ECAT (Pre-Eng) Mathematics Chapter 22 Circle

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Apollonius was a	A. rocket B. Muslim scientist C. Greek mathematicians D. method of finding conics
2	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
3	The vertex of the cone is also called	A. nappes B. axis C. rulings D. apex
4	The equation of the circle with centre at (5, -2) and radius 4 is	
5	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
6	Question Image	A. Three Independent Variables B. Two independent constant C. Three independent parameters D. Three independent constant
7	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
8	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
9	Question Image	D. None of these
10	Question Image	B. a = b , h = 0 C. f = g, h = 0 D. h = h, c = 0
11	To study conics, Pappus used the method of	A. analytic geometry B. solid geometry C. Euclidean geometry D. none of these
12	The fixed point which lies on the axis of the cone is called its	A. axis B. apex C. nappes D. axis
13	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
14	The generators of a cone are also called	A. rulings B. apex C. nappes D. ellipse
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
		A. 1

16	Question Image	B. 2 C. 0 D. None of these
17	Question Image	
18	Question Image	
19	Question Image	
20	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