Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The _____of a given point on a line segment is the foot of perpendicular drawn from the point on that line segment.	A. position B. co terminal C. projection D. standard position
2	An angle which is equal to 90° is called:	A. right angle B. obtuse angle C. acute angle D. none of these
3	Area of ΔABC = :	A. 1/2(base)(altitude) B. 2(base)(altitude) C. 1/2 x base/altitude D. (base)(altitude)
4	Triangle with sides 5cm , 7cm 8cm is a _____ triangle:	A. obtuse angle B. right angle C. acute angle D. quadrant angle
5	A _____ is the locus of a moving point P in a plane which is equidistant forms some fixed point O.	A. circle B. diameter C. chord D. circumference
6	A circle of radius 'r' has a circumference of:	A. πr2 B. 2πr C. 2πr2 D. 1/2πr
7	A circle of radius 'r' has area:	A. πr² B. 2πr C. 2πr² D. 1/2πr
8	An arc which is shorter than the half of the circumference is called:	A. minor arc B. major arc C. segment D. semi arc
9	The distance of any point of the circle to its center is called:	A. radius B. diameter C. a chord D. an arc
10	A straight line which cuts the circumference of a circle in two distinct points is called:	A. chord B. secant C. tangent D. sector
11	A line which has only one point in common whit a circle is called:	A. chord B. secant C. tangent D. sector
12	Tangent drawn at the ends of diameter of a circle of_____ to each other:	A. parallel B. perpendicular C. collinear D. none parallel
13	The length of a tangent to a circle is from the given point to the point of:	A. start point B. enc points C. contact D. collinear
14	In a circle, the tangents drawn at the ends of a chord make equal _with that chord	A. square B. angle C. cube D. circle
15	Diameter of a a circle divides it into many parts?	A. two B. three C. four D. countless

16	The union of two noncollinear rays. which have common endpoint is called	A. An angle B. A degree C. A minute D. A raian
17	The system of measurement in which the angle is measured in radian is called.	A. CGS system B. Sexagesimal system C. Circular system D. MSK sytem
18	20^o=	A. 360^o B. 630^o C. 1200^o D. 3600^o
19	3π/4 radians =.....	A. 115^o B. 135^o C. 150^o D. 30^o
20	If tanθ =√3. thenθ is equal to	A. 90^o B. 45^o C. 60^o D. 30^o
21	$Sec^2\theta$ = ...	A. 1-Sin²θ B. 1+tan²θ C. 1+cos²θ D. 1-tan²θ
22	1/1+ sinθ + 1/1-sinθ	A. 2sec²θ B. 2 cos²θ C. Sec²θ D. cosθ<!--[endif]--><!--[endif]--><span style="font-size:16.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman",serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast; mso-hansi-theme-font:major-bidi;mso-bidi-theme-font:major-bidi"><o:p></o:p>
23	1/2 sosec 45^o	A. 1/2√2 B. 1/√2 C. √2 D. √3/2
24	sinθ cosθ = ...	A. sinθ B. 1/cosθ C. 1/sinθ D. sinθ/cosθ
25	$Cosec^2\theta$-$cot^2\theta$ =.....	A. -1 B. 1 C. 0 D. tanθ
26	In degree measurement, 1^o is equal to:	A. 1^o B. 60^o C. 90^o D. 360^o
27	In degree measurement . 1' is equal to:	A. 1^o B. 60^o C. 90^o D. 360^o
28	How many right angles are there in 360 degree?	A. Two B. Four C. Six D. Eight
29	If 't' is the radius of a circle, then its circumferienc is.	A. π/2r B. πr C. 2πr D. 4πr
30	The radian measure of an angle that form a complete circle is.	A. π/2 B. π C. 2π D. 4π
		A. 0^o

