10th Class Math English Medium Online Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If R = {(0,0),(8,2),(10,3),(14,12)}, then Dom R = _____	A. {0,8,10,14} B. {0,2,3,12} C. {8,10,4} D. {0,10}
2	$Sec^2 \theta - tan^2\theta$ =_____.	A. sec²θ B. cos²θ C. 1 D. sin²θ
3	Ange inscribed in a semi-circle is a _____ angle:	A. Abtuse B. Right C. Supplementary D. Acute
4	If $b^2-4ac<0$, then the roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are:	A. Irrational B. Rational C. Imaginary D. None of these
5	Range for the data 110,109,84,89,77, 104,74,97,49,59,103,62 is.....	A. 41 B. 51 C. 61 D. 71
6	Tangents drawn at the ends of _____ of a circle are parallel to each other:	A. Chord B. Diameter C. Corners D. Arc
7	Any chord divides a circle into two:	A. Parts B. Segments C. Sectors D. Shapes
8	Sin(-350°) lies in _____.	A. 1st quadrant B. 2nd quadrant C. 3rd quadrant D. 4th quadrant
9	To resolve rational fraction, the numerator N(x) must be lower degree than the:	A. Quotient Q(x) B. Denominator D(x) C. Nenomenator N(x) D. Polynomian R(x)
10	The portion of a circle bounded by an arc and a chord is known as:	A. Diameterof the circle B. Radiusof the circle C. Chordof the circle D. Segmentof the circle
11	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called.....	A. Grouped data B. Ungrouped data C. Histogram D. Dispersion
12	2π radian = ...	A. 0^o B. 90^o C. 180^o D. 360^o
13	K is known as:	A. Sign of proportionality B. Extremes C. Constant of proportionality D. Means
14	If union and intersection of two sets are equal then sets are.....sets.	A. Disjoint B. Overlapping C. Equal D. Super
15	_____ Common tangents can be drawn for two touching circles:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

16	If 12, p and 3 are in continued proportion, then p =	
17	The most frequent occurring observation in a set of data is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Hamonic mean D. Mean
18	N∪ W = ...	A. ∅ B. {∅} C. N D. W
19	Which of the following is distributive property intersection over union?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = A∪ (B∪ C) B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B) ∪ (A∩C)
20	In degree measurement, 1^{o} is equal to:	A. 1^o B. 60^o C. 90^o D. 360^o