

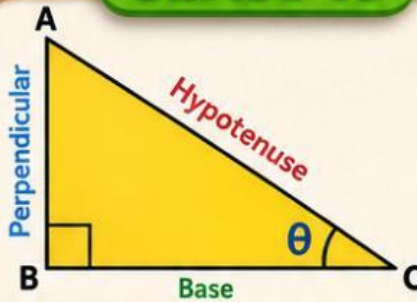
INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY

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 $\sin 30^\circ$ is:

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



6 The value of $\cos 60^\circ$ is:

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



7 The value of $\tan 45^\circ$ 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 $\sin 90^\circ$ is:

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



10 The value of $\cos 0^\circ$ is:

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

