ICSE Class 10 Maths

MCQ – Arithmetic Progression (Part-1) Chapter – 10

For Board Exam, Semester–1, November 2021

SECTION A

Q1. In an Arithmetic Progression second term onward is obtained by …… same number in preceding term.

a) Adding b) Subtracting

c) a & b Both d) None of These

Q2. If Constant c is subtracted from each terms of an A.P having Common Difference d then resulting A.P will have Common difference

a) d b) d - c

c) d + c d) None of These

Q3. If Constant c is added from each terms of an A.P having Common Difference d then resulting A.P will have Common difference

a) d b) d - c

c) d + c d) None of These

Q4. If Non Zero Constant c is multiplied from each terms of an A.P having Common Difference d then resulting progression will be

a) Not an A.P b) An A.P with common Difference c × d

c) An A.P with common Difference d ÷ c d) An A.P with common Difference d

Q5. If Non Zero Constant c is divide from each terms of an A.P having Common Difference d then resulting progression will be

a) Not an A.P b) An A.P with common Difference c × d

c) An A.P with common Difference d ÷ c d) An A.P with common Difference d

Q6. The Arithmetic progression does not have the terminology

a) First term b) common ratio

c) Common Difference d) n^{th} term

Q7. The n^{th} term of an A.P having first term "a" & common Difference "d" is

a) a + (n + 1)d

b) a + (n - 1)d

c) ad + (n - 1)

d) $\frac{n}{2}$ [2a + (n - 1)d]

Q8. If T_n & T_{n+1} are the n^{th} & $n+1^{th}$ terms of an A.P, then the Common difference is

a) $T_{n+1} - T_n$

b) $T_n + T_{n+1}$

c) $a + T_n - T_{n+1}$

d) None of These

Q9. The Last term "l" of a Finite A.P having n terms with first term "a" & common Difference "d" is

a) l = a + (n - 1) d

b) l = a + (n + 1) d

c) l = ad + (n - 1) a

d) l = $\frac{n}{2}$ [2a + (n - 1) d]

Q10. In a Finite A.P having n terms with common Difference "d" and last term "l" then r^{th} term from last is

a) l + (r - 1) d

b) l - (r - 1) d

c) l + (r - 1)d

d) None of These

Q11. In a Finite A.P having n terms r^{th} term from last may be written as

a) $(n - r + 1)^{th}$ term from beginning

b) $(n - r - 1)^{th}$ term from beginning

c) $(n + r - 1)^{th}$ term from beginning

d) None of These

Q12. In a Finite A.P having n terms with common Difference "d" and first term "a" then r^{th} term from last is

a) a + (n - r) d

b) a + (n - r + 1) d

c) a + (n - r - 1) d

d) None of these

Q13. The missing term of an A.P a – 5d, a – 3d, a – d, ……., a + 3d, a + 5d

a) a +2d

b) a + d

c) a

d) None of these

Q14. The list of number 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 is

a) Not an A.P

b) An A.P with a=3, d=6

c) An A.P with a = 3 & d = 0

d) An A.P with a = 3 & d = 3

Q15. The List of number -12, -9, -6, -3, 0, 3 is

a) Not an A.P

b) An A.P with d= -3

c) An A.P with d = 0

d) An A.P with d = 3

Q16. The Sum of n terms of an A.P having first term a & last term l is

a) $\frac{n}{2}$ [2a + (n – 1) l]

b) $\frac{n}{2}$ [a + l]

c) $\frac{n}{2}$ [2a - (n – 1) l]

d) $\frac{n}{2}$ [a - l]

Q17. If k, 2k-1 and 2k+1 are the three consecutive term of an A.P, then the value of k is

a) 1

b) 4

c) 2

d) 3

Section B

Q18. How many 3 digit natural number are divisible by 7?

a) 126

b) 129

c) 130

d) 128

Q19. Find the cost of digging 21 meter well, if it cost Rs 125 for the first meter and then increase by Rs 65 for every subsequent meter.

a) Rs.16275

b) Rs.1425

c) Rs.16360

d) Rs.1420

Q20. If the 6^{th} term of an A.P is 19 and the 16^{th} term is 15 more than the 11^{th} term then First term a & common difference d are respectively

a) 3 & 4

b) 3 & 3

c) 4 & 4

d) 4 & 3

Q21. The Middle term of the A.P 213, 205, 197, … 37 is

a) 23^{rd} term

b) 33^{th} term

c) 24^{th} term

d) 12^{th} term

Q22. The 7^{th} term from the end of an A.P 7, 10, 13, … 184 is

a) 163

b) 166

c) 169

d) 172

Q23. If the sum of First 5 terms and 6 terms of an A.P are 135 and 192 respectively then 6^{th} term of A.P will be

a) 19 b) 47

c) 57 d) 67

Q24. The Sum of the first n term of an A.P is $3n^2 + 4n$, then the 8^{th} term is

a) 49 b) 41

c) 47 d) 42

Q25. The Sum of the natural number between 101 & 999 which are divisible by both 2 & 5 is

a) 59400 b) 48950

c) 48840 d) None of these

Q26. If $\frac{1}{3q}$, $\frac{1-6q}{3q}$, $\frac{1-12q}{3q}$ are the three consecutive term of an A.P, then the common difference is

a) -2 b) 2

c) $\frac{2-6q}{3q}$ d) -2q