

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

PRACTICE PAPER (MID TERM)

(2025-26)

Class – XI

Mathematics (Code: 041)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

1. This Question paper contains - **five sections A,B,C,D,E**. Each section is compulsory. However, there are internal choices in some questions.
2. **Section A** has 18 **MCQ's and 02 Assertion-Reason** based questions of 1 mark each.(20 Marks)
3. **Section B** has 5 **Very Short Answer (VSA)-type** questions of 2 marks each.(10 Marks)
4. **Section C** has 6 **Short Answer (SA)-type** questions of 3 marks each.(18 Marks)
5. **Section D** has 4 **Long Answer (LA)-type** questions of 5 marks each.(20 Marks)
6. **Section E** has 3 **Source based/Case based/passage based/integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub parts.**(12 Marks)

	Section – A						
	Question Number 1-18 are of MCQ type question one mark each.						
Q. No.	Question		Marks				
1.	If there are 4 elements in set A , then proper subsets it can have is: <table><tr><td>(a) 16</td><td>(b) 15</td></tr><tr><td>(c) 17</td><td>(d) 18</td></tr></table>		(a) 16	(b) 15	(c) 17	(d) 18	1
(a) 16	(b) 15						
(c) 17	(d) 18						
2	If $A=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$, $B=\{3,4,5,6,7\}$ and $C=A-B$, then which of the following is true? <table><tr><td>(a) $C=\{1,2\}$</td><td>(b) $C=\{1,2,6,7\}$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $C=\{3,4,5\}$</td><td>(d) $C=\{6,7\}$</td></tr></table>		(a) $C=\{1,2\}$	(b) $C=\{1,2,6,7\}$	(c) $C=\{3,4,5\}$	(d) $C=\{6,7\}$	1
(a) $C=\{1,2\}$	(b) $C=\{1,2,6,7\}$						
(c) $C=\{3,4,5\}$	(d) $C=\{6,7\}$						

3	<p>Let $X = \{x : x \text{ is an integer and } x^2 < 10\}$ which of the following correctly list all the elements of set X?</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$</td><td>(b) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $\{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3\}$</td><td>(d) $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$</td></tr></table>	(a) $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	(b) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$	(c) $\{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3\}$	(d) $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$	1
(a) $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$	(b) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$					
(c) $\{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3\}$	(d) $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$					
4	<p>Let R be the set of points inside a rectangle of sides a and b ($a, b > 0$) with two sides along the positive direction of x- axis and y-axis. Then</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$</td><td>(b) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x < a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 < y < b\}$</td><td>(d) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b\}$</td></tr></table>	(a) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$	(b) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x < a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$	(c) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 < y < b\}$	(d) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b\}$	1
(a) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$	(b) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x < a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$					
(c) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 < y < b\}$	(d) $R = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b\}$					
5	<p>Let $n(A) = m$ and $n(B) = n$ then number of non empty relations that can be defined from A to B is :</p> <table><tr><td>(a) m^n</td><td>(b) $n^m - 1$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $mn - 1$</td><td>(d) $2^{mn} - 1$</td></tr></table>	(a) m^n	(b) $n^m - 1$	(c) $mn - 1$	(d) $2^{mn} - 1$	1
(a) m^n	(b) $n^m - 1$					
(c) $mn - 1$	(d) $2^{mn} - 1$					
6	<p>Which of the following relation is not a function ?</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $\{(1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)\}$</td><td>(b) $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$</td><td>(d) $\{(1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 5)\}$</td></tr></table>	(a) $\{(1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)\}$	(b) $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$	(c) $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$	(d) $\{(1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 5)\}$	1
(a) $\{(1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)\}$	(b) $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$					
(c) $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$	(d) $\{(1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 5)\}$					
7	<p>Domain of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ($a > 0$) is :</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $(-a, a)$</td><td>(b) $[-a, a]$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $[0, a]$</td><td>(d) $(-a, 0]$</td></tr></table>	(a) $(-a, a)$	(b) $[-a, a]$	(c) $[0, a]$	(d) $(-a, 0]$	1
(a) $(-a, a)$	(b) $[-a, a]$					
(c) $[0, a]$	(d) $(-a, 0]$					
8	<p>If $f(x) = \frac{9}{5}x + 32$, the value of $f(-10)$ is :</p> <table><tr><td>(a) 15</td><td>(b) 14</td></tr><tr><td>(c) -15</td><td>(d) -14</td></tr></table>	(a) 15	(b) 14	(c) -15	(d) -14	1
(a) 15	(b) 14					
(c) -15	(d) -14					

