



MATHEMATICS - 10TH

IMPORTANT MCQ'S - MATHS (10TH GRADE)



POLYNOMIALS



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Material Curated by
Er. Sonal Agrawal Sir
Ex. Scientist , BARC Mumbai

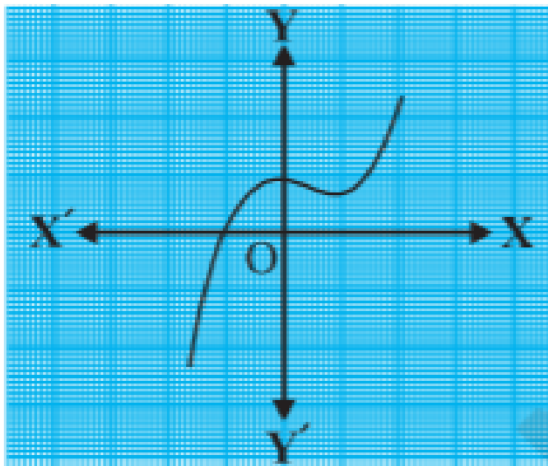
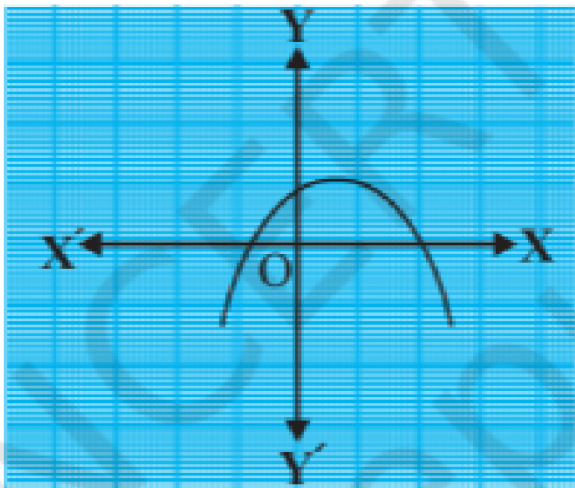


10th - Maths

SN		Marks
1	Define linear polynomial. (a) A polynomial of degree 1. (b) A polynomial of degree 2. (c) A polynomial of degree 3. (d) NONE OF THESE	1
2	Define cubic polynomial. (a) A polynomial of degree 1. (b) A polynomial of degree 2. (c) A polynomial of degree 3. (d) NONE OF THESE	1
3	If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 3x + k$ is 2, then the value of k is: (a) 10 (b) -10 (c) 5 (d) -5	1
4	State whether the statement is true or false : $8x^2 - 5x + 3$ is a polynomial in x of degree 2. (a) TRUE (b) FALSE	1
5	A polynomial of degree 2 is called a _____ polynomial. (a) biquadratic (b) cubic (c) linear (d) quadratic	1
6	A polynomial of degree 1 is called a _____ polynomial. (a) biquadratic (b) cubic (c) linear (d) quadratic	1
7	Let $p(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$. Find $p(3)$. (a) 2 (b) 0 (c) -2 (d) 3	1
8	If $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$, then its value at $x = 2$ is (a) 3 (b) 0	1





	(c) -1	(d) 2	
9	 (i) Look at the graph given above. The graph of $y = p(x)$, where $p(x)$ is a polynomial. Here, find the number of zeroes of $p(x)$. (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4		1
10	 (ii) Look at the graph given above. The graph of $y = p(x)$, where $p(x)$ is a polynomial. Here, find the number of zeroes of $p(x)$. (a) 1 (b) 2		1





