Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An _____ is defined as the union of two non-col-linear rays with some common end point:	A. angle B. vertex C. initial side D. terminal
2	If the rotation of the ray is clockwise, the angle is _____ in measure:	A. positive B. negative C. initial D. terminal
3	The circumference of a circle is divide into _____ degrees:	A. 180° B. 270° C. 360° D. 30°
4	One minute is denoted by:	A. 1' B. 1'' C. 1° D. 60'
5	Formula l=rθ is true only when θ is in:	A. degree B. radian C. revolution D. minute
6	D° M' S"form of 45.36° is:	A. 45° 21" 36' B. 45' 21'° 36" C. 45° 21' 36" D. 45" 21' 36°
7	The radiance measure of an angle that forms a complete circle is:	A. 2π B. 3π C. 4π D. 6π
8	A part of the circumference of a circle is called a/an :	A. angel B. are C. circumference D. radian
9	In a circle radius 10 what is the length of are intercepted by a central angle of 60°:	A. π/3m B. 3/10πm C. 10π/3m D. π/30m
10	The formula of area of circular sector is:	A. l = rθ B. r²θ C. 1/2r²θ D. 2r²θ
11	If tan θ = √3 then θ =_____.	A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°
12	If θ lies in 2nd (second) quadrant then sin θ and cosecθ are:	A. negative B. positive C. zero D. undefined
13	Tan 90 =_____.	A. √3/2 B. 1/√3 C. 0 D. undefined
14	Sec^2 θ -tan^2θ =_____.	A. sec²θ B. cos²θ C. 1 D. sin²θ
15	1+ cot^2 θ = _____.	A. tan²θ B. cosec²θ C. cot² D. sec²θ

16	A grouped frequency table is also called.....	A. Data B. Frequency distribution C. Frequency polygon D. Histogram
17	A histogram is a set of adjacent.....	A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Dots
18	A frequency polygon is a many side.....	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Square D. Circles
19	A cumulative frequency table is also called.....	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less then cumulative frequency distribution D. Histogram
20	In a cumulative frequency polygon freqncies are plotted against.	A. Midpoints B. Upper class boundaries C. Class limits D. Frequency
21	Arithmetic means is a measure that determines a value of the variable under study by dividing the sum of all values of the variable by their...	A. Number B. Group C. Denominator D. Numerator
22	a deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a.....	A. Constant B. Histogram C. sum D. Frequency
23	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called.....	A. Grouped data B. Ungrouped data C. Histogram D. Dispersion
24	Mean of a variable with similar observations say constant k is.....	A. Negative B. K- itself C. zero D. one
25	Mean is affected by change in	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate D. None of these
26	Sum of the deviations of the variable x from its mean is alwyas....	A. Zero B. One C. Same D. Negative
27	The nth positive root of the product of the $x_1,x_2,x_3,.....x_{11}$ observation is called.	A. Mode B. Mean C. Geometric mean D. Median
28	The value obtained by reciprocating the mean of the reciprocal of $x_1,x_2,x_3.....x_{11}$ observation is called.....	A. Geometric mean B. Median C. Harmonic mean D. S.D
29	The most frequently occurring observation in a data set is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Harmonic mean D. Mean
30	The measure which determines the middlemost observation in a data set is called.....	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Variance
31	The observation that divide a data set into four equal part, are called.	A. Decites B. Quartiles C. Percentiles D. Mode
32	The spread or scatierness of observations in a data set is called.	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency D. Quartile
	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set	A. Dispersion B. Central tendency

33	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called measures of.....	B. Central tendency C. Average D. Quartile
34	The extent of variation between two extreme observations of a data set is measured by.....	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles D. Mode
35	The mean of the squared deviations of x1,(i = 1,2.....,n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called.....	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range D. Mode
36	The positive square coot of mean of the squared deviations of x_1 (i = 1,2.....n) observation from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. S.D D. Variance
37	The size of class interval (6-10) is.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 8 D. 10
38	The arrangement of data is necessary to find the value of.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Range
39	The class having maximum frequency is called..... class.	A. Model B. Median C. Lower D. Upper
40	During frequency distribution number of groups should be between.....	A. 5 and 10 B. 10 and 15 C. 10 and 20 D. 5 and 15
41	The concept of antilogarithm is used to find the value of.....	A. A.M. B. G.M. C. H.M D. Mode
42	Variance is denoted by.....	A. V B. S C. S² D. X
43	Standard deviation is denoted by	A. x B. S C. S² D. X²
44	On the basic of types of variable of data, the types of frequency distribution are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
45	In class (10-19) , upper class limit is.	A. 10 B. 19 C. 29 D. 14.5
46	In class (30-39), lower class limit is....	A. 39 B. 9 C. 30 D. 34.5
47	In class (20-29), Midpoint or class mark is.....	A. 20.5 B. 24.5 C. 29 D. 49
48	Types of measures of central tendency are.....	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
49	median from the data 82,93,86,92 and 79 is.....	A. 82 B. 86 C. 92 D. 93
50	Median from the data 2.3,2.7,2.5,3.1 and 1.9 Is.....	A. 2.3 B. 2.5 C. 2.7 D. 2.9