9	<p>If $[.]$ denote the greatest integer function , then which of the following statement is true ?</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $[x]=x$ for all real x</td><td>(b) $[x]=x$, only when x is an integer</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $[x]=x+1$, if x is not an integer</td><td>(d) $[x]=x-1$, if x is an integer</td></tr></table>	(a) $[x]=x$ for all real x	(b) $[x]=x$, only when x is an integer	(c) $[x]=x+1$, if x is not an integer	(d) $[x]=x-1$, if x is an integer	1
(a) $[x]=x$ for all real x	(b) $[x]=x$, only when x is an integer					
(c) $[x]=x+1$, if x is not an integer	(d) $[x]=x-1$, if x is an integer					
10	<p>If $i+i^2+i^3+.....+i^{2025}=a+ib$, then $(a-b) =$</p> <table><tr><td>(a) -1</td><td>(b) 0</td></tr><tr><td>(c) 1</td><td>(d) 2</td></tr></table>	(a) -1	(b) 0	(c) 1	(d) 2	1
(a) -1	(b) 0					
(c) 1	(d) 2					
11	<p>Which of the following complex number is equal to $Z=i^{1+2+3+.....+2025}$</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $1+0i$</td><td>(b) $-1+0i$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $0-i$</td><td>(d) $0+i$</td></tr></table>	(a) $1+0i$	(b) $-1+0i$	(c) $0-i$	(d) $0+i$	1
(a) $1+0i$	(b) $-1+0i$					
(c) $0-i$	(d) $0+i$					
12	<p>If $f(z)=\frac{7-z}{1-z^2}$, where $z=1+2i$, then $f(z)$ is :</p> <table><tr><td>(a) $\frac{ z }{2}$</td><td>(b) z</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $2 z$</td><td>(d) None of these</td></tr></table>	(a) $\frac{ z }{2}$	(b) $ z $	(c) $2 z $	(d) None of these	1
(a) $\frac{ z }{2}$	(b) $ z $					
(c) $2 z $	(d) None of these					
13	<p>Which of the following complex number is <u>not</u> purely imaginary ?</p> <table><tr><td>(a) i^{2025}</td><td>(b) i^{-2025}</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $(1+i)^4$</td><td>(d) $(1+i)^2$</td></tr></table>	(a) i^{2025}	(b) i^{-2025}	(c) $(1+i)^4$	(d) $(1+i)^2$	1
(a) i^{2025}	(b) i^{-2025}					
(c) $(1+i)^4$	(d) $(1+i)^2$					

14	$3 \cos 15^{\circ} - 4 \cos^3 15^{\circ} =$ <table><tr><td>(a) -1</td><td>(b) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$</td><td>(d) 1</td></tr></table>	(a) -1	(b) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$	(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	(d) 1	1
(a) -1	(b) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$					
(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	(d) 1					
15	Maximum value of $\sin x . \cos x$. Is : <table><tr><td>(a) 1</td><td>(b) 2</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $\sqrt{2}$</td><td>(d) $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table>	(a) 1	(b) 2	(c) $\sqrt{2}$	(d) $\frac{1}{2}$	1
(a) 1	(b) 2					
(c) $\sqrt{2}$	(d) $\frac{1}{2}$					
16	If $A=2B$ then $\frac{2 \tan B}{1+\tan ^2 B} \cdot \sin A =$ <table><tr><td>(a) $\tan 2 A$</td><td>(b) $\sin 2 A$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $\cos 2 A$</td><td>(d) 0</td></tr></table>	(a) $\tan 2 A$	(b) $\sin 2 A$	(c) $\cos 2 A$	(d) 0	1
(a) $\tan 2 A$	(b) $\sin 2 A$					
(c) $\cos 2 A$	(d) 0					
17	$\sin \left(\frac{4 \pi}{6}\right)+\cos \left(\frac{5 \pi}{3}\right)=$ <table><tr><td>(a) -1</td><td>(b) 0.25</td></tr><tr><td>(c) 1</td><td>(d) 0</td></tr></table>	(a) -1	(b) 0.25	(c) 1	(d) 0	1
(a) -1	(b) 0.25					
(c) 1	(d) 0					
18	If $f(x)=p(x)+q$, where p and q are integers , $f(-1)=5$, and $f(3)=3$ then p and q are equals to : <table><tr><td>(a) $p=-3, q=-1$</td><td>(b) $p=2, q=-3$</td></tr><tr><td>(c) $p=0, q=-2$</td><td>(d) $p=2, q=3$</td></tr></table>	(a) $p=-3, q=-1$	(b) $p=2, q=-3$	(c) $p=0, q=-2$	(d) $p=2, q=3$	1
(a) $p=-3, q=-1$	(b) $p=2, q=-3$					
(c) $p=0, q=-2$	(d) $p=2, q=3$					

