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**Math Simplified Material(2023-24)**

**Class 10th**

# Topic: Polynomials

## Type:Multiple Choice Question

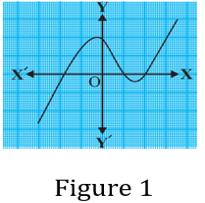
### **Select the correct option :**

### 1) polynomial 2x+8 of Zero is : The zero of polynomial 2x+8 is: (a) 2 (b)- 2 (c) 4(d) -4

### 2) If 5x-25 one linear polynomial is , then This of how many the zeros will be If 5x-25 is a linear polynomial, then how many zeros does it have? (a) 0 (b) 2(c) 3 (d) 1

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### 3) Fig in the the zeros of count how much is​ In Figure 1 find the no. of zeros for y=p(x) ? (a) 1 (b)2 (c) 3 (d) found No go Ca n't be found .



### **4) x 2 -12x -27** polynomial in the the zeros of over from over count how much yes can is​ **How many maximum zeros the polynomial x 2 -12x** -27 can have? (a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

### 5) Illustrated graph what polynomial to indicating is​ Given graph in Figure 2 represents which kind of polynomial? ( a) Linear polynomial / Linear polynomial (b) Two exponential Quadratic polynomial (c ) Three exponential Cubic polynomial (d ) Char exponential polynomial / bi-quadratic polynomial

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### 6) One Three exponential polynomial of the zeros of The number would be \_\_\_\_\_\_ is​ A cubic polynomial has …………… number of zeros. (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) Maximum 3 ( d ) ​ These out of no one None of above

### 7 ) polynomial whose ambush Number 2 is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​ are​ A polynomial has 2 as its degree, is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) One position Polynomial / monomial (b) Two position Polynomial / Binomial (c) Linear Linear polynomial ( d ) two exponential Quadratic polynomial​

### 8) polynomial x 2 -bx+c in the its the zeros of The sum would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is​ In polynomial x 2 -bx+c sum of its zeros is……………. (a) b (b) c (c)–b (d) -c

### 9) polynomial 2x 2 -50 of Zeros are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Zeros of polynomial 2x 2 -50 is/are ………… ….. (a) 25 (b) 5 and -5 (c)2 and 5 (d) 5 and 5

### 10) If someone polynomial of the zeros α =4 and β = 3 So would have been is​ If α =4 and β =3 are zeros of a polynomial then (a) 7 (b) 12 (c)1 (d) 1.3333…….

## Type: True and False

### 12) Linear polynomial in the the zeros of Multiplication is always 0 is​ ( True / False ) In linear polynomial sum of zeros is always 0.

### 13) If polynomial of p(x). one Zero ' k' be So p(k) of The value would be 0 is​ ( True / False ) If polynomial p(x) has one zero 'k' then the value of p(k) is 0.

### 14) Two exponential polynomial of Always two Zero would have been are​ ( True / False Quadratic polynomial always has two zeros.

### 15) p(x) one polynomial is but p(y) no​ ( True / False ) p(x) is a polynomial but p(y) is not.

### 16) polynomial x-6 in the the zeros of The sum is 6 . ( True / False ) In polynomial x-6 sum of zeros is 6.

# Topic: Triangles

## Type:Multiple Choice Question

### 1) If Kar ΔA BC ≅Δis PQR So below Written out of which one correct is​ If ΔABC ≅ΔPQR then which of the following is true? (A) B ↔R (B) C ↔Q (C) A ↔R (D) A ↔P

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### 2) Given went Fig in the DE ॥ B.C is​ J AD = 2cm, AB = 5cm and BC = 7.5cm So of DE value the address do it

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### 3) In given Figure 3 DE || BC if AD=2cm, AB=5cm and BC=7.5cm then find the value of DE A. 1.5cm B. 2.5cm C. 3cm D. 5cm

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### 4) Fig in the DE ॥ BC is​ J AD = 5cm, DB = 8cm and AE = 7.5cm So EC=? In given Figure 4 DE || BC if AD=5cm, DB=8cm and AE=7.5cm then find the value of EC. ( A ) 8cm ( B ) 12cm ( C ) 13cm ( D ) 15cm

### 5) Fig in the DE ॥ BC is​ J AD = 25cm, AE = 10cm, BD = (x+3)cm and EC = x cm then of x value is : In given Figure 5 DE || BC if AD=25cm, AE=10 cm, BD=(x+3) cm and EC=x cm then finds the value of x. A ) 2cm ( B ) 3cm ( C ) 4cm ( D ) 5cm

