

## Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An equation involving impression of the variable under _____ is called radical equation:	A. Second degree B. Exponent <b>C. Radical</b> D. Cube
2	A root of an equation, which do not satisfy the given equation is called:	A. Endogenous root <b>B. Extraneous root</b> C. Internal root D. Radical root
3	An equation of the type $2^x + 64 \cdot 2^{-x} - 20 = 0$ is called:	A. Exponential equation B. Reciprocal equation C. Radical equation D. Linear equation
4	To solve $(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d) = k$ , we have:	A. $a-b=b-c$ B. $a-b=c-d$ <b>C. <math>a+b=c+d</math></b> D. $a-c=b-c$
5	In equation $5^{1+x} + 5^{1-x} = 26$ , we put:	A. $5^{<sup>2x</sup>}=y$ B. $5^{<sup>1+x</sup>}=y$ C. $5^{<sup>1-x</sup>}=y$ <b>D. <math>5^{&lt;sup&gt;x&lt;/sup&gt;}=y</math></b>
6	Which of the following is a reciprocal equation ?	A. $ax^{<sup>3</sup>}+bx^{<sup>3</sup>}+cx+d=0$ B. $ax^{<sup>4</sup>}-bx^{<sup>3</sup>}+cx^{<sup>2</sup>}-bx+a=0$ C. $ax^{<sup>4</sup>}+bx^{<sup>3</sup>}+cx^{<sup>2</sup>}+dx+e=0$ <b>D. <math>ax^{&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;}+bx^{&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;}+cx^{&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;}+bx+a=0</math></b>
7	If variables occurs in exponent, then such equations are called:	A. Constant equations B. Linear equations <b>C. Exponential equations</b> D. Binomial equations
8	In equation $ax^4+bx^2+c=0$ , we replace:	A. $x^{<sup>2</sup>}=y$ B. $x=y$ C. $x^{<sup>4</sup>}=y$ <b>D. <math>x^{&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;}=y</math></b>
9	Factors of $5x^2-30=0$ are:	A. $5x(x+6)$ B. $6x(x+5)$ C. $6x(x-5)$ <b>D. <math>5x(x-6)</math></b>
10	Factors of $x^2-x-2=0$ are:	A. $(x-1)(x+2)$ <b>B. <math>(x-1)(x-2)</math></b> C. $(x-1)(x-2)$ D. $(x+1)(x+2)$
11	The factors of $3x^2-7x-20=0$ are:	A. $(x-4)(3x+5)$ B. $(x+4)(3x-5)$ C. $(x-4)(3x-5)$ <b>D. <math>(x+4)(3x+5)</math></b>
12	The standard form of quadratic equation is:	A. $x^{<sup>2</sup>}+6=7x$ B. $x^{<sup>2</sup>}-7x=6$ C. $7x+6=x^{<sup>2</sup>}$ <b>D. <math>x^{&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;}-7x+6=0</math></b>
13	In $ax^2+b+c$ , if $a = 0$ then reduced form is:	A. $ax^{<sup>2</sup>}+bx$ B. $bx+c$ C. $c$ <b>D. <math>ax^{&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;}+c</math></b>
14	In $ax^2+b+c$ , the constant term is:	A. $a$ B. $b$ <b>C. <math>c</math></b> D. $d$

15 In  $ax^2+bx+c$ , the co-efficient of  $x$  is:

- B. d
  - C. c
  - D. a
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