	<p align="center">(ASSERTION-REASONING BASED QUESTIONS)</p> <p>In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p>	
19	<p>Assertion (A) : The inequality $-4x+3 \geq 7$ is equivalent to $x \leq -1$</p> <p>Reason (R) : When we divide or multiply an inequality by a negative number , the inequality sign reverses .</p>	1
20	<p>Assertion (A) : If $\sin a + \sin b + \sin c = -3$ then $\cos a + \cos b + \cos c = 0$</p> <p>Reason (R) : The sine of any real angle lies from -1 to 1</p>	1
	<p><u>Section B</u></p> <p>This Section contains 5 Very Short Answer (VSA)-type questions of 2 marks each.</p>	
21	<p>For any two sets A and B prove that $(A \cap B) \cup (A - B) = A$</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>If $A = \{x : x \in N\}$ $B = \{x : x = 2n, n \in N\}$ $C = \{x : x = 2n - 1, n \in N\}$ $D = \{x : x \text{ is a prime natural number}\}$ Find (a) $(A \cap B)$ (b) $(B \cap C)$</p>	2
22	<p>Evaluate $(1+i)^4 + (1-i)^4$</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>If $x+iy = \frac{a+ib}{a-ib}$ Prove that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$</p>	2
23	<p>Prove that $\tan(60^\circ + \theta) \cdot \tan(60^\circ - \theta) = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta + 1}{2 \cos 2\theta - 1}$</p>	2
24	<p>Prove that $\sin(n+1)x \cdot \sin(n+2)x + \cos(n+1)x \cdot \cos(n+2)x = \cos x$</p>	2
25	<p>Prove that $1x1! + 2x2! + 3x3! + \dots + nxn! = (n+1)! - 1$</p>	2
	<p><u>Section C</u></p> <p>This section contains Six Short Answer (SA)-type questions of 3 marks each.</p>	
26	<p>If $A = \{3, 6, 12, 15, 18, 21\}$, $B = \{4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ $C = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16\}$ and $D = \{5, 10, 15, 20\}$ Find (a) $A - B$ (b) $B - C$ (c) $B - D$</p>	3
27	<p>Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\}$. Define a relation R from A to A by $R = \{(a, b) : a - 2b = 0, a, b \in A\}$ Depict the relation using roaster form . Write domain and range of the relation.</p>	3

