Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 22 Circle Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	
2	Question Image	A. Three Independent Variables B. Two independent constant C. Three independent parameters D. Three independent constant
3	Question Image	D. None of these
4	Question Image	B. a = b , h = 0 C. f = g, h = 0 D. h = h, c = 0
5	Question Image	
6	The area of the circle centred at (1, 2) and passing through (4, 6) is	
7	Question Image	
8	Question Image	
9	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 0 D. None of these
10	Question Image	
11	The equation of the circle with centre at (5, -2) and radius 4 is	
12	Question Image	
13	If the centre of the circle is the origin, then equation of the cirlce is	A. x²+ y²= 0 B. 2gx + 2fy - c = 0 C. x²+ y²= r² D. gx + fy - c/2 = 0
14	If three non-collinear points through which a circle passes are known, then we can find the	A. variables x and y B. value of x and c C. three constant f, g and c D. inverse of the circle
15	The equation of the circle whose centre is (-3, 5) and having radius 7 is	A. (x-3)²+ (y+5)²= 7² B. (x-3)²+ (y+5)²= 7² C. (x-3)²+ (y-5)²= 7² D. x²+y²+6x-10y-15=0
16	A second degree equation in which coefficients of $x^2$and $y^2$are equal and there is no product term xy represents	A. a parabola B. a circle C. an ellipse D. a pair of lines
17	The equation: $x^2+ y^2+ 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, represents	A. pair of lines B. a circle C. a general second degree equation D. a hyperbola
18	Apollonius was a	A. rocket B. Muslim scientist C. Greek mathematicians D. method of finding conics
19	To study conics, Pappus used the method of	A. analytic geometry B. solid geometry C. Euclidean geometry D. none of these

20	If the cutting plane is parallel to the axis of the cone and intersects both of its nappes, then the curve of intersection is	A. an ellipse B. a circle C. a parabola D. a hyperbola
21	If the cutting plane is parallel to the axis of the cone and intersects both of its nappes, then the curve of intersection is	A. an ellipse B. a circle C. a parabola D. a hyperbola
22	If the intersecting plane is parallel to a generator of the cone, but intersects its one nappe only, the curve of intersection is	A. a circle B. an ellipse C. a parabola D. a hyperbola
23	If the cutting plane is slightly tilted and cuts only one nappe of the cone, the resulting section is	A. an ellipse B. a circle C. a hyperbola D. a parabola
24	The generators of a cone are also called	A. rulings B. apex C. nappes D. ellipse
25	The vertex of the cone is also called	A. nappes B. axis C. rulings D. apex
26	IF the cone is cut by a plane perpendicular to the axis of the cone, then the section is a	A. circle B. ellipse C. hyperbola D. parabola
27	The fixed point which lies on the axis of the cone is called its	A. axis B. apex C. nappes D. axis
28	A cone is generated by all lines through a fixed point and the circumference of	A. a circle B. an ellipse C. a hyperbola D. none of these
29	If a plane passes through the vertex of the cone, then the intersection is	A. an ellipse B. a parabola C. a hyperbola D. a point circle
30	The set of all points in the plane that are equally distant from a fixed point is called a	A. parabola B. ellipse C. hyperbola D. circle