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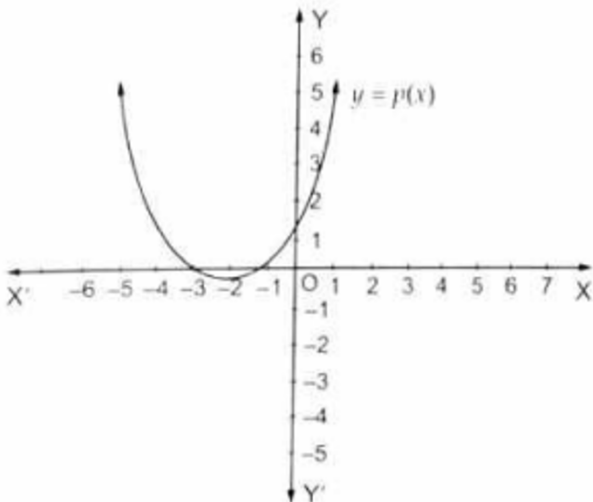
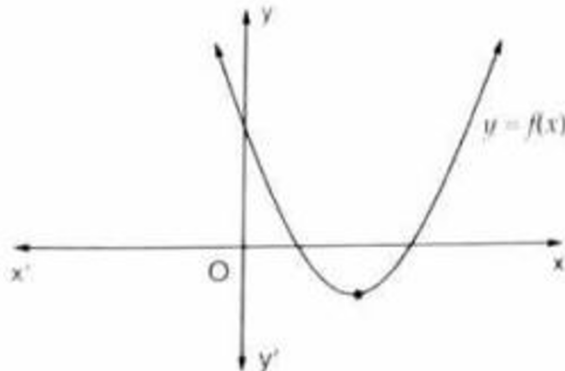
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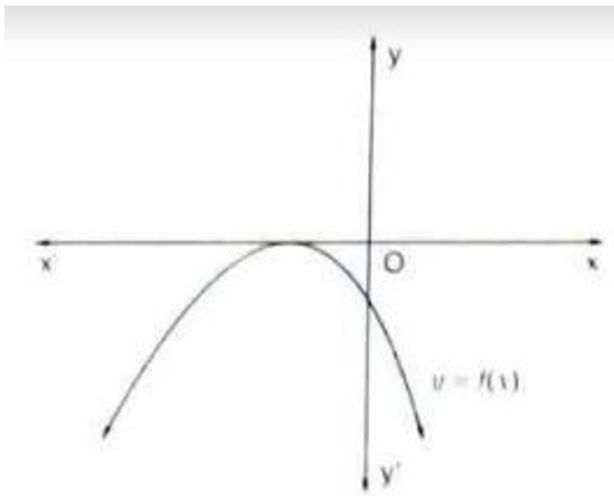
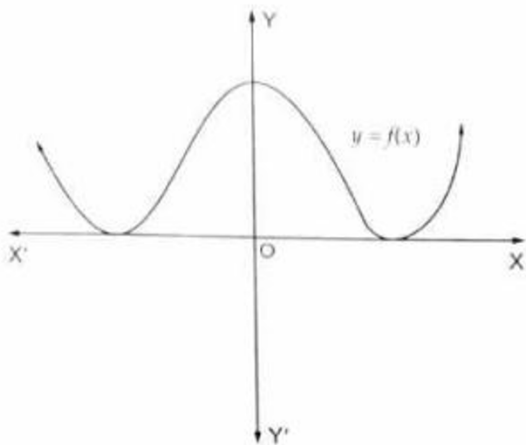
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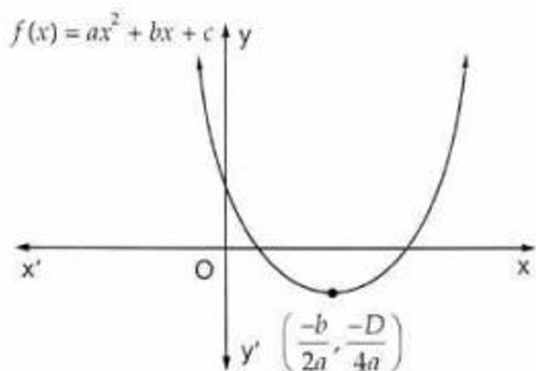
	(c) 3	(d) 4	
13	State true or false: If the graph of a polynomial intersects the X-axis at only one point, it cannot be a quadratic polynomial. (a) TRUE (b) FALSE		1
14	 From the above figure, the graph of a polynomial $p(x)$ is given. Find the zeroes of the polynomial. (a) 1 and -3 (b) 3 and 2 (c) -1 and -3 (d) -2 and -1		1
15	 From the above figure, the graph of the polynomial $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ is given. Write the signs of 'a' and $b^2 - 4ac$. (a) $a > 0$ and $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ (b) $a > 0$ and $b^2 - 4ac > 0$		1





