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(Affiliated to CBSE up to +2 Level)

CLASS: X

SUB.: MATHS

DATE: 09-05-2021

## MCQs Chapter 2 Polynomials

- 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
- Given that two of the zeroes of the cubic polynomial  $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  are 0, the third zero is  
(a)  $-\frac{b}{a}$                       (b)  $\frac{b}{a}$                       (c)  $\frac{c}{a}$                       (d)  $-\frac{d}{a}$
- If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $(k - 1)x^2 + kx + 1$  is  $-3$ , then the value of  $k$  is  
(a)  $\frac{4}{3}$                       (b)  $-\frac{4}{3}$                       (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$                       (d)  $-\frac{2}{3}$
- A quadratic polynomial, whose zeroes are  $-3$  and  $4$ , is  
(a)  $x^2 - x + 12$                       (b)  $x^2 + x + 12$                       (c)  $x^2 - 2x - 6$                       (d)  $2x^2 + 2x - 24$
- If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $x^2 + (a + 1)x + b$  are  $2$  and  $-3$ , then  
(a)  $a = -7, b = -1$                       (b)  $a = 5, b = -1$                       (c)  $a = 2, b = -6$                       (d)  $a = 0, b = -6$
- The number of polynomials having zeroes as  $-2$  and  $5$  is  
(a) 1                      (b) 2                      (c) 3                      (d) more than 3
- Given that one of the zeroes of the cubic polynomial  $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  is zero, the product of the other two zeroes is  
(a)  $-\frac{c}{a}$                       (b)  $\frac{c}{a}$                       (c) 0                      (d)  $-\frac{b}{a}$
- If one of the zeroes of the cubic polynomial  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$  is  $-1$ , then the product of the other two zeroes is  
(a)  $b - a + 1$                       (b)  $b - a - 1$                       (c)  $a - b + 1$                       (d)  $a - b - 1$
- The zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $x^2 + 99x + 127$  are  
(a) both positive                      (b) both negative                      (c) one positive and one negative                      (d) both equal
- The zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $x^2 + kx + k, k \neq 0$ ,  
(a) cannot both be positive                      (b) cannot both be negative  
(c) are always unequal                      (d) are always equal
- If the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial  $ax^2 + bx + c, c \neq 0$  are equal, then  
(a)  $c$  and  $a$  have opposite signs                      (b)  $c$  and  $b$  have opposite signs  
(c)  $c$  and  $a$  have the same sign                      (d)  $c$  and  $b$  have the same sign