

11th Class ICS Mathematics Chapter 9 Test Online

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1 | If s denotes the length of the arc intercepted on a circle of radius r by a central angle of $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ radians, then: | A. $s = r\alpha$ B. $s = r + \alpha$ D. none of these |
| 2 | - 72° =: | D. none of these |
| 3 | In a triangle if $\alpha > 45^\circ, \mbox{$\mbox{$\cal R$}$} > 30^\circ$ then Γ cannot be: | A. 90° B. 100° C. 120° D. 10° |
| 4 | The quadrant of an angle Θ is determined by its: | A. sign B. value C. ratio D. magnitude |
| 5 | In circular system the angle is measured in: | A. radians B. degrees C. degrees, minutes D. degrees, seconds |
| 6 | The angle between 0° and 360° and co-terminal with - 620° is: | A. 100° B. 200° C. 300° D. 320° |
| 7 | In a circle of radius r, an arc of length kr will subtend in angle of radians at the center: | A. s B. k C. r D. Θ |
| 8 | The direction of an angle Θ is determined by its: | A. value B. magnitude C. ratio D. sign |
| 9 | To convert any angle in degrees into radians, we multiply the measure by: | |
| 10 | 1° is equal to: | |
| 11 | The system of measurement in which the angle is measured in degrees, and its sub-units, | A. circular system B. sexagesimal system |
| | minutes and seconds is called the: | C. decimal system D. degree system |
| | | D. degree system A. 30° |
| 12 | Question Image | D. degree system |
| 12 | | D. degree system A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° |
| | Question Image | D. degree system A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 75° A. I B. II C. III |
| 13 | Question Image $ If $ | D. degree system A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 75° A. I B. II C. III D. IV A. I B. II C. III |
| 13 | Question Image $ If $ | D. degree system A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 75° A. I B. II C. III D. IV A. I B. II C. III D. IV A. radius × arc |
| 13 14 15 | Question Image $ If $ | D. degree system A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 75° A. I B. II C. III D. IV A. I B. II C. III D. IV A. radius × arc B. radius - arc C. 180° |

| | | D. 8 |
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| 19 | 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. finalposition C. normalposition D. standardposition |
| 20 | $(1 - \cos^2\Theta) (1 + \cot^2\Theta) =$ | A. tan ² 0 B. 0 C. 1 D1 |