

## 11th Class ICS Mathematics Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The angles $90^\circ \pm \theta$ , $180^\circ \pm \theta$ , $270^\circ \pm \theta$ , $360^\circ \pm \theta$ , are the:	A. composite angles B. half angles C. quadrantal angles <b>D. allied angles</b>
2	Question Image	
3	$\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$	
4	$\tan(\alpha - \beta) =$	
5	$\cos(\alpha - \beta) =$	A. $\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ B. $\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ C. $\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta$ D. $\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
6	$\sin(\alpha - \beta) =$	
7	$\sin(\alpha + \beta) =$	
8	The distance between the points P(x1, y1) and Q(x2, y2) is:	
9	If $\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2$ , then $\sin^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta =$	<b>A. 2</b> B. 4 C. 0 D. 8
10	$(1 - \cos^2 \theta)(1 + \cot^2 \theta) =$	A. $\tan^2 \theta$ <b>B. 0</b> C. 1 D. -1
11	$(1 - \sin^2 \theta)(1 + \tan^2 \theta) =$	A. 0 <b>B. 1</b> C. $\theta$ D. -1
12	$\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta =$	A. $\sin 2\theta$ <b>B. <math>\cos 2\theta</math></b> C. $\tan 2\theta$ D. $\sec 2\theta$
13	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. final position C. normal position <b>D. standard position</b>
14	Which one is not a quadrant angle?	A. $0^\circ$ B. $90^\circ$ <b>C. <math>280^\circ</math></b> D. $270^\circ$
15	Which one is a quadrant angle?	A. $60^\circ$ B. $180^\circ$ C. $120^\circ$ D. $30^\circ$
16	In a triangle if $\alpha > 45^\circ$ , $\beta > 30^\circ$ then $\Gamma$ cannot be:	A. $90^\circ$ B. $100^\circ$ <b>C. <math>120^\circ</math></b> D. $10^\circ$
17	If $\sin \theta < 0$ , $\cos \theta < 0$ then the terminal arm of the angle lies in quadrant:	A. I B. II <b>C. III</b> D. IV
18	If $\sin \alpha < 0$ and $\cos \alpha > 0$ , then $\alpha$ lies in:	A. I B. II C. III <b>D. IV</b>
19	If $\operatorname{cosec} \theta > 0$ and $\cot \theta < 0$ , then terminal arm of the angle lies in:	A. I <b>B. II</b> C. III

- 20 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