

ECAT Mathematics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tan 180° = _____	A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. Undefined
2	Sin 90° = _____	A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. Undefined
3	Cos 0° = _____	A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. Undefined
4	Cos 60° = _____	A. 1 B. 2 C. 1/2 D. 3
5	Cosec 60° = _____	
6	Tan 30° = _____	
7	Sec 30° = _____	
8	Cot 45° = _____	
9	Sin 45° = _____	
10	Question Image	A. I quadrant B. II quadrant C. III quadrant D. IV quadrant
11	Question Image	A. I quadrant B. II quadrant C. III quadrant D. IV quadrant
12	Question Image	A. I quadrant B. II quadrant C. III quadrant D. IV quadrant
13	Question Image	A. I quadrant B. II quadrant C. III quadrant D. IV quadrant
14	Question Image	
15	Question Image	A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. None of these
16	Question Image	A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. None of these
17	Question Image	
18	The equation of the circle with centre (5, -2) and radius 4 is	A. $(x-5)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 16$ B. $(x-5)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4$ C. $(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 16$ D. $(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$

19	The equation of the circle with centre (-3, 5) and radius 7 is	<p>A. $(x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 7^2$</p> <p>B. $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 7^2$</p> <p>C. $(x+3)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 7^2$</p> <p>D. $(x+3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 7^2$</p>
20	The equation of the circle with centre origin and radius r is	<p>A. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$</p> <p>B. $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$</p> <p>C. $x^2 + y^2 = 0$</p> <p>D. $x^2 - y^2 = r^2$</p>
21	The equation of the circle with centre (-h, -k) and radius r is	<p>A. $(x+h)^2 + (y+k)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>B. $(x+h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>C. $(x-h)^2 + (y+k)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>D. $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$</p>
22	Question Image	
23	Question Image	<p>A. 0</p> <p>B. 1</p> <p>C. -1</p> <p>D. 2</p>
24	Question Image	
25	The equation of the circle with centre (h, k) and radius r is	<p>A. $(x+h)^2 + (y+k)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>B. $(x+h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>C. $(x-h)^2 + (y+k)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>D. $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$</p>
26	The constant distance of all points of the circle from its centre is called the	<p>A. radius of the circle</p> <p>B. secant of the circle</p> <p>C. chord of the circle</p> <p>D. diameter of the circle</p>
27	The fixed point from which all the points of a circle are equidistant is called the	<p>A. chord of the circle</p> <p>B. centre of the circle</p> <p>C. diameter of the circle</p> <p>D. radius of the circle</p>
28	Question Image	
29	If the cutting plane is parallel to the axis of the cone and intersects both of its nappes, then the curve of intersection is	<p>A. an ellipse</p> <p>B. a hyperbola</p> <p>C. a circle</p> <p>D. a parabola</p>
30	Question Image	<p>A. I and II quadrants</p> <p>B. I and III quadrants</p> <p>C. II and III quadrants</p> <p>D. II and IV quadrants</p>