SET 1

INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT- 1
MATHEMATICS

Date: 10-05-2015 Time: 40mnts
Class: X Marks: 20

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Section A comprises 3 questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B comprises 2 questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C comprises 3 questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D comprises 1 question of 4 marks.

SECTION A

1. The decimal expansion of $\frac{47}{2^3.5}$ will terminate after how many places of decimals?

2. Given that HCF (26, 91) = 13, then find LCM of (26, 91).

3. If α and β are zeros of $x^2 + 5x + 8$, then find the value of $\alpha + \beta$.

SET 2

INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT- 1
MATHEMATICS

Date: 10-05-2015 Time: 40mnts
Class: X Marks: 20

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Section A comprises 3 questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B comprises 2 questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C comprises 3 questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D comprises 1 question of 4 marks.

SECTION A

1. The decimal expansion of $\frac{97}{2^4.5}$ will terminate after how many places of decimals?

2. Given that HCF (306, 657) = 9, then find LCM of (306, 657).

3. If α and β are zeros of $3x^2 - 5x + 8$, then find the value of $\alpha + \beta$.

SECTION B.

4. Show that 9^n can't end with 2 for any integer n.
5. Find the HCF of 135 and 225 by Euclid's method.

SECTION C

6. Prove that $2 + 3\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

7. If the zeros of the polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$ are a – b, a and a + b, find a and b.

8. Form a quadratic polynomial whose one of the zero is "– 15"and sum of the zeros is 42.

SECTION D

9. Obtain all other zeros of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$, if two of its zeros are $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

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SECTION B.

4. Find the HCF of 867 and 255 by Euclid's method.
5. Show that 9^n can't end with 2 for any integer n.

SECTION C

6. Prove that $5 + 3\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.

7. Form a quadratic polynomial whose one of the zero is "– 15" and sum of the zeros is 42.
8. If the zeros of the polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$ are p – q, p and p + q, find p and q.

SECTION D

9. Obtain all other zeros of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x - 5$, if two of its zeros are $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

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