CLASS: XDATE: 15-07-2021SUB:: MATHEMATICS1. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $(p - 1)x^2 + px + 1$ is -3, then the value of p is(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{-3}{4}$ 2. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$ , $C \# 0$ are equal, then(a) A and B have the same sign(b) A and C have the same sign(c) B and C have the same sign(b) A and C have opposite signs3. If $x^3 + 1$ is divided by $x^2 + 5$ , then the possible degree of quotient is(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 34. If $x^3 + 11$ is divided by $x^2 - 3$ , then the possible degree of remainder is(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) less than 25. If $x^4 + 3x^2 + 7$ is divided by $3x + 5$ , then the possible degrees of quotient and remainder are:(a) 3, 0(b) 4, 1(c) 3, 1(d) 4, 06. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ , and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of $g(x)$ (a) 4(b) 2(c) 3(d) 57. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of $remainder$ is:(a) less than 1(b) less than 2(c) less than 3(d) less than 48. What is the number of zeroes that a linear polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 39. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a quadratic polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 310. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a cubic polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 3	प्रसिका (प्रिका) विद्यापीठ	VIDYA BE Shakti Utr (A	IAWAN, B than Ashram, I ffiliated to CBS	ALIKA VIDYAPITH Lakhisarai-811311(Bihar) SE up to +2 Level)																																																																																																																									
1. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $(p - 1)x^2 + px + 1$ is -3, then the value of p is(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{-3}{4}$ (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{-3}{4}$ 2. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$ , $C \# 0$ are equal, then(a) A and B have the same sign(b) A and C have the same sign(c) B and C have the same sign(d) A and C have opposite signs3. If $x^3 + 1$ is divided by $x^2 + 5$ , then the possible degree of quotient is(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 34. If $x^3 + 11$ is divided by $x^2 - 3$ , then the possible degree of remainder is(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) less than 25. If $x^4 + 3x^2 + 7$ is divided by $3x + 5$ , then the possible degrees of quotient and remainder are:(a) 3, 0(b) 4, 1(c) 3, 1(d) 4, 06. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ , and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of g(s:(a) 4(b) 2(c) 3(d) 57. 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If one of the z (a) <math>\frac{3}{4}</math></td><td>eroes of the quadrat (b) <math>\frac{4}{3}</math> (c</td><td>tic polynomial (p – l <math>\frac{-3}{4}</math> (a) <math>\frac{-3}{4}</math></td><td><math>)x^{2} + px + 1</math> is -3, then the value of p is <math>\frac{-4}{3}</math></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(a) A and B have the same sign (c) B and C have the same sign (d) A and C have the same sign (d) A and C have opposite signs3. If <math>x^3 + 1</math> is divided by <math>x^2 + 5</math>, then the possible degree of quotient is (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 34. If <math>x^3 + 11</math> is divided by <math>x^2 - 3</math>, then the possible degree of remainder is (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) less than 25. If <math>x^4 + 3x^2 + 7</math> is divided by <math>3x + 5</math>, then the possible degrees of quotient and remainder are: (a) 3, 0 (b) 4, 1 (c) 3, 1 (d) 4, 06. 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5. If $x^4 + 3x^2 + 7$ is divided by $3x + 5$ , then the possible degrees of quotient and remainder are:(a) 3, 0(b) 4, 1(c) 3, 1(d) 4, 06. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ , and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of $g(x)$ (a) 4(b) 2(c) 3(d) 57. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of remainder is:(a) less than 1(b) less than 2(c) less than 3(d) less than 48. What is the number of zeroes that a linear polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 39. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a quadratic polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 3	(a) 0	(b) 1	(c) 2	(d) less than 2																																																																																																																									
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(a) 4(b) 2(c) 3(d) 57. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of remainder is: (a) less than 1(b) less than 2(c) less than 3(d) less than 48. What is the number of zeroes that a linear polynomial has/have: (a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 39. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a quadratic polynomial has/have: (a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 310. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a cubic polynomial has/have: (a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 3	6. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x$ is:	+ 6 is divided by g(x	), and quotient is $\mathrm{x}^2$	$r^2$ + 5x + 7, then the possible degree of g(	(x)																																																																																																																								
7. If $x^5 + 2x^4 + x + 6$ is divided by $g(x)$ and quotient is $x^2 + 5x + 7$ , then the possible degree of(a) less than 1(b) less than 2(c) less than 3(d) less than 48. What is the number of zeroes that a linear polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 39. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a quadratic polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 310. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a cubic polynomial has/have:(a) 0(b) 1(c) 2(d) 3	(a) 4	(b) 2	(c) 3	(d) 5																																																																																																																									
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<ul> <li>8. What is the number of zeroes that a linear polynomial has/have:</li> <li>(a) 0</li> <li>(b) 1</li> <li>(c) 2</li> <li>(d) 3</li> </ul> 9. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a quadratic polynomial has/have: <ul> <li>(a) 0</li> <li>(b) 1</li> <li>(c) 2</li> <li>(d) 3</li> </ul> 10. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a cubic polynomial has/have: <ul> <li>(a) 0</li> <li>(b) 1</li> <li>(c) 2</li> <li>(d) 3</li> </ul>	(a) less than 1	(b) less than 2	(c) less than 3	(d) less than 4																																																																																																																									
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