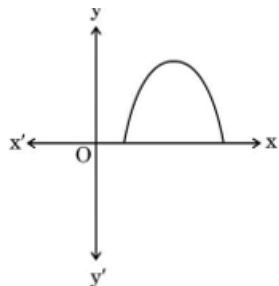
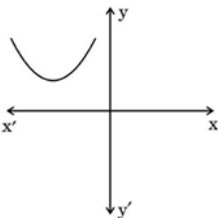
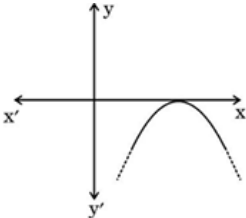
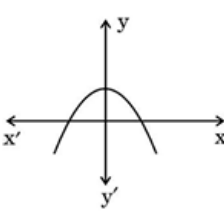
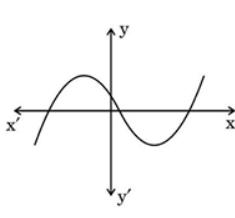


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class X, Mathematics

POLYNOMIALS_MCQ WORKSHEET

OBJECTIVE TYPE (1 Mark)

Q.1.	If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $4x^2 + 4x - m$ is $\frac{3}{2}$, then the other zero is:							
	A	$\frac{2}{5}$	B	$\frac{5}{2}$	C	$-\frac{5}{2}$	D	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Q.2.	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
Q.3.	A quadratic polynomial whose one zero is 3 and the product of zeroes is 0, is:							
	A	$x^2 - 3$	B	$x^2 - 9$	C	$x^2 + 3x$	D	$x^2 - 3x$
Q.4.	If the given figure shows the graph of polynomial $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, then:							
	A	$a < 0$	B	$b^2 < 4ac$	C	$c > 0$	D	a and b are of same sign
Q.5.	If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 2x^2 + 6x - 6$, then the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ is equal to:							
	A	-1	B	1	C	-3	D	3
Q.6.	Which of the following is not the graph of a quadratic polynomial?							
	A		B		C		D	
Q.7.	A quadratic polynomial having only zero (-2) is:							
	A	$(x - 2)^2$	B	$x^2 - 2$	C	$x^2 + 2x$	D	$(x + 2)^2$

Q.8.	If the square of the difference of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $y^2 + py + 36$ is equal to 81, then the values of p are:							
	A	± 5	B	± 15	C	± 18	D	± 12
Q.9.	If α and β are the zeroes of polynomial $3x^2 + 6x + k$ such that $\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta = \frac{-2}{3}$, then the value of k is:							
	A	-8	B	8	C	-4	D	4
Q.10.	Two polynomials are shown in the graph below. The number of distinct zeroes of both the polynomials is:							
	A	3	B	5	C	2	D	4
Q.11.	If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - ax - b$, then the value of $(\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta)$ is equal to:							
	A	$a + b$	B	$-a - b$	C	$a - b$	D	$-a + b$
Q.12.	Zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 4$ are:							
	A	$2, \sqrt{2}$	B	$2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}$	C	$4\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}$	D	$\sqrt{2}, 2$
Q.13.	If the zeroes of the polynomial $ax^2 + bx + \frac{2a}{b}$ are reciprocal of each other, then the value of b is:							
	A	2	B	$\frac{1}{2}$	C	-2	D	$-\frac{1}{2}$
	ASSERTION AND REASONING							
	DIRECTION: A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.							
Q.14.	Assertion (A): Zeroes of a polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ are -1 and 3. Reason (R): The graph of polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ intersects x-axis at $(-1, 0)$ and $(3, 0)$.							

Q.15.	Assertion (A): Zero of $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$ are 5 and -1 Reason (R): The polynomial whose zeroes are $2 + \sqrt{3}$, $2 - \sqrt{3}$ is $x^2 - 4x + 7$.							
	ANSWERS							
	Q.1.	C	Q.2.	B	Q.3.	D	Q.4.	A
	Q.5.	B	Q.6.	D	Q.7.	D	Q.8.	B
	Q.9.	D	Q.10.	C	Q.11.	C	Q.12.	B
	Q.13.	A	Q.14.	A	Q.15.	C		
