Introduction to Trigonometry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The system of measurement in which the angle is measured in radian is called.	A. CGS system B. Sexagesimal system C. Circular system D. MSK sytem
2	π/2 radians =.....	A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°
3	Question Image	A. 115' B. 135° C. 150° D. 30°
4	π/4 radians =.....	A. 30° B. 60° C. 45° D. 90°
5	20° =	A. 360' B. 630' C. 1200' D. 3600'
6	If tanθ =√3. thenθ is equal to	A. 90° B. 45° C. 60° D. 30°
7	The symbol used to denote a degree is:	A. 100 B. 1° C. 100' D. 1"
8	If Tanθ=1 then Sinθ= _____ whenθ lies in 3rd quadrant.	A. 1/2 B. -1/2 C. -1/√2 D. 1/√2
9	A circle of radius 'r' has a circumference of:	A. πr2 B. 2πr C. 2πr2 D. 1/2πr
10	In which quadrant only Sinθ and Co cosθ are positive?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
11	Angles between 0° and 90° are to which quadrant?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
12	If the rotation of the ray is clock wise, the angle has _____ measure:	A. Degree B. Negative C. Positive D. Standard
13	The common end point of arms of an angle is known as:	A. Angles B. Arms C. Vertex D. Rays
14	The union of two non-collinear rays with common end point is called a/an:	A. Ray B. Side C. Angle D. Vertx

15	Cot 45° =.....	A. 1 B. √2 C. 1/√2 D. 0
16	The symbol used to denote a minute is:	A. 1" B. 1' C. 1° D. 1""
17	$1+Cot^2\ \theta$	A. Sin²θ B. Cos²θ C. Cosec² θ D. Sec²θ
18	Cot 45°=_____	A. 1/2 B. -1/2 C. 1/√2 D. 1
19	Sin(-350°) lies in _____.	A. 1st quadrant B. 2nd quadrant C. 3rd quadrant D. 4th quadrant
20	π radians = ...	A. 0° B. 90° C. 180° D. 360°