10th Class Math English Medium Online Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Co sec 30° = ...	A. 1/2 B. √3/2 C. 2 D. 2/√3
2	A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord is _____ to the chord:	A. Parallel B. Equidistant C. Perpendicular D. Congruent
3	Which of the following is distributive property of union over intersection?	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)
4	If b^2-4ac > 0 and is not a perfect square, then roots are:	A. Rationaland unequal B. Irrationaland equal C. Rationaland equal D. Irrationaland unequal
5	Angles between 180° and 270° are to which quadrant?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
6	π/2 radians =....................	A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°
7	The D° M' S" form of 32.25° is:	A. 32°05° B. 32°10' C. 32°15' D. 32°20'
8	The nature of the roots of equation ax^2+bx+c=0, is determined by:	A. Sum of the roots B. Product of the roots C. Synthetic division D. Discriminant
9	Question Image	A. 9 B. 7 C. 5 D. 3
10	1° = ...	A. 0.0175 radians B. 0.175 radians C. 1.75 radians D. 175 radians
11	1+tan^2θ=_____	A. Sin^2θ B. Cos^2θ C. $Cosec^2$θ D. Sec^2θ
12	Factors of $5x^2$-30=0 are:	A. 5x(x+6) B. 6x(x+5) C. 6x(x-5) D. 5x(x-6)
13	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)

14	The extent of variation between two extreme observations in a data is called.	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles D. None of these
15	The spread or scatierness of observations in a data set is called.	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency D. Quartile
16	x-coordinate of every pint on x-axis is.	A. +ve B. -ve C. zero D. 1
17	In which quadrantθ lie when Sinθ> 0, tanθ< o ?	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
18	Line intersecting a circle is called:	A. Tangent B. Secant C. Chord D. Diamter
19	If variance is equal to 36 then the standard deviation will be:	A. 36 B. 6 C. -6 D. none of these
20	Which of the following is commutative law?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = (A∪ B)∪ C B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ B = B ∩ A D. (A ∪ b)^c = A^c ∩ B^c