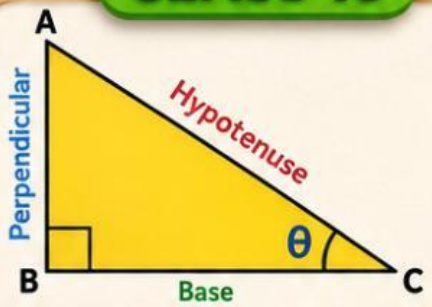
INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY

10 MCQs

CLASS 10

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$



$$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{Base}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

1 In a right-angled triangle, the side opposite to the right angle is called:

- (A) Base
- (B) Perpendicular
- (C) Hypotenuse
- (D) Median

2 $\sin\theta$ is equal to:

- (A) Base / Hypotenuse
- (B) Perpendicular / Hypotenuse
- (C) Perpendicular / Base
- (D) Base / Perpendicular

3 $\cos\theta$ is equal to:

- (A) Base / Hypotenuse
- (B) Perpendicular / Hypotenuse
- (C) Perpendicular / Base
- (D) Hypotenuse / Base

4 $\tan\theta$ is equal to:

- (A) Base / Hypotenuse
- (B) Perpendicular / Hypotenuse
- (C) Perpendicular / Base
- (D) Hypotenuse / Perpendicular

5 The value of sin 30° is:

- (A) 0
- (B) 1/2
- (C) $\sqrt{3}/2$
- (D) 1

6 The value of cos 60° is:

- (A) 1/2
- (B) 1
- (C) $\sqrt{3}/2$
- (D) 0

7 The value of tan 45° is:

- (A) 0
- (B) 1/2
- (C) 1
- (D) $\sqrt{3}$

8 Which of the following is true?

- (A) $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
- (B) $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = 1$
- (C) $\tan\theta = \cos\theta / \sin\theta$
- (D) $\sin\theta = 1 / \cos\theta$

9 The value of sin 90° is:

- (A) 0
- (B) 1/2
- (C) 1
- (D) $\sqrt{3}/2$

10 The value of cos 0° is:

- (A) 0
- (B) 1/2
- (C) $\sqrt{3}/2$
- (D) 1

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