{2}$		(C) $\frac{5}{2}$		(D) $\frac{7}{2}$		
2.	The prime factorisation of 504 is							
	-	(B) $2^3 \times 3^2 \times$	7	(C) $2^3 \times 3 \times$	7²	(D) 2 <sup>2</sup> ×	$3^2 \times 7^2$	
3.	If tan $(A + 40)^{\circ}$ = cot 32°, where A is an acute angle, then the value of A is							
	(A) 18°	(B) 50°	-	(C) 58°		(D) 72°		
4.	The solution of the pair of linear equations $4x + y = 7$ and $x - y = 3$ is							
	(A) <i>x</i> = - 2, y = - 1	• •		(C) <i>x</i> = 2, y =		(D) <i>x</i> =	2, y = 1	
5.	From an external point Q, the length of the tangent to a circle is 15 cm. If the radius of the circle is 8 cm, then the distance of Q from the centre is					us of the circle is 8 cm,		
	(A) $\sqrt{23}$ cm	(B) 7 cm		(C) 17 cm		(D) √16	<u>1</u> cm	
6.	The quadratic poly	nomial having the	sum and pro	oduct of its ze	eroes as -2	and -5 res	spectively is	
		(B) y <sup>2</sup> - 2y - 5	-	(C) y <sup>2</sup> - 2y +		(D) y <sup>2</sup> +	-	
7	The distance betwe	een the points P(1	, 4) and Q(4,	0) is				
		(B) 3 units		(C) 5 units		(D) 25 u	nits	
8	The equation whic	h has (2, -3) as one	e of its soluti	on is				
_		(B) $3x + 2y =$		(C) $5x + y =$	9	(D) <i>x</i> + 2	y = - 4	
9	A	In figure, ∆ABC is	right angled	at B. If AB =	10 cm, the	n the leng	th of BC is	
		(A) $\frac{20\sqrt{3}}{3}$ cm				-		
10	A die is thrown ond	ce. The probability	of getting a	n odd prime	number is			
	(A) $\frac{1}{6}$	(B) $\frac{1}{3}$	0 0	$(C)\frac{1}{2}$		(D) $\frac{2}{3}$		
	6	(-) 3		2		(-73		
11	The value of 'k' for solutions is	which the pair of	linear equat	ions $2x + 3y$	= 4 and $4x$	- ky = 8 ha	as infinitely many	
	(A) -6	(B) $\frac{-8}{3}$		(C) $\frac{8}{3}$		(D) 6		
12	The degree of the p	nolynomial (2n <sup>2</sup> - 1	$5(3 - 4n^3)$ is					
12	(A) 2	(B) 3	5) (5 ip / is	(C) 5		(D) 6		
13.								
	lengths of the parallel sides of the trapezium are 10 cm and 20 cm, then the area of the shaded region is $(Take \pi = 22/7)$							
		(A) 56 cm <sup>2</sup>	(B) 188		(C) 266 d	-	(D) 364 cm <sup>2</sup>	
14.	If cos A = $\frac{3}{5}$ , then se		( , ====		,			
	(A) $\frac{4}{5}$	0		(C) $\frac{5}{3}$		(D) <sup>25</sup> / <sub>9</sub>		
	<sup>(1)</sup> 5	(B) $\frac{9}{25}$		(C) 3		( <sup>1</sup> ) <sub>9</sub>		

4 -		1400 :		
15	The HCF of 84 an (A) 4	d 108 is (B) 12	(C) 756	(D) 9072
16	The area of ∆ABC (A) 6 sq. units	C with vertices A(-4, 2), B (B) 12 sq. units	(2, 2) and C(0, -4) is (C) 18 sq. units	(D) 20 sq. units
17			$(x + 1)$ gives $(x^2 - 2)$ as the qu - 5 (C) $x^3 - x^2 - x + 2$	Notient and 5 as the remainder is (D) $x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 6$
18	The simplified for (A) sin <sup>2</sup> A	rm of $\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A}$ is (B) $\cos^2 A$	(C) cos A	(D) sin A
19		point T, TP and TQ are t circle and ∠POQ = 130° (B) 50°		ircle at P and Q respectively. If O is (D) 130°
20	The pair of linear (A) intersecting li		and $3x - 6y = 5$ represents (C) coincident lines	(D) skew lines
