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(Affiliated to CBSE up to +2 Level)

CLASS: X **DATE: 15-07-2021** **SUB.: MATHEMATICS**

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) $\frac{-3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{-4}{3}$

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2. If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$, $C \neq 0$ 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 signs

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3. If $x^3 + 1$ is divided by $x^2 + 5$, then the possible degree of quotient is

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

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4. 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 2

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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, 0

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6. 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) is:

(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

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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 remainder is:

(a) less than 1 (b) less than 2 (c) less than 3 (d) less than 4

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8. What is the number of zeroes that a linear polynomial has/have:

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

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9. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a quadratic polynomial has/have:

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

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10. What is the number(s) of zeroes that a cubic polynomial has/have:

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