28	<p>If $\cot x = \frac{5}{12}$, x lies in the second quadrant. Find the values of other five trigonometric functions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Show that $\left(\frac{1+\sin \theta}{1-\sin \theta}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$</p>	3
29	<p>If $a+ib = \frac{x^2+1}{2x^2+1}$ prove that $a^2+b^2 = \frac{(x^2+1)^2}{(2x^2+1)^2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Find the conjugate of $\frac{(3-2i)(2+3i)}{(1+2i)(2-i)}$</p>	3
30	Solve for real x : $\frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{(3x-2)}{4} - \frac{(2-x)}{5}$	3
31	In how many ways 7 positive and 5 negative signs can be arranged in a row so that no two negative signs occur together?	3
SECTION D This section contains four Long Answer (LA)-type questions of 5 marks each.		
32	<p>Find domain and range of real function $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 16}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Find the domain and range of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$</p>	5
33	<p>Prove that $\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If $\frac{\cos(A-B)}{\cos(A+B)} + \frac{\cos(C+D)}{\cos(C-D)} = 0$, Prove that $\tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C \cdot \tan D = -1$</p>	5
34	Three balls are drawn from a bag containing 5 Red, 4 White, and 3 Black balls. Find the number of ways in which this can be done if at least 2 balls are Red.	5
35	If $(x+iy)^3 = u+iv$ then show that $\frac{u}{x} + \frac{v}{y} = 4(x^2 - y^2)$	5
SECTION E Source based/Case based/passage based/integrated units of assessment Questions		
36	<p>A college is organizing a project fair and needs to form 5-member teams from a pool of 8 boys and 5 girls. The project fair has different segments, and each segment has specific team formation rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation Segment: The team must consist of at least 2 boys and 2 girls. Technology Segment: The team must have exactly 3 boys. Sustainability Segment: The team must have at least 3 girls. 	



Based on the information given above answer any four questions :

1. How many ways can a team of 5-member be formed for **Innovation Segment** with at least 2 boys and 2 girls?
2. How many ways can a team of 5-member be formed for **Technology Segment** with exactly 3 boys?
3. (a)How many ways can a a team of 5-member be formed for **Sustainability Segment** with at least 3 girls?
or
(b)If the team size is increased to 6 members in how many ways can a team be formed with exactly 3 boys .

1

1

2

- 37 A small box contains coins of paisa denomination from 1 paisa to 20 paisa. Consider two sets:
Set X = {1, 5, 10, 15} (coins of denominations 1 paisa, 5 paise, 10 paise, and 15 paise)
Set Y = {5, 10, 15, 20} (coins of denominations 5 paise, 10 paise, 15 paise, and 20 paise)



Based on situation given above answer the following questions :

1. Find the union of Set X and Set Y ($X \cup Y$).
2. Find the intersection of Set X and Set Y ($X \cap Y$).
3. Determine the subset of coins that are common to both sets.
OR
4. write the smallest and largest subset of $x \cup y$

1

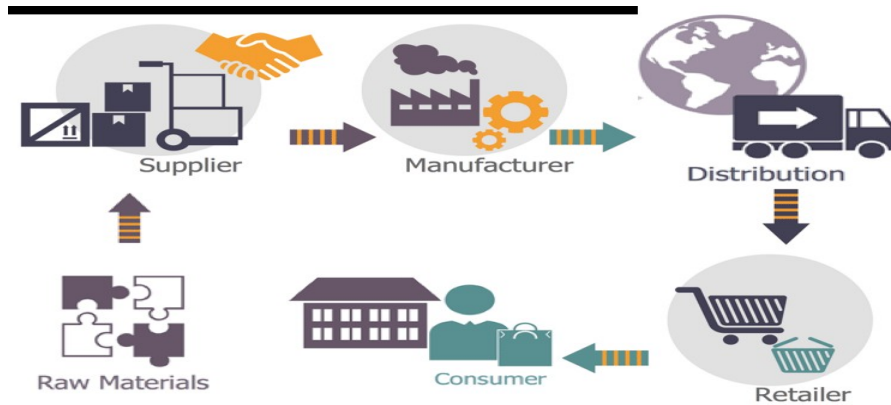
1

2

38

A company produces certain items : Manager in the company used to make a data record on daily basis about the cost and revenue of those items separately . The cost and revenue function of the product

are given by $C(x)=20x+4000$ and $R(x) =60x +2000$ respectively where X is the number of Items produced and sold . The company manager has few questions in mind , help him to solve them.



(I) How many items must be sold to realize some profit?

2

(ii) If the cost and revenue functions of the product are given by

$$C(X)=2x+400$$

2

$R(X)=6x+20$ respectively , Where X is the number of items produced by the manufacturer.

Calculate the Minimum numbers of items that the manufacturer must sell to realize some profit .