

Introduction to Trigonometry

Mathematics · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. In a right-angled triangle, which trigonometric ratio is defined as the opposite side divided by the hypotenuse?

- A) Sine
- B) Cosine
- C) Tangent
- D) Secant

2. Which acronym is commonly used to remember the three primary trigonometric ratios?

- A) PEMDAS
- B) SOHCAHTOA
- C) BODMAS
- D) FOIL

3. In a right-angled triangle, the side opposite the 90-degree angle is known as the:

- A) Adjacent
- B) Opposite
- C) Hypotenuse
- D) Base

4. If the tangent of an angle is 1, what is the measure of the angle in a right triangle?

- A) 30 degrees
- B) 45 degrees
- C) 60 degrees
- D) 90 degrees

5. What is the value of the sine of 90 degrees?

- A) 0
- B) 0.5
- C) 1
- D) Undefined

6. In the ratio 'Cosine', which two sides of a right-angled triangle are compared?

- A) Opposite and Hypotenuse
- B) Adjacent and Hypotenuse
- C) Opposite and Adjacent
- D) Hypotenuse and Adjacent

7. The study of trigonometry is historically rooted in the relationship between:

- A) Angles and side lengths
- B) Volume and density
- C) Speed and time
- D) Area and perimeter

8. In a right triangle where one angle is 30 degrees and another is 90 degrees, what is the measure of the third angle?

- A) 30 degrees
- B) 45 degrees
- C) 60 degrees
- D) 90 degrees