31	2π radian = ...	B. 90^o C. 180^o D. 360^o
32	π radians = ...	A. 0^o B. 90^o C. 180^o D. 360^o
33	1^o=.....	A. 180π radian B. π radian C. π/180 radian D. 180/π radian
34	π/2 radians =.....	A. 30^o B. 45^o C. 60^o D. 90^o
35	π/3 radians =.....	A. 30^o B. 45^o C. 60^o D. 90^o
36	π/4 radians =.....	A. 30^o B. 60^o C. 45^o D. 90^o
37	π/6 radians = ...	A. 30^o B. 60^o C. 45^o D. 90^o
38	3π/2 radians =.....	A. 90^o B. 180^o C. 270^o D. 360^o
39	1^o = ...	A. 0.0175 radians B. 0.175 radians C. 1.75 radians D. 175 radians
40	A part of circumference of a circle is called.	A. Radians B. CFhord C. Sector D. Arc
41	Formula of arc length is.	A. l=rθ B. r=lθ C. θ =lr D. l=r/θ
42	1/sinθ = ...	A. Cosθ B. Secθ C. Co secθ D. Cotθ
43	1/cosθ = ...	A. Sinθ B. Secθ C. Co secθ D. Cosθ
44	1/tanθ =.....	A. tanθ B. Secθ C. Co secθ D. Cotθ
45	Co sec 45^o = ...	A. 1 B. √2 C. 1/√2 D. 0
46	Sec 45^o =.....	A. 1 B. √2 C. 1/√2 D. 0
47	Cot 45^o =.....	A. 1 B. √2 C. 1/√2 D. 0
48	Sin 30^o =.....	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3

49	Cos 30^{o} =.....	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
50	tan 30^{o}=.....	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. √3 D. 1/√3
51	Cot 30^{o} = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. √3 D. 1/√3
52	Sec 30^{o} = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
53	Co sec 30^{o} = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
54	Sin 60^{o} = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
55	Cos 60^{o} =.....	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
56	tan 60^{o} = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. √3 D. 1/√3
57	Cto 60^{o}=.....	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. √3 D. 1/√3
58	Co sec 60^{o} = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
59	In which quadrant only Sinθ and Co cosθ are positive?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
60	In which quadrant only Cosθ and Secθ are positive?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
61	In which quadrant only tanθ and cotθ are positive.	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
62	In which quadrantθ lie when Sinθ> 0, tanθ< o ?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
63	In which quadrant 0 lie when cosθ < , Sinθ < o ?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
64	In which quadrant 0 lie when Secθ< 0, Sinθ< o ?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
65	In which quadrant 0 lie when Cosθ < 0. tanθ <0?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
66	In which quadrant 0 lie when Co secθ<0, cosθ<0?	A. I B. II C. III

		D. IV
67	In which quadrant 0 lie when Sinθ<0,Secθ<0?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
68	$Sin^2θ + Cos^2θ$ =.....	A. tan²θ B. Cos²θ C. 1 D. 0
69	$1+tan^2θ$ =.....	A. Sin²θ B. Cos²θ C. Co Sec²θ D. Sec²θ
70	$1+Cot^2$ θ	A. Sin²θ B. Cos²θ C. Cosec² θ D. Sec²θ
71	In which quadrate all trigonometric ration are positive?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
72	Fundamental trigonometric ration are.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
73	Which is one is a quadrantal angel?	A. 30^o B. 45^o C. 60^o D. 90^o
74	Sinθ,Cosecθ =.....	A. 1 B. 0 C. Sinθ D. Cos θ
75	Cosθ,Secθ = ...	A. 1 B. tanθ C. 0 D. Cosθ
76	tanθ,cotθ=	A. Sinθ B. Sec θ C. 1 D. 0
77	Angles between 180^o and 270^o are to which quadrant?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
78	Angles between 0^o and 90^o are to which quadrant?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
79	Sin (-310^o) = ...	A. Sin310^o B. -Sin310^o C. Cos310^o D. tan310^o
80	Sec (-60^o)=.....	A. -Sec 60^o B. Sec 60^o C. Cos60^o D. Cot 60^o
81	3π/2 Radian =_____	A. 30^o B. 135^o C. 180^o D. 270^o
82	Cot 60^o=_____	A. 1/√3 B. √3 C. 1/2 D. 2
83	$Sin^2θ + Cos^2θ$ = _____:	A. Sinθ B. Cosθ C. 1 D. 2
84	The union of two noncollinear rays, which have common end point is called	A. A Radian B. A Minute

