

## General Math 10th Class English Medium Unit 2 Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | The product of two factors is equal to:   | A. H.C.F<br>B. H.C.F x L.C.M<br>C. L.C.M<br>D. H.C.F/L.C.M  |
| 2  | What should be added in $a^2 + 4c$ to make it a complete square?  | A. $2a$<br>B. $4c^2$<br>C. $4c$<br>D. $2c^2$  |
| 3  | A polynomial $D(x)$ is called a divisor of a polynomial $p(x)$ , if:  | A. $P(x) = D(x)/Q(x)$<br>B. $D(x) = P(x), Q(x)$<br>C. $Q(x) = p(x), D(x)$<br>D. $P(x) = D(x). Q(x)$ |
| 4  | The abbreviation of the words "least common multiple" is:   | A. H.C.F<br>B. L.E.M<br>C. L.C.M<br>D. L.M.C  |
| 5  | H.F.C of $8xy^2z^3$ and $12x^2y^2z^2$ is:   | A. $4x^2y^2z^2$<br>B. $4xy^2z^2$<br>C. $8xy^2z$<br>D. $8xyz$  |
| 6  | If two or more algebraic expressions are given the highest degree which divides each of them without remainder is called: | A. L.C.M<br>B. H.C.F<br>C. square root<br>D. factorization  |
| 7  | If $x^2 + 1$ is divided by $x + 1$ , then the remainder is:   | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3  |
| 8  | $(-1)^{\text{odd}} = ?$ or $(-1)^{a-1} = ?$   | A. 1<br>B. -1<br>C. $(-1)^{n+1}$<br>D. $(-1)^{-(n-a)}$  |
| 9  | If $x - a$ is the factor of $P(x)$ , then $P(a)$ will be:   | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. $-a$<br>D. $a$   |
| 10 | If $R$ is the remainder after dividing the polynomial $P(x)$ by $x - a$ , then:   | A. $P(x) = R$<br>B. $P(R) = x$<br>C. $P(a) = R$<br>D. $P(R) = a$                                    |
| 11 | Factorization of $x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - x$ is:   | A. $(x + 2)^3$<br>B. $(x - 2)^3$<br>C. $x^3 + 23$<br>D. $x^3 - 23$                                  |
| 12 | Factors of $x^2 - x - 156$ are:   | A. $(x - 12)(x - 13)$<br>B. $(x - 12)(x + 13)$<br>C. $(x + 12)(x + 13)$<br>D. $(x - 13)(x + 12)$    |
| 13 | A quadratic polynomial is a of degree:  | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3  |
| 14 | The process of writing an expression an a product of two or more factors is called:                                       | A. polynomial<br>B. factorization<br>C. factors<br>D. quadratic polynomial                          |
| 15 | The general form of a cubic polynomial is:  | A. $ax^2 + bx + c$<br>B. $ax + b$<br>C. $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$<br>D. $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  |

