

Introduction to Trigonometry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In which quadrant 0 lie when $\sin\theta < 0, \sec\theta < 0$?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
2	$\sin 60^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$	A. $1/2$ B. $\sqrt{3}/2$ C. 2 D. $2/\sqrt{3}$
3	The decimal degrees of $25^\circ 30'$ is:	A. 25.2° B. 25.3° C. 25.4° D. 25.5°
4	$\operatorname{Cosec}^2\theta - \cot^2\theta = \dots\dots\dots$	A. -1 B. 1 C. 0 D. $\tan\theta$
5	$\cos 30^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$	A. $1/2$ B. $\sqrt{3}/2$ C. 2 D. $2/\sqrt{3}$
6	If $\tan\theta = 1$ then $\sin\theta = \dots\dots\dots$ when θ lies in 3rd quadrant.	A. $1/2$ B. $-1/2$ C. $-1/\sqrt{2}$ D. $1/\sqrt{2}$
7	$\operatorname{Co sec} 60^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$	A. $1/2$ B. $\sqrt{3}/2$ C. 2 D. $2/\sqrt{3}$
8	The length of a tangent to a circle is from the given point to the point of:	A. start point B. end points C. contact D. collinear
9	A part of circumference of a circle is called.	A. Radians B. Chord C. Sector D. Arc
10	In which quadrant 0 lie when $\operatorname{Co sec}\theta < 0, \cos\theta < 0$?	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	Formula of arc length is.	A. $l = r\theta$ B. $r = l\theta$ C. $\theta = lr$ D. $l = r/\theta$
13	An arc which is shorter than the half of the circumference is called:	A. minor arc B. major arc C. segment D. semi arc
14	The union of two non-collinear rays, which have common end point is called:	A. An angle B. Degree C. A minute D. A radian

15	The distance of any point of the circle to its center is called:	<p>A. radius&nbsp; </p> <p>B. diameter&nbsp; </p> <p>C. a chord&nbsp; </p> <p>D. an arc</p>
16	$3\pi/2$ Radian = _____	<p>A. 30°</p> <p>B. 135°</p> <p>C. 180°</p> <p>D. 270°</p>
17	1 minute = _____ degree	<p>A. 1/60</p> <p>B. 60</p> <p>C. 1/3600</p> <p>D. 3600</p>
18	Arms of an angle called:	<p>A. Terminal sides</p> <p>B. Rays</p> <p>C. Rotation of arms</p> <p>D. Position</p>
19	Question Image <input type="text"/>	<p>A. -1</p> <p>B. 1</p> <p>C. 0</p>
20	$1/2$ cosec 45°	<p>A. $1/2\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>B. $1/\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>C. $\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>D. $\sqrt{3}/2$</p>