Class 10 Maths Chapter 2 Polynomials MCQs For Practice

1. If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial (k–1) x^2 + k x + 1 is –3, then the value of k is
(a) 4/3
(b) -4/3
(c) 2/3
(d) -2/3

2. 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

3. If one of the zeroes of a quadratic polynomial of the form x^2 +ax + b is the negative of the other, then it
(a) has no linear term and the constant term is negative
(b) has no linear term and the constant term is positive
(c) can have a linear term but the constant term is negative
(d) can have a linear term but the constant term is positive

4. 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) -c/a
(b) c/a
(c) 0
(d) -b/a

5. The quadratic polynomial whose sum and product of zeroes are -3 and 2, respectively is
(a) x^2 - 3x + 2
(b) x^2 - 3x - 2
(c) x^2 + 3x + 2
(d) x^2 + 3x – 2

6. The zeroes of the quadratic polynomial x^2 + kx + k, k ≠ 0,
(a) cannot both be positive
(b) cannot both be negative
(c) are always unequal
(d) are always equal

7. If on division of a non-zero polynomial p(x) by a polynomial g(x), the remainder is zero, then the relation between the degrees of p(x) and g(x) is
(a) degree of p(x) < degree of g(x)
(b) degree of p(x) = degree of g(x)
(c) degree of p(x) > degree of g(x)
(d) nothing can be said about degrees of p(x) and g(x)

8. If one of the roots of $4x^2$ - 3x + k is 1, then the value of k is
(a) 2

(b) -1

(c) -1/2

(d) -1/4

9. If p(x) and g(x) are any two polynomials with g(x) ≠ 0, then we can find polynomials q(x) and r(x) such that p(x) = g(x) × q(x) + r(x), where r(x) = 0 or

(a) degree of r(x) > degree of g(x)

(b) degree of r(x) = degree of g(x)

(c) degree of r(x) < degree of g(x)

(d) degree of r(x) < degree of q(x)

10. If the degree of a polynomial is 4, then the maximum number of zeroes of this polynomial is equal to

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c) more than 4

(d) 6

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1 - (a)	2 – (d)	3 - (a)	4 - (b)	5 - (c)
6 - (a)	7 - (c)	8 - (b)	9 - (c)	10 - (b)