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MATHEMATICS

Chapter 11 : Trigonometry

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Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec Shift-2
11:45 AM - 12:45 PM

1. What will be the value of $\frac{\sin 30^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 60^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 60^\circ}$?
- A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 B. $\sqrt{3}$
 C. 1
 D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Trigonometry

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Tier-1

1 Dec Shift-2
11:45 AM - 12:45 PM

2. The value of $(\sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ)$ is equal to:
- A. $-\cos 30^\circ$
 - B. $-\sin 30^\circ$
 - C. $\cos 30^\circ$
 - D. $\sin 30^\circ$

Trigonometry

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Tier-1

1 Dec Shift-2
11:45 AM - 12:45 PM

3. What is $\sin\alpha - \sin\beta$?
- A. $2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$
- B. $2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$
- C. $2\cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}$
- D. $2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec
Shift-3 2:30 PM - 3:30
PM

4. The value of $\frac{2\tan 60^\circ}{1+\tan^2 60^\circ}$ is:
- A. $\cos 60^\circ$
 - B. $\tan 60^\circ$
 - C. $\sin 60^\circ$
 - D. $\sin 30^\circ$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec
Shift-3 2:30 PM - 3:30
PM

5. What is the value of $\tan 240^\circ$?
- A. $\sqrt{2}$
 - B. $(-)\sqrt{3}$
 - C. $\sqrt{3}$
 - D. 3

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec
Shift-3 2:30 PM - 3:30
PM

6. If $\tan \theta + \sec \theta = 7$, θ being acute, then the value of $5 \sin \theta$ is:

- A. $\frac{25}{24}$
- B. $\frac{24}{25}$
- C. $\frac{1}{24}$
- D. $\frac{24}{5}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec Shift-4
5:15 PM - 6:15 PM

7. $16\cos^3\frac{\pi}{6} - 12\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- A. 0
 - B. 2
 - C. 1
 - D. -1

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec Shift-4
5:15 PM - 6:15 PM

8. If $\cos A = \frac{9}{41}$, find $\cot A$.
- A. $\frac{9}{40}$
 - B. $\frac{41}{40}$
 - C. $\frac{40}{9}$
 - D. $\frac{9}{41}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

1 Dec Shift-4
5:15 PM - 6:15 PM

9. If $\tan^2\theta = 1 - a^2$, then the value of $\sec \theta + \tan^3\theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ is:
- A. $(2 - a)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 - B. $(a^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 - C. $(2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 - D. $a^{\frac{3}{2}}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022 Shift-1
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

10. If $\cot x - \tan x = 3/2$, then what will be the value of $\cot x + \tan x$?
- A. 3
 - B. 2
 - C. $5/2$
 - D. $7/2$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022 Shift-1
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

11. If $\sec^2 A + \tan^2 A = \frac{4}{17}$, then $\sec^4 A - \tan^4 A$ is equal to:

- A. $\frac{13}{17}$
- B. $\frac{4}{13}$
- C. $\frac{4}{17}$
- D. $\frac{5}{17}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022 Shift-1
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

12. If $\sin (A + B) = \cos (A + B)$, what is the value of $\tan A$?

- A. $\frac{1 - \tan B}{1 + \tan B}$
- B. $\frac{1 + \tan B}{1 + \tan B}$
- C. $\frac{1 - \tan B}{1 + \sec B}$
- D. $\frac{1 - \sec B}{1 - \operatorname{cosec} B}$
 $\frac{1 - \operatorname{cosec} B}{1 + \operatorname{cosec} B}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-2 (11:45 AM -
12:45 PM)

13. In ΔABC , right-angled at B, $AB = 7$ cm and $AC - BC = 1$ cm. Find the value of $\sin C$

- A. $\frac{3}{7}$
- B. $\frac{12}{13}$
- C. $\frac{3}{25}$
- D. $\frac{7}{25}$

Trigonometry

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Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-2 (11:45 AM -
12:45 PM)

14. If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{5} \sin(90 - \theta)$, find the value of $\cot \theta$.

- A. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{5}$
- B. $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{3}$
- D. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-2 (11:45 AM -
12:45 PM)

15. If $\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A = \frac{1}{4}$, then the value of $\tan A$ is:

- A. $\frac{8}{15}$
- B. $\frac{8}{17}$
- C. $\frac{15}{17}$
- D. $\frac{17}{15}$

Trigonometry

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Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-3 (2:30 PM -
3:30 PM)

16. The value of $\cot 15^\circ \cot 25^\circ \cot 45^\circ \cot 75^\circ \cot 65^\circ$ is:
- A. 1
 - B. $\sqrt{3}$
 - C. 1
 - D. $\sqrt{2}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-3 (2:30 PM -
3:30 PM)

17. In triangle PQR, right angled at Q, if $\cot P = \sqrt{3}$, then the value of $\sin P$ is:

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

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-4 (5:15 PM -
6:15 PM)

18. If $\tan A + \cot A = 2$, then the value of $2(\tan^2 A + \cot^2 A)$ is:
- A. 1
 - B. 4
 - C. 2
 - D. 3

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-4 (5:15 PM -
6:15 PM)

19. If $\frac{(1-\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{5}$, then what will be the value of $\frac{(1+\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$?
- A. 5
 - B. $\frac{2}{5}$
 - C. $\frac{4}{5}$
 - D. $\frac{1}{5}$

Trigonometry

SSC CGL
Tier-1

2 Dec, 2022
Shift-4 (5:15 PM -
6:15 PM)

20. If $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$ and $\sin B = \frac{15}{17}$, what is the value of $\sin (A - B)$?

- A. $-\frac{32}{45}$
- B. $-\frac{13}{85}$
- C. $\frac{13}{85}$
- D. $\frac{32}{45}$