

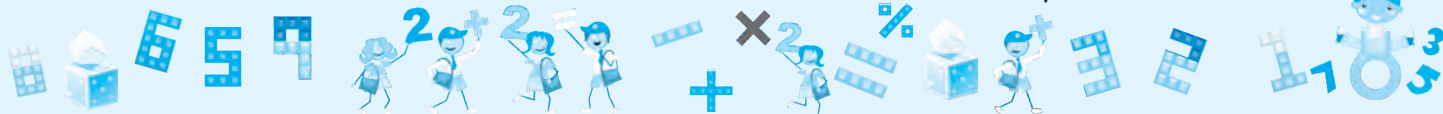
# Revision Test Paper-II

(Based on Chapters 5 to 9)

## A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Tick (✓) the correct option:

- Natural numbers which can be expressed as the product of triplets of equal factors are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Perfect cubes  (b) Unperfect cubes   
(c) Perfect square  (d) Unperfect squares
- Evaluating  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$  we get \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\frac{15}{81}$   (b)  $\frac{22}{81}$    
(c)  $\frac{16}{81}$   (d)  $\frac{7}{81}$
- The degree of polynomials  $2x^3 + 4x^2 - 9$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) -2  (b) 1   
(c) 4  (d) 3
- $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$  is the expanded form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $(a-b)^3$   (b)  $(x+a)(x+b)$    
(c)  $(a-b)^2$   (d)  $(a+b)^2$
- Cubes of all even natural numbers are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) odd  (b) even   
(c) both of two  (d) none of these
- Cubes of negative integers are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) negative  (b) positive   
(c) both of two  (d) none of these
- The algebraic expressions having only three terms are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Binomials  (b) Monomials   
(c) Trinomials  (d) Polynomials
- $(a+b)(a-b)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $a^2 + b^2$   (b)  $a^2 - b^2$    
(c)  $(a+b)^2$   (d)  $(a-b)^2$



9.  $(3a^3)^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(a)  $27a^2$

(c)  $27a^{3+3}$



(b)  $27a^6$



(d)  $27a^9$

10. A polynomial is said to be linear if its degree is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) 0

(c) 2



(b) 1



(d) 3

**B. Fill in the blanks of the following :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are product of triplet of equal factors.

2. The square of an odd number is always \_\_\_\_\_.

3.  $p$  is a \_\_\_\_\_.

4.  $(a-5)(4a+3)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The cube of number ending in 8 ends in \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A polynomial degree 4 is called a \_\_\_\_\_ polynomial.

7.  $\sqrt{n}$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ if it is not a perfect square.

8. The process of writing an expression in the form of products of its \_\_\_\_\_ is called factorisation.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ inventor of zero (0).

10. A symbol which takes various numerical value is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement :**

1.  $a^2b, 3ab^2, 4xy, -2x^2y^2$  etc. are called like terms.

2. Cubes of positive integers are always negative.

3. There is no perfect cube which ends in 4.

4. For an integer  $a$ ,  $a^2$  is always greater than  $a^3$ .

5. Sign of positive (+) and negative (-) are called integers.

6.  $5a, 6ab$ , and  $8b$  can be added together.

7. If variables are same we add their powers is multiplication.

8. Dividend = Divisor  $\times$  remainder + Quotient

9.  $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$

10. Terms with the same variables and exponents are called like terms.