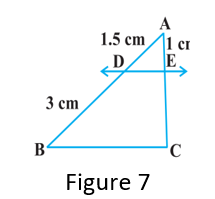
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### 6) Fig of the study Because of below Written out of correct statement Choose : By observing the following Figure 6 find the correct statement. (A) ∠P= ∠A (B) ∠P= ∠B (C) ∠P= ∠C (D) none of these

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### 7) Fig in the DE ॥ BC is So EC of value the address do it In the given Figure 7 DE || BC then the value of EC is (a) 1cm (b) 2cm (c) 3cm (d) 4cm



### 7) given image in the  *P* of value the address do it In the given Figure 8, the value of  *P* is (a)60 0 (b)80 0 (c)40 0 (d)100 0

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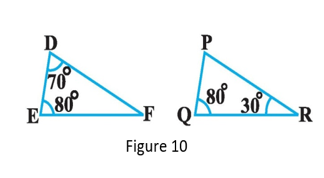
### 8) Given Fig in the symmetry of what Rules of use done went is​ Which similarity criterion is used for the similarity of the given triangles shown in Figure 9? AAA (b) SSS (c) SAS (d) RHS

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### 9) Given Fig in the symmetry of what Rules of use done went is​ Which similarity criterion is used for the similarity of the given triangles shown in Figure 10? AAA (b) SSS (c) SAS (d) RHS



## Type: True and False

### 10) Sides of one similar number those two polygon homogenous would have been are If ( i ) They of companionship the angle equally to be And (ii) They of companionship the sides similar proportionate to be ( True / False ) Two polygons of the same number of sides are similar, if (a) their corresponding angles are equal and (b) their corresponding sides are proportional . (True/False)

### 11) Two Sarbangsam shapes always homogenous would have been are​ ( True / False ) Two congruent figures are always similar. (True/False)

## Type:Fill in the Blanks.

### 12) All………………… triangles are similar​ All ……………… triangles are congruent.

### 13) All circles are ……………………………… All cycles are ……………… .

### 14) All squares are ………………………. All classes are ………… .

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### 15) Two polygons having the same number of sides are similar if ( i ) Their associated angles are …………… and (ii) Their congruent sides shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

### Two polygons of the same number of sides are similar, if (a) their corresponding angles are ………………….and (b) their corresponding sides are ……………………

**Topic: Real numbers**

Type: Multiple Choice Questions

**Select the correct option :**

**1) 39 And of 91 AD is :**

**HCF of 39 and 91 is:**

(a) 15 (b) 13 (c) 19 (d) 11

**2) If p And q are whole numbers and them p/q expressed as , where q≠ 0**

**So this number is:**

**If p and q are integers and is represented in the form of p/q, where q≠0 then the number is a:**

(a) Whole **number** (b) Rational number

(c) Natural **number** (d) **Irrational** number​​

3) The product of two distinct real numbers is always:

The product of two different irrational numbers is always:   
(a) **Real number /** rational number (b) **Unreal number /** irrational number

(c) Natural **number** (d) None of the above / none of above

4) AD of two common divisor numbers. There is always:

The HCF of two coprime numbers is always:

( *a* ) 0 ( *b* ) 1 ( *c* ) 2 ( *d* ) greater than 2 / 2

5) Which number is the sum of a rational number and an irrational number excluding zero?

Which number is the sum of rational and irrational number excluding zero?

(a) Whole number **(** b ) Rational number

(c)Natural **number (** d ) Irrational number​

6) The number of factors of a prime number is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A prime number has ……factors.

( *a* ) 0 ( *b* ) 1 ( *c* ) 2 ( *d* ) greater than 2 / Greater than 2

7) 26 and 191 AD. is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_number.

The HCF of 26 and 191 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number

(a) **Prime​​** (b) Irrational **/** irrational

(c) **Jist /** even (d) None of the above / none of above

8) The product of two consecutive whole numbers is always divisible by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

Product of two consecutive integers is always divisible by…………………

( *a* ) 4 ( *b* ) 2 ( *c* ) 3 ( *d* ) 6

9) If a=9, b=12 then AD (a, b) × L.S.W. (a, b) = … …..

If a=9, b=12 then HCF (a, b) × LCM (a, b) = … …..

( *a* ) 9 ( *b* ) 12 ( *c* ) 108 ( *d* ) 3

10) AD of two numbers and L.S.W. Product of = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Product of HCF and LCM of two numbers = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

( a ) Sum of numbers

( b ) Multiplication of numbers / Product of numbers

( c ) Divide of numbers

( d ) Subtraction of numbers

11) If the sum of two positive integers is 1, then those HW numbers are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

If the HCF of two positive integers is 1, then they are called…… …..

( a ) Irrational ( b ) Prime​ ​

( c ) Denominator / Composite ( d ) Co - prime