51	Mode from the following data ,4.4,5.5,6.6,7.7,8.8,6.5,6.5,7 is.....	A. 4 B. 5 C. 5.6 D. 5.7
52	Geometric mean of 2,4,8 is.....	A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 3
53	Harmonic mean for 1,2,5,8,4 is.....	A. 6.08 B. 5.08 C. 7.08 D. 4.08
54	Range for the data 110,109,84,89,77, 104,74,97,49,59,103,62 is.....	A. 41 B. 51 C. 61 D. 71
55	The standard deviation is 6 then its variance is.....	A. √6<!--[endif]--><!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p> B. 36 C. 3 D. 6
56	Arithmetic mean of 34,34,34,34,34,34 is.	A. 0 B. 341 C. 6 D. 170
57	Types of dispersion are.....	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 8
58	Rang =.....	A. X_m+ X_o B. X_{m-}X_o C. X_{m/}X_o D. X_{o/}X_m
59	∑▒〖(x-〗 x ̄)=.....	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
60	The mode in the data 1,3,5,3,7,9	A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7
61	A group frequency table is called.	A. Data B. Frequency distribution C. Frequency polygon D. None of these
62	A histogram is a set of adjacent.	A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Closed figures
63	A frequency polygon is a many sides.	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle
64	A cumulative frequency table is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less then frequency distribution D. None of these
65	A deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a.	A. Constant B. Historgram C. Sum D. Product
66	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called.	A. Grouped data B. Ungroup data C. Same D. None of these

67	Mean is affected by change in_____:	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate D. Origen
68	Sum of deviations of the variable X from its mean is always_____	A. Zero B. One C. Same D. None
69	The most frequent occurring observation in a set of data is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Hamonic mean D. Mean
70	The measure which determines the middle most observation in a data set is called.	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Rang
71	The observation that divide a data set into four equal parts are called.	A. Declies B. Quartiles C. Percentiles D. Harmonic mean
72	The spread of observations in a data set is called.	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency D. Mean
73	The extent of variation between two extreme observations in a data is called.	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles D. None of these
74	The positive square root of mean of the squared deviation of X,{1=1,2,3,.....n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. Standard deviation D. Variance
75	The mean of the squared deviations of X observations from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range D. Harmonic mean
76	The difference between upper limit of two consecutive classes is a frequency table is called:	A. Class limit B. Class interval C. Class mark D. All of these
77	A cumulative frequency curve is also called:	A. Histogram B. Pie chart C. Ogive D. Frequency polygon
78	The number of time a value appears on a set of data is called:	A. Frequency B. Average C. Mode D. Median
79	A value best representing a set of data is called:	A. Average B. Variance C. Standard deviation D. None of these
80	In a class of frequency distribution 14 - 18, the 18 is:	A. Upper class limit B. Lower class limit C. Class interval D. All of these
81	The nth root of product of 'n' number of values is called:	A. Arithematic mean B. Geometric mean C. Harmonic mean D. Standard deviation
82	In a set of data 63,65,66,67,69, median is:	A. 63 B. 66 C. 67 D. 69
83	In a set of data 41,43,47,51,57,52 ,59 median is:	A. 51 B. 47 C. 52 D. None of these
84	The measure of central tendency which is not affected by extreme values is called:	A. Median B. Arithmetic mean C. Geometric mean

		D. None of these
85	The reciprocal of Arithematic mean of reciprocal of values is called:	A. Average B. Harmonic mean C. Geometric mean D. None of these
86	In the given set of data 5,7,7,5,3,7,2,8,2 mode is:	A. 9 B. 5 C. 2 D. 7
87	In the given set of data 5,5,5,5,5,5,5 the standard deriation is:	A. 5 B. 0 C. 7 D. None of these
88	The square of standard deriation :	A. Standard deriation B. Range C. Dispersion D. Variance
89	In a set of data, the difference between highest value and lowest value is called:	A. Standard deriation B. Range C. Dispersion D. All of these
90	The average pocket money of 30 students is Rs.20/- , The total amount in the class is:	A. Rs.20/- B. Rs.30/- C. Rs.300/- D. Rs.600/-
91	The sum of 30 observations is 1500. Its average will be:	A. 1500 B. 150 C. 15 D. None of these
92	In a set of observation. 5,5,7,9,9,9,9,11,11,11,11,12,12 the mode is:	A. 9 B. 11 C. Both 9 and 11 D. None of these
93	To find the public opinion or trend the most suitable statistics is:	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Variance
94	A grouped frequency table is also called:	A. Data B. Frequency distribution C. Frequency Polygon
95	A histogram is a set of adjacent:	A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles
96	A frequency polygon is a many sided:	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Square
97	A cumulative frequency table is also called:	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less than cumulative frequency distribution
98	In a cumulative frequency Polygon frequencies are plotted against:	A. Mid points B. Upper class boundries C. Class limits
99	Arithmetic mean is a measure that determines a value of the variable under study by dividing the sum of all values of the variable by their:	A. Number B. Group C. Denominator
100	A Deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a:	A. Constant B. Histogram C. Sum
101	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called:	A. Grouped data B. Ungrouped data C. Histogram
102	Mean of a variable with similar observations any constant k is:	A. Negative B. k itself C. Zero
103	Mean is affected by change in:	A. Value B. Ratio C. Origin
		A. Place

104	Mean is affected by change in;	B. Scale C. Rate
105	Sum of the deviations of the variable "X" from its mean is always:	A. Zero B. One C. Same
106	The n^{th} positive root of the product of the $x_1,x_2,x_3.....x_n$ observations is called:	A. Mode B. Mean C. Geometric mean
107	The most frequent occurring observation in a data set is called:	A. Mode B. Median C. Harmonic mean
108	The measure which determines the middle-most observation in a data set is called:	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean
109	The observations that divide a data set into four equal parts are called:	A. Deciles B. Quartlies C. Percentiles
110	The spread or scatterness of observations in a data set is called:	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency
111	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called measures of:	A. Dispersion B. Central tendency C. Average
112	The extent of variation between two extreme observations of a data set is measured by:	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles
113	The mean of the squared deviations of x_i (i = 1, 2, ----------,n) observations form their arithmetic mean is called:	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range
114	The positive square root of mean of the squared deviations of x_i(i=1, 2----------,n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called:	A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. Standard deviation