



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GRADE 10

TERM 1 2026

MATHEMATICS

INFORMAL TEST: Trigonometry

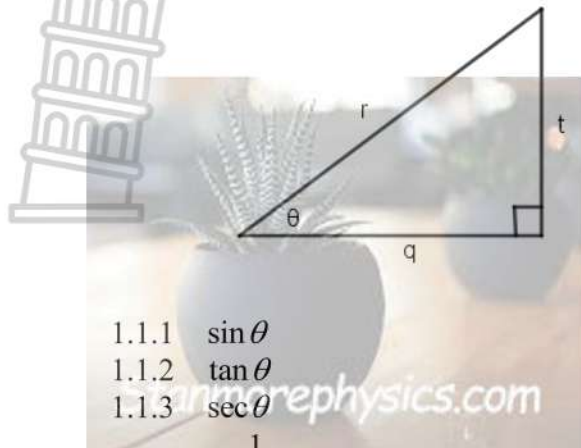
MARKS: 25

DURATION: 30 minutes

This paper consists of 2 pages including the cover page.

QUESTION 1

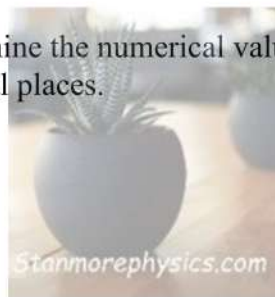
1.1 Use the diagram below to determine the following in terms of t, q and r .



- 1.1.1 $\sin \theta$ (1)
- 1.1.2 $\tan \theta$ (1)
- 1.1.3 $\sec \theta$ (1)
- 1.1.4 $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}$ (2)
- 1.1.5 $\cos(90^\circ - \theta)$ (1)

1.2 Given that $A = 60^\circ$ and $B = 20^\circ$, determine the numerical values of the following, rounding off to TWO decimal places.

- 1.2.1 $\sin(A+B)$ (2)
- 1.2.2 $\operatorname{cosec}(A - B)$ (2)



[10]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Given that $\tan x = -\frac{4}{5}$ and $90^\circ < x < 270^\circ$, determine with the aid of a diagram and WITHOUT using a calculator, the value of :

- 2.1.1 $\cos x$ (3)
- 2.1.2 $5 \sec^2 x$ (3)

2.2 Simplify: (5)

$$\frac{\sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos^2 60^\circ}{\sec 45^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ}$$

2.3 Solve for x if: (4)

$$12 \sin(x + 10^\circ) - 5 = 0$$

[15]

TOTAL: 25



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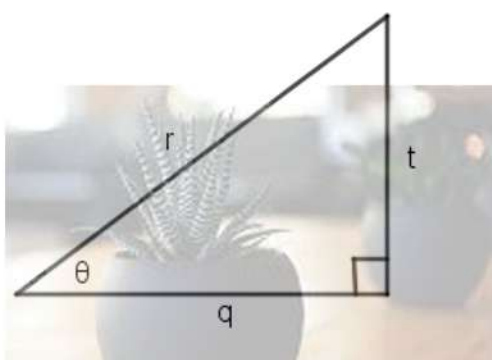
INFORMAL TEST: Trigonometry

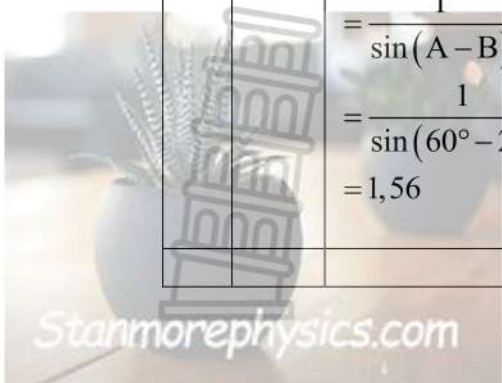
Marking guidelines

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 25

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QUESTION 1				
1.1				
				
1.1.1	$\sin \theta = \frac{t}{r}$	✓ Answer		(1)
1.1.2	$\tan \theta = \frac{t}{q}$	✓ Answer		(1)
1.1.3	$\sec \theta = \frac{r}{q}$	✓ Answer		(1)
1.1.4	$\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{t}}$ $= \frac{t}{r}$ OR $= \sin \theta$ $= \frac{t}{r}$	✓ Substitution of $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ ✓ Answer OR ✓ $\sin \theta$ ✓ Answer		(2)
1.1.5	$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{t}{r}$	✓ Answer		(1)
1.2	$A = 60^\circ$ and $B = 20^\circ$			
1.2.1	$\sin(A+B)$ $= \sin(60^\circ + 20^\circ)$ $= 0,98$	✓ Substitution ✓ Answer		(2)
1.2.2	$\operatorname{cosec}(A - B)$	$\checkmark = \frac{1}{\sin(A - B)}$		

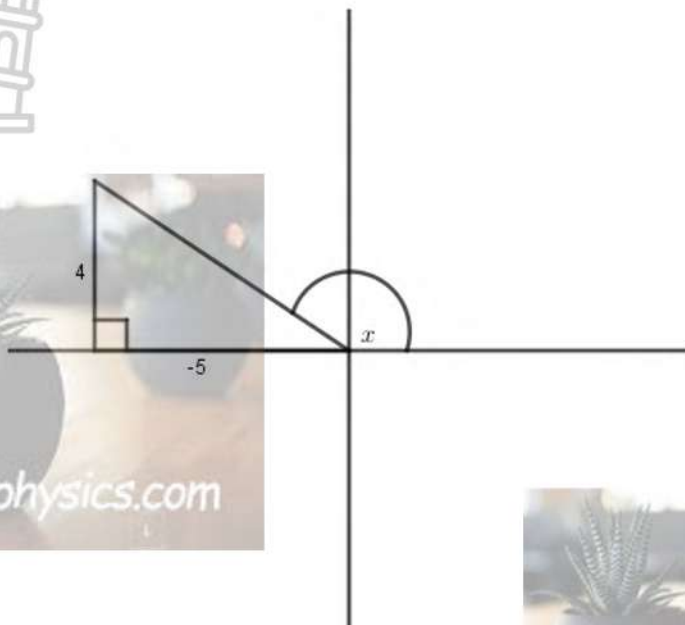
	$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sin(A-B)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(60^\circ - 20^\circ)} \\ &= 1,56 \end{aligned}$	✓ Answer	(2)
			[10]

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QUESTION 2

2.1 $\tan x = -\frac{4}{5}$ and $90^\circ < x < 270^\circ$,



$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$r^2 = (-5)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{41}$$

2.1.1 $\cos x = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{41}}$

✓ Correct diagram

✓ $r = \sqrt{41}$

✓ Answer

(3)

2.1.2 $5 \sec^2 x = 5 \left(\frac{\sqrt{41}}{-5} \right)^2$

$$= \frac{41}{5}$$

✓ $\frac{\sqrt{41}}{-5}$

✓ Correct substitution

✓ Answer

(3)

2.2 $\frac{\sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos^2 60^\circ}{\sec 45^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ}$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{16}$$

✓ $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

✓ $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

✓ $\sec 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$

✓ $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

✓ Answer

(5)

2.3	$12\sin(x+10^\circ) - 5 = 0$ $\sin(x+10^\circ) = \frac{5}{12}$ $(x+10^\circ) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)$ $x+10^\circ = 24,62^\circ$ $x = 14,62^\circ$	$\checkmark \sin(x+10^\circ) = \frac{5}{12}$ $\checkmark (x+10^\circ) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)$ $\checkmark x+10^\circ = 24,62^\circ$ \checkmark Answer	(4)
			[15]
TOTAL: 25			

