

## 9th Linear Equation in two Variables[Practice Paper]-01

[1 Mark Questions]

1. Which of the following is not a linear equation?

- (a)  $ax + by + c = 0$                       (b)  $0x + 0y + c = 0$  ✓                      (c)  $0x + by + c = 0$                       (d)  $ax + 0y + c = 0$

2. Age of 'x' exceeds age of 'y' by 7 yrs. This statement can be expressed as linear equation as

- (a)  $x + y + 7 = 0$                       (b)  $x - y + 7 = 0$                       (c)  $x - y - 7 = 0$  ✓                      (d)  $x + y - 7 = 0$

3. Linear equation in one variable is :

- (a)  $2x = y$                       (b)  $y^2 = 3y + 5$                       (c)  $4x - y = 5$                       (d)  $3t + 5 = 9t - 7$  ✓

4. The condition that the equation  $ax + by + c = 0$  represent a linear equation in two variables is

- (a)  $a \neq 0, b = 0$                       (b)  $b \neq 0, a = 0$                       (c)  $a = 0, b = 0$                       (d)  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$  ✓

5. How many linear equations in x and y can be satisfied by  $x = 1$  and  $y = 2$ ?

- (a) only one                      (b) two                      (c) infinitely many ✓                      (d) three

6. The general form of a linear equation in two variables is :

- (a)  $ax + by + c = 0$ , where a, b, c are real numbers and a, b  $\neq 0$  ✓  
(b)  $ax + b = 0$ , where a, b are real numbers and a  $\neq 0$   
(c)  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where a, b, c are real numbers and a, b  $\neq 0$                       (d) None of these

7. The equation of the line whose graph passes through the origin, is :

- (a)  $2x + 3y = 1$                       (b)  $2x + 3y = 0$  ✓                      (c)  $2x + 3y = 6$                       (d) none of these

[(b)  $\{form x = my\}$ ]

8. The equation of y-axis is :

- (a)  $y = 0$                       (b)  $x = 0$  ✓                      (c)  $y = a$                       (d)  $x = a$

9. The equation of x-axis is :

- (a)  $y = 0$  ✓                      (b)  $x = 0$                       (c)  $y = a$                       (d)  $x = a$

[(a) The equation of x-axis is  $y = 0$  ]

10. Any point on the x-axis is of the form:

- (a) (x, y)                      (b) (0, y)                      (c) (x, 0) ✓                      (d) (x, x)

11. Any point on the line  $y = x$  is of the form :

- (a) (a, a) ✓                      (b) (0, a)                      (c) (a, 0)                      (d) (a, -a)

[(a) any point on the line  $y = x$  is of the form (a, a).

12. The point of the form (a, -a) always lies on the line:

- (a)  $x = a$                       (b)  $y = -a$                       (c)  $y = x$                       (d)  $x + y = 0$  ✓

[d] the point (a, -a) always lies on the line  $x + y = 0$ .]

13. Equation of the line  $y = 0$  represents:

- (a) y-axis                      (b) x-axis ✓                      (c) both x-axis and y-axis                      (d) origin

[(b) The equation of x-axis is  $y = 0$ ]

14. The graph of the linear equation  $2x + 3y = 9$  cuts y-axis at the point:

- (a)  $9/2, 0$                       (b) (0, 9)                      (c) (0, 3) ✓                      (d) (3,1)

15. The point of the form (a, a) always lies on:

- (a) x-axis                      (b) y-axis                      (c) on the line  $y = x$  (✓)                      (d) on the line  $x + y = 0$