

11th Class ICS Mathematics Chapter 10 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	$\sin 5\theta + \sin 3\theta$ is equal to:	A. $2\cos 2\theta \sin \theta$ B. $-2 \cos 4\theta \sin \theta$ C. $-2 \sin 4\theta \cos \theta$ D. $2 \sin 4\theta \cos \theta$
2	Question Image	
3	Question Image	
4	Question Image	
5	Question Image	
6	$2 \sin 12^\circ \sin 46^\circ =$	A. $\cos 34^\circ + \cos 58^\circ$ B. $\sin 34^\circ - \sin 58^\circ$ C. $\sin 34^\circ + \sin 58^\circ$ D. $\cos 34^\circ - \cos 58^\circ$
7	$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta =$	A. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ B. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)$ C. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$ D. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$
8	$-2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta =$	A. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ B. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$ C. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)$ D. $\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$
9	$2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta =$	A. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$ B. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ C. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ D. $<\div> \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) </div>$
10	$2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta =$	A. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ B. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$ C. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ D. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)$
11	Question Image	A. $1 + \cos \theta$ B. $1 - \cos \theta$
12	If $\sin \alpha = \cos \beta$ in any triangle ABC then:	A. $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ B. $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$ C. $\alpha + \beta = 360^\circ$ D. $\alpha + \beta$
13	$\cot 1^\circ, \cot 2^\circ, \cot 3^\circ, \dots, \cot 89^\circ =$	A. -1 B. 1 C. ∞ D. none
14	$\tan(270^\circ + \theta)$ is equal:	A. $\cot \theta$ B. $\tan \theta$ C. $-\cot \theta$ D. $-\tan \theta$
15	If an angle α is allied to an angle β , then $\alpha \pm \beta =$ _____:	A. 90° B. multiple of 90° C. 180° D. multiple of 180°
16	$\tan(-135^\circ) =$	A. 0 B. 1 D. $\sqrt{2}$
17	$\sec(2\pi + \theta)$, where θ is a basic angle will have terminal side in:	A. quad. I B. quad. II C. quad. III D. quad. IV
18	$\csc(2\pi - \theta)$, where θ is a basic angle, will have terminal side in:	A. quad. I B. quad. II C. quad. III D. quad. IV

19 Question Image

20 Question Image