	(c) $a < 0$ and $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ (d) None of these	
16	 From the above figure, the graph of the polynomial $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ is given. Write the sign of c. (a) $c < 0$ (b) $c > 0$ (c) $c = 0$ (d) None of these	1
17	 From the above figure, the graph of a polynomial $f(x)$ is given. Write the number of real zeroes of $f(x)$. (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	1
18		1





From the above figure, a polynomial $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ is shown, then

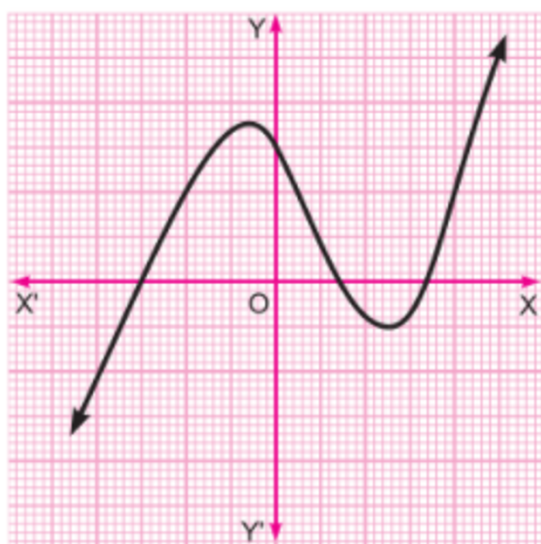
(a) $a < 0, b > 0$ and $c > 0$

(b) $a < 0, b < 0$ and $c > 0$

(c) $a < 0, b < 0$ and $c < 0$

(d) $a > 0, b > 0$ and $c < 0$

19



The graph of $y = p(x)$ for a polynomial is given above. Find the number of zeroes.

