

11th Class FA Mathematics Chapter 9 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | $(1 - \sin^2\Theta) (1 + \tan^2\Theta) =$ | A. 0 B. 1 C. Θ D1 |
| 2 | $(1 - \cos^2\Theta) (1 + \cot^2\Theta) =$ | A. tan ² Θ B. 0 C. 1 D1 |
| 3 | If $sin\Theta < 0$, $cos\Theta < 0$ then the terminal arm of the angle lies in quadrant: | A. I B. II C. III D. IV |
| 4 | - 72° =: | D. none of these |
| 5 | If $\tan\Theta>0$ and $\sin\Theta<0$ then terminal arm of the angle lies in quadrant: | A. I B. II C. III D. IV |
| 6 | In a triangle if $\alpha > 45^{\circ}, \mbox{$\mbox{$\cal B$}$} > 30^{\circ}$ then Γ cannot be: | A. 90° B. 100° C. 120° D. 10° |
| 7 | If cosec Θ > 0 and cot Θ < 0, then terminal arm of the angle lies in: | A. I B. C. D. V |
| 8 | 1° is equal to: | |
| 9 | If the initial side of an angle is the positive x-axis and the vertex is at the origin, the angle is said to be in the: | A. initial position B. finalposition C. normalposition D. standardposition |
| 10 | 1 radian is equal to: | C. 180° D. none of these |
| 11 | Question Image | A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 75° |
| 12 | To convert any angle in degrees into radians, we multiply the measure by: | |
| 13 | To convert any angle in radians into degrees, we multiply the measure by: | |
| 14 | The system of measurement in which the angle is measured in degrees, and its sub-units, minutes and seconds is called the: | A. circular system B. sexagesimal system C. decimal system D. degree system |
| 15 | 180° =: | D. π radians |
| 16 | The number of radius in the angle subtended by an arc of a circle at the center = | A. radius × arc B. radius - arc |
| 17 | If $\sin \alpha < 0$ and $\cos \alpha > 0$, then α lies in: | A. I B. II C. III D. IV |
| 18 | If $\sin \Theta + \csc \Theta = 2$, then $\sin^2 \Theta + \csc^2 \Theta =$ | A. 2 B. 4 C. 0 D. 8 |
| 19 | Question Image | |
| | | A sign |

B. value C. ratio D. magnitude