84	The union of two noncollinear rays, which have common end point is called:	C. A degree D. An angle
85	The system of measurement in which angle is measured in radian is called.	A. C.G.S System B. Sexagesimal system C. M.K.S.System D. circular system
86	20^o = _____	A. 360' B. 630' C. 1200' D. 360'
87	3π/4 radian =	A. 115^o B. 135^o C. 150^o D. 30^o
88	If tanθ =√3 thenθ is equal to .	A. 30^o B. 45^o C. 60^o D. 90^o
89	$Sec^2\theta$_____	A. 1-Sin²θ B. 1-tan²θ C. 1 + Cos²θ D. 1-tan²θ
90	1/1+Sinθ+ 1/1- Sinθ	A. 2 Sec²θ B. 2 Cos²θ C. Sec²θ D. Cosθ
91	1/2 Cosec 45^o = _____	A. 1/2√2 B. 1/√2 C. √2 D. √3/2
92	Secθ Cotθ = _____	A. Sinθ B. 1/ Sinθ C. 1/Cosθ D. Sinθ / Cosθ
93	$Cosec^2\theta$ - $Cot^2\theta$ = _____	A. -1 B. 1 C. 0 D. tanθ
94	In a unit circle, cosθ = _____	A. y B. x C. y/x D. None of these
95	1 minute = _____ degree	A. 1/60 B. 60 C. 1/3600 D. 3600
96	Tan 90° = _____	A. 1 B. 0 C. Undefined D. None of these
97	Cot 45°=_____	A. 1/2 B. -1/2 C. 1/√2 D. 1
98	If an object is above the level of observation then angle formed between the horizontal line and observer's line of sight is called:	A. Angle of dispersion B. Angle of elevation C. Obtuse angle D. None of these
99	Cotθ = _____	A. Sinθ/cosθ B. 1/cosθ C. Cosθ/Sinθ D. 1/sinθ
100	Sin(-350°) lies in _____.	A. 1st quadrant B. 2nd quadrant C. 3rd quadrant D. 4th quadrant
101	45°= _____ radian.	A. π/3 B. π/4 C. π/6 D. π/2

102	$1+\tan^2\theta=$_____	A. Sin²θ B. Cos²θ C. Cosec²θ D. Sec²θ
103	If Tanθ=1 then Sinθ= _____ whenθ lies in 3rd quadrant.	A. 1/2 B. -1/2 C. -1/√2 D. 1/√2
104	The union of two non-collinear rays, which have common end point is called:	A. An angle B. Degree C. A minute D. A radian
105	The system of measurement in which the angle is measured in radians is called:	A. CGS system B. Sexagesimal system C. MKS system D. Circular system
106	20° =	A. 360' B. 630' C. 1200' D. 3600'
107	Question Image	A. 115' B. 135° C. 150° D. 30°
108	Question Image	A. 90° B. 45° C. 60° D. 30°
109	Question Image	
110	Question Image	
111	Question Image	
112	Question Image	
113	Question Image	A. -1 B. 1 C. 0
114	The union of two non-collinear rays with common end point is called a/an:	A. Ray B. Side C. Angle D. Vertx
115	Arms of an angle called:	A. Terminal sides B. Rays C. Rotation of arms D. Position
116	The common end point of arms of an angle is known as:	A. Angles B. Arms C. Vertex D. Rays
117	If the rotation of the rays is anti-clock wise, the angle has _____ measure:	A. Positive B. Radian C. Standar D. Negative
118	If the rotation of the ray is clock wise, the angle has _____ measure:	A. Degree B. Negative C. Positive D. Standard

119	The symbol used to denote a degree is:	A. 100 B. 1° C. 100' D. 1"
120	The symbol used to denote a minute is:	A. 1" B. 1' C. 1° D. 1""
121	The symbol used to denote a second is:	A. 1°, 1' B. 1° C. 1" D. 1'
122	60 seconds makes _____ minute:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
123	90 degree makes _____ right angle:	A. 2 B. 4 C. 1 D. 3
124	360 degrees make 4 _____ angles:	A. Obtuse B. Right C. Acute D. Supplementary
125	The decimal degrees of 25°30' is:	A. 25.2° B. 25.3° C. 25.4° D. 25.5°
126	The D° M' S" form of 32.25° is:	A. 32°05° B. 32°10' C. 32°15' D. 32°20'
127	Pi radians is equal to:	A. 150° B. 160° C. 180° D. 240°
128	1 radian is equal to:	A. 57°16'45" B. 57°17'45" C. 57°18'55" D. 57°17'35"
129	1° into radians is:	A. 0.0195 radians B. 0.0165radians C. 0.0185radians D. 0.0175radians
130	A part of the circumference of a circle is called:	A. A segment B. A sector C. An arc D. A radius