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Maths Full Mock 1

38 questions · 80 marks · A-E

PK-M-FULL-M1 Generated 2 Nov 2026

Instructions: Solve on this sheet or separate paper. **Label each answer with its question number (Q1, Q2 ...).** When done, upload one PDF of all your answers on LazyTopper to get it graded with full solutions.

Section A

1 mark each

Q1. If x is the LCM of 4, 6, 8 and y is the LCM of 3, 5, 7 and p is the LCM of x and y, then which of the following is true ?

(a) p = 35x (b) p = 4y (c) p = 8x (d) p = 16y

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Q2. If the polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ has one zero as 2 and product of zeroes is 3, then the other zero is:

(a) 3/2 (b) 1/2 (c) 2/3 (d) 3

Q3. If the zeroes of a polynomial p(x) are –3 and 8, then p(x) equals

(a) $x^2 + 5x - 4$ (b) $(x + 3)(-x + 8)$

(c) $a(x^2 + 5x - 24)$ (d) $x^2 - 24$

Asked in CBSE Board 2026 · Set 1

Q4. Assertion (A) : The system of linear equations 3x – 5y + 7 = 0 and –6 x + 10 y + 14 = 0 is inconsistent. Reason (R) : When two linear equations don't have unique solution, they always represent parallel lines.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Asked in CBSE Board 2026 · Set 1

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