Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	
2	Question Image	
3	Roots of the equation $4x^2-5x+2=0$ are:	A. Irrational B. Imaginary C. Rational D. None of these
4	Cube roots of -1 are:	
5	Sum of the cube roots of unity is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 3
6	Product of cube roots of unity is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 3
7	If $b^2-4ac<0$, then the roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are:	A. Irrational B. Rational C. Imaginary D. None of these
8	If $b^2-4ac > 0$, but not a perfect square then roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are:	A. Imaginary B. Rational C. Irrational D. None of these
9	Question Image	
10	Question Image	
11	Two square roots of unity are:	A. 1,-1
12	Roots of the equation $4x^2-4x+1=0$ are:	A. Real, equal B. Real, uneqal C. Imaginary D. Irrational
13	Question Image	
14	Question Image	A. -2 B. 2 C. 4 D. -4
15	The nature of the roots of equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, is determined by:	A. Sum of the roots B. Product of the roots C. Synthetic division D. Discriminant
16	The Discriminant of $ax^2+bx+c=0$ is:	A. b²-4ac B. b²⁺4ac C. -b²⁺4ac D. -b²-4ac
17	Roots of following equation are: $9x^2-4x+1=0$:	A. Real, Equal B. Real, Unequal C. Imaginary D. Irrational
18	Sum roots of $4x^2-3x+6=0$:	
19	Question Image	
20	Question Image	
21	Question Image	
22	Product of roots of equation $5x^2+3x-9=0$:	

22	Product of roots of equation $3x^2+3x-6=0$:	
23	The expression "b^2-4ac" of a quadratic equation is called:	A. Determinant B. Redicand C. Discriminant D. Index
24	A quadratic equation has:	A. Two roots B. Three roots C. Fourroots D. Fiveroots
25	The nature of roots depends on the value of:	A. -b+4ac B. b²+4c C. b²-4ac D. -b+4ac²
26	The discriminant of $2x^2-7x+1= 0$ is:	A. 41 B. 45 C. 43 D. 47
27	if a=1, b=-3 and c= 3, then discriminant is:	A. 3 B. -2 C. 2 D. -3
28	The discriminant of $x^2-3x+3=0$ is:	A. -3 B. 3 C. -2 D. 2
29	If a = 2, b = -7, c = 1, then the value of b^2-4ac is:	A. 37 B. 39 C. 41 D. 42
30	The discriminant of quadratic equation is:	B. b²-4ac C. -b²+4ac
31	If b^2-4ac>0 and is a perfect square, then roots are:	A. Rational and equal B. Rationaland unequal C. Irrationaland equal D. Irrationaland unequal
32	If b^2-4ac > 0 and is not a perfect square, then roots are:	A. Rationaland unequal B. Irrationaland equal C. Rationaland equal D. Irrationaland unequal
33	If b^2-4ac = 0, then roots are:	A. Rationaland equal B. Irrationaland equal C. Irrationaland unequal D. Rational and unequal
34	If b^2-4ac < 0, then roots are:	A. Unreal B. Imaginary C. Real D. Unequal
35	The nature of the root of equation $x^2-5x+5=0$	A. Rationaland equal B. Irrationaland unequal C. Irrationaland equal D. Rationaland unequal
36	Identify the equation whose roots are imaginary and unequal:	A. 2x²-x+1=0 B. x²+8x+16=0 C. 3x²+4x+2=0 D. x²-7x+7=0
37	The discriminant of $x^2+8x+16=0$:	A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 0
38	If a = -2, b = -1 and c = -1, then discriminant is equal to:	A. 17 B. -17 C. -7 D. 7
39	The nature of roots in equation $7x^2+8x+1=0$ is:	A. Rational and unequal B. Irrational and unequal C. Rationaland equal D. Irrationaland equal
40	The discriminant of $7x^2+8x+1=0$ is:	A. 32 B. 34 C. 36 D. 38

41	Find k, if the roots are equal in $(k+3)x^2-2(k+1)x-(k+1)=0$:	A. 2, -1 B. -2,-1 C. -2,1 D. 2,1
42	If a = 7, b = 8 and c = 1 then b^2-4ac is equal to:	A. 33 B. 34 C. 35 D. 36
43	If (x+1)(7x+1) = 0 then x is equal to:	
44	The value of ***i*** is equal to:	
45	Question Image	
46	Each of the complex cube root of unity is:	A. The square of the other B. The half of the other C. The cube of the other D. Equal to each other
47	Question Image	
48	The product of three cube roots of unity is:	A. Zero B. Four C. Two D. One
49	Question Image	C. 2 D. 1
50	Question Image	A. 2 B. 1 C. 0
51	Question Image	B. 1
52	The some of cube roots of unity is:	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Three
53	Question Image	A. 4 B. 3 C. 1 D. 0
54	Question Image	
55	Question Image	B. -1
56	Question Image	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. 2
57	Question Image	
58	Question Image	C. 1
59	Question Image	A. 214 B. 256 C. 273 D. 296
60	Question Image	C. 1 D. -1
61	Question Image	A. 1 D. 0
62	In equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, a and b are:	A. Constants B. Co-efficients C. Variables D. Factors
63	$ax^2+bx+c=0$, c is the:	A. Co-efficient B. Variable C. Factors D. Constant
64	Product of two roots =	
65	Sum of the roots =	
		A. P(Product of the roots) B. S (Sum of the roots)

66	Question Image	B. S (Sum of the roots) C. D (Difference of the roots) D. R (Ratio of the roots)
67	Sum of the roots of the equation $3x^2-5x+7=0$:	B. 5+3 D. 5³
68	Product of the roots of the equation $3x^2-5x+7=0$:	A. 3⁷ B. 7³
69	The product of roots, of equation $5x^2+(7-2m)\ x + 3 = 0$ will be:	
70	Question Image	A. 5 B. 18 C. 15 D. 23
71	Question Image	A. 9 B. 7 C. 5 D. 3
72	Question Image	B. bc
73	Question Image	
74	Question Image	A. One variable B. Twovariable C. Threevariable D. Fourvariable
75	Question Image	
76	Question Image	
77	Question Image	
78	Question Image	A. 2 B. 6 D. 5
79	7-7h = 0, then h = :	A. 7 B. 1 C. 0 D. 49
80	Synthetic division is simply a short cut of:	A. H.C.F B. L.C.M C. Long division method D. Factorization
81	If 1 is the zero of polynomial, then remainder is:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 0 D. 1