

## 10th Class Math English Medium Online Test For Full Book

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | Question Image   | A. 90°<br>B. 45°<br>C. 60°<br>D. 30°   |
| 2  | Formula to determine the size of a class is:   | A. $X_{\text{max}} - X_{\text{min}}$<br>B. $X_{\text{max}} + X_{\text{min}}$<br>C. Range/number of groups<br>D. number of groups/Range   |
| 3  | An equation of the form $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ is called a/an:  | A. Reciprocal equation<br>B. Radicalequation<br>C. Exponential equation<br>D. None of these  |
| 4  | Which of the following is distributive property of union over intersection?                                      | A. $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$<br>B. $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$<br>C. $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$<br>D. $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ |
| 5  | A part of the circumference of a circle is called:   | A. A segment<br>B. A sector<br>C. An arc<br>D. A radius  |
| 6  | If a chord of a circle subtends a central angle of 60°, then the length of the chord and the radial segment arc: | A. Congruent<br>B. Incongruent<br>C. Parallel<br>D. Perpendicular  |
| 7  | Question Image   |  |
| 8  | Question Image   |  |
| 9  | $\frac{1}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{1-\sin\theta}$  | A. $2 \sec^2\theta$<br>B. $2 \cos^2\theta$<br>C. $\sec^2\theta$<br>D. $\cos\theta$   |
| 10 | Question Image   | A. 115'<br>B. 135°<br>C. 150°<br>D. 30°  |
| 11 | If A has two elements and B has 3 elements, then number of binary relations in $A \times B$ is _____             | A. $2 \times 3$<br>B. $2^3$<br>C. $2^6$<br>D. $2^2$  |
| 12 | Two intersecting circles are not:  | A. Incentric<br>B. Escribecentric<br>C. Concentric<br>D. Circumcentri  |
| 13 | The third proportional of $x^2$ and $y^2$ is:  | B. $x^2 y^2$   |
| 14 | $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cosec} 45^\circ =$ _____  | A. $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$<br>B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$<br>C. $\sqrt{2}$<br>D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  |
| 15 | Question Image   | A. -2<br>B. 2<br>C. 4<br>D. -4   |
| 16 | A second degree equation in one variable x is of the form:   | A. $ax^2 + c$<br>B. $ax^2 + bx + c$<br>C. $ax + bx + c$<br>D. $ax^2 + b$   |
|    |  | A. 20.5<br>B. 20.5   |

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| 17 | In class (20-29), Midpoint or class mark is.....                 | B. 24.5<br>C. 29<br>D. 49  |
| 18 | $1 + \cot^2 \theta =$ _____.                                     | A. $\tan^2 \theta$<br>B. $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$<br>C. $\cot^2 \theta$<br>D. $\sec^2 \theta$ |
| 19 | If variables occurs in exponent, then such equations are called: | A. Constant equations<br>B. Linearequations<br>C. Exponentialequations<br>D. Binomialequations       |
| 20 | A quadratic factor is:   | A. $ax^2 + bx + c$<br>B. $ax + b$<br>C. $Ax + B + c$<br>D. $bx + c$                                  |