21	The probability o (A) $\frac{1}{52}$	f getting a red king from (B) $\frac{1}{26}$	a well shuffled deck of 52 p (C) $\frac{3}{26}$	laying cards is (D) $\frac{3}{13}$
22	If ∆ ABC is right a (A) 0	ngled at C, then the valu (B) 1	ue of cosec (A + B) is (C) 2	(D) not defined
23	and inner circles		nd 15 cm. Therefore, the are $(C)~35\pi~cm^2$	ea of the region between the outer (D) 5 $\pi$ cm <sup>2</sup>
24	The rational num (A) $\frac{8}{15}$	ber having a terminating (B) $\frac{5}{7}$	g decimal expansion is (C) $\frac{23}{20}$	(D) $\frac{19}{12}$
25	If the point $P(x, y)$ (A)3x = 2y	() is equidistant from A( (B) $x = 5y$	5, 1) and B(-1, 5), then (C) 2 <i>x</i> = 3y	(D) $2x = y$
26	The area covered (A) $2\pi$	by the minute hand of (B) $6\pi$	a clock of length 6 cm in 20 r (C) $10\pi$	minutes is (D) $12\pi$
27	If (-1, 3) is the sol (A) -2	ution of the equation 3 (B) -4	x - ky = 9, then the value of (C) 2	k is (D) 4
28	The length of the (A) 1.8 cm	longest chord of a circle (B) 2.7 cm	e of radius 5.4 cm is (C) 5.4 cm	(D) 10.8 cm
29	If the product of (A) 14	two numbers is 756 and (B) 21	their HCF is 6, then their LC (C) 108	M is (D) 126
30	of getting a ball v	which is not yellow is		yellow balls, then the probability $(2)$ $(2)$ $(3)$
31	(A) $\frac{2}{5}$	(B) $\frac{3}{5}$	(C) $\frac{3}{4}$ n sin <sup>2</sup> 20° + sin <sup>2</sup> 70° - cosec <sup>2</sup> 45	(D) $\frac{13}{20}$
	(A) -1	(B) O	(C) ½	(D) 1
32	If 5 <i>x</i> + 7y = 15 an (A) -2	id 7 <i>x</i> + 5y = 21, then the (B) -3	value of $x$ + y is (C) 2	(D) 3

33	The y-coordinate of the point which divides the line segment joining the points P(6, 4) and Q(2, -8) in the ratio 1 : 3 internally is					
	(A) -5	(B) 1	(C) 3	(D) 5		
34	On dividing the polynomial $(x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12)$ by $(x - 2)$ , the quotient is					
	(A) $x^2 + x - 6$	(B) $x^2 + 5x - 6$	(C) :	$x^2 + 5 x + 6$	(D) $x^2 + x + 6$	
35 In a circle of radius 7 cm, if an arc subtends an angle of 90° at the centre, the					-	
	is			(Take $\pi$	$=\frac{22}{7}$ )	
	(A) 11 cm	(B) 22 cm	(C) :	38.5 cm	(D) 77 cm	
36	The pair of linear e other than	e pair of linear equations $kx + 6y = 7$ and $2x - 3y = 8$ has a unique solution for all the values the the transmission of transmission				
	(A) k = -4	(B) k = -9	(C) k	= 4	(D) k = 9	
37	If A(1, 1), B(-1, 2), C(2, 5) and D(a, 4) are the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD, then the value of 'a' is					
	(A) -4	(B) -3	(C) 3		D) 4	
38	8 Which of the following real numbers is irrational?					
	(A) √49	(B) 2 + √6	(C) <sub>1</sub>	$\sqrt{3} \times 4\sqrt{3}$	(D) (5 - √7)(5 + √7)	
39	If tan $3\theta$ = sin45° c	cos 45° + sin 30°, then t	the value of $\theta$ is			
	(A) 15°	(B) 20°	(C) 30	)°	(D) 45°	
40	40 The area of a circle that can be inscribed in a square of side 8 cm is					
		(A) $4\pi$ cm <sup>2</sup>	(B) 8π cm²	(C) 16π cm²	(D) 64π cm²	
	← 8 cm →					