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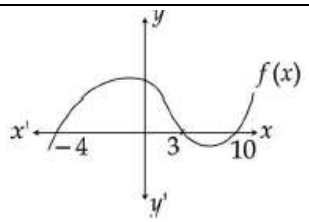
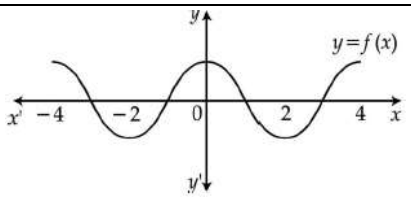
Dept. of Mathematics 2021 – 2022
Class X – Polynomials (1)
MCQ Work Sheet

1	The polynomial whose zeroes are -5 and 4 is : (A) x^2-5x+4 (B) x^2+5x-4 (C) x^2+x-20 (D) $x^2-9x-20$
2	If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2+5x+1$, then the value of $\alpha+\beta+\alpha\beta$ is (A) -2 (B) -1 (C) 1 (D) 3
3	If -1 is a zero of the polynomial $f(x)=x^2-7x-8$, then the other zero is : (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) -8 (D) 1
4	The number of zeroes of a cubic polynomial is : (A) more than 3 (B) atmost 3 (C) only 3 (D) None
5	The graph of the polynomial $f(x)=2x-5$ is a straight line which intersects the x-axis at exactly one point namely : (A) $\left(\frac{-5}{2},0\right)$ (B) $\left(0,\frac{-5}{2}\right)$ (C) $\left(\frac{5}{2},0\right)$ (D) $\left(\frac{5}{2},\frac{-5}{2}\right)$
6	In the given figure, the number of zeroes of the polynomial $f(x)$ are (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
	Q6  Q7 
7	In the given figure, the number of zeroes of the polynomial $f(x)$ are (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
8	If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $p(x)=x^2-5x+6$, then the value of $\alpha+\beta-3\alpha\beta$ is (A) -5 (B) -13 (C) 13 (D) 6
9	If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2-5x+7$, then the value of $\alpha^{-1}+\beta^{-1}$ is (A) $\frac{7}{2}$ (B) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (C) $-\frac{5}{7}$ (D) $\frac{5}{7}$
10	If one zero of the quadratic polynomial x^2+3x+k is -5, then the value of k is : (A) 10 (B) -10 (C) 15 (D) -15
11	If α, β are zeroes of $p(x)=x^2-5x+k$ and $\alpha-\beta=1$, the value of 'k' is : (A) 4 (B) -6 (C) 6 (D) 5

12	If the sum of the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x)=(k^2-14)\,x^2-2x-12$ is 1, then k takes the value(s) : (A) $\sqrt{14}$ (B) -14 (C) 2 (D) ± 4
13	If α and β are zeroes of $p(x)=2x^2-x-6$, then the value of is $\alpha^{-1}+\beta^{-1}$ is : (A) $\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{6}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{3}$
14	The sum and product of the zeroes of the polynomial $9x^2-5$ respectively are : (A) $0, -\frac{9}{5}$ (B) $0, \frac{9}{5}$ (C) $0, \frac{5}{9}$ (D) $0, -\frac{5}{9}$
15	If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2+kx-5$ is 5, then the other zero is : (A) -9 (B) 9 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{2}$
16	If $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ are the zeroes of a polynomial $p(x)$, then $p(x)$ is (A) $25x^2-9$ (B) $3x^2-5$ (C) x^2-25 (D) $9x^2-25$
17	Sum and product of the zeroes of polynomial x^2-3 are respectively : (A) $-3, 0$ (B) $0, -3$ (C) $0, 3$ (D) $3, 0$
18	The zeroes of the polynomial $10x^2-30x$ are : (A) 10, 3 (B) $0, -3$ (C) 0, 3 (D) 10, 0
19	If the zeroes of a quadratic polynomial are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign then : (A) sum of its zeroes is 0 (B) product of its zero is 0 (C) one of the zero is 0 (D) there are no zeroes of the polynomial
20	If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $2x^2+kx-15$ is 3, then the other zero is (A) -15 (B) $\frac{-15}{2}$ (C) $\frac{-5}{2}$ (D) k