(a) 1

(b) 2

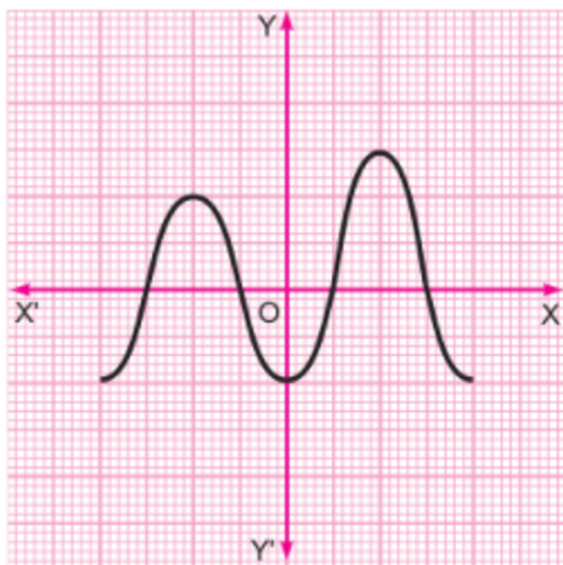
(c) 3

(d) 4

20

1

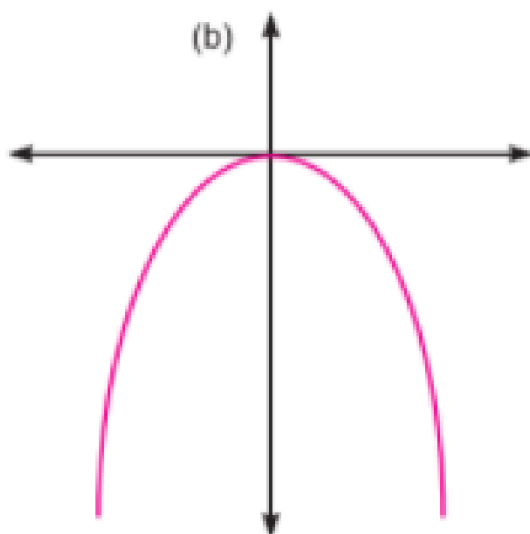




The graph of $y=p(x)$ for a polynomial is given above. Find the number of zeroes.

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

21



Find the number of real zeroes of the polynomials represented by the above figure.

- (a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

22

Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2 - 8x + 6$.

- (a) 1 & -3 (b) -1 & -3
(c) 1 & 3 (d) -1 & 3

1

1





23	Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 - 2x - 8$. (a) 4, 2 (c) 4, -2	(b) -4, 2 (d) -4, -2	1
24	Find a quadratic polynomial, the sum and product of whose zeroes are $\frac{1}{4}$ and -1, respectively. (a) $3x^2 - x - 4$ (c) $3x^2 - x$	(b) $4x^2 - x - 4$ (d) $3x^2 - 4x - 2$	1
25	If the zeroes of the polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$ are a - b, a, a + b, then a and b are 1 and $\pm\sqrt{2}$. (a) NO	(b) YES	2
26	Find the zeroes of the polynomial: $2x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$ (a) $\frac{3}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $-\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	(b) $-\frac{3}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	1
27	Find the zeroes of the polynomial: $y^2 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}y - 5$ (a) $2\sqrt{5}$ or $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$ (c) $-2\sqrt{5}$ or $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$	(b) $-2\sqrt{5}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{5}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$	1
28	Find the zeros of the polynomial $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 8x + 4\sqrt{3}$. (a) -4, $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $-\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{2}$	(b) $\frac{3}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $2\sqrt{3}$, $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	2
29	Find the zeros of the quadratic polynomial : $2\sqrt{3}x^2 - 5x + \sqrt{3}$ (a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	(b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
30	If 3 is a zero of the polynomial $2x^2 + x + k$, find the value of k		1





	(a) $k = -21$ (c) $k = -8$	(b) $k = -9$ (d) $k = -11$	
31	If α and β are the zeros of the polynomial $x^2 + x - 2$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta}$ (a) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$	(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) None of the above	3
32	If α and β are the zeros of the polynomial $5x^2 - 7x + 1$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ (a) 9 (c) 8	(b) 7 (d) 5	3
33	If α and β are the zeros of the polynomial $x^2 + 5x + 8$ then the value of $\alpha + \beta$ is (a) 5 (c) -5	(b) -8 (d) 8	1
34	If α, β are the zeros of the polynomial $2x^2 + 5x + k$ such that $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = \frac{21}{4}$ then $k = ?$ (a) 2 (c) -2	(b) 3 (d) -3	3
35	If α and β are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, then evaluate: $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$ (a) $\frac{3abc+b^3}{a^2c}$ (c) $\frac{3bc+b^3}{a^2}$	(b) $\frac{3abc-b^3}{a^2c}$ (d) $\frac{4bc+b^2}{a^2}$	3



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- Trained More then 1 lakh students online and Offline - Bilaspur, Bhilai, Delhi



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P Chaitanya
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Prakhar Jain
Selected in IISc Bangalore,
Placed in Samsung

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MATHEMATICS - 10TH

IMPORTANT MCQ'S - MATHS (10TH GRADE)

POLYNOMIAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	C	B	A	D	C	B	B
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	B	A	D	B	C	B	A
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
D	B	C	D	B	C	C	B
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
B	B	B	D	A	A	A	B
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	-	-	-	-	-
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-