

9TH CBSE MATHS TEST

- 10) The line of intersection of I and II quadrants is
(a) x - axis (b) y - axis (c) vertical axis (d) None of these
- 11) The line of intersection of I and III quadrants is
(a) x - axis (b) y - axis (c) horizontal axis (d) None of these
- 12) The line of intersection of III and IV quadrants is
(a) y - axis (b) x - axis (c) horizontal axis (d) None of these
- 13) The line of intersection of IV and I quadrants is
(a) x - axis (b) y - axis (c) vertical axis (d) None of these
- 14) Where do the I and III quadrants meet?
(a) in x - axis (b) in y - axis (c) at O (d) do not intersect
- 15) Where do the II and IV quadrants meet?
(a) at O (b) in y - axis (c) in x -axis (d) do not intersect
- 27) Point (0,4) lies:
(a) in I quadrant (b) on x - axis (c) on y - axis (d) in IV quadrant
- 28) The co-ordinates of any point on the x - axis are of the form:
(a) (x,0) (b) (o,y) (c) (0,0) (d) (x,y)
- 29) Abscissa of all the points on y - axis is:
(a) 1 (b) any number (c) 0 (d) -1
- 30) Which of the following points lies on the negative side of x - axis?
(a) (-4,0) (b) (3,2) (c) (0,-4) (d) (5,-7)

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- 41) Mirror image of the point $(-1,2)$ in y - axis is:
(a) $(1,2)$ (b) $(1,-2)$ (c) $(2,1)$ (d) $(2,-1)$
- 42) Mirror image of point $(3,9)$ in x - axis is
(a) $(-3,9)$ (b) $(9,3)$ (c) $(3,9)$ (d) $(3,-9)$
- 43) Mirror image of the point $(9,-8)$ in the y - axis is:
(a) $(-9,8)$ (b) $(9,8)$ (c) $(-9,-8)$ (d) $(-8,9)$
- 49) The distance of the point $(-1,0)$ from O is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) None of these
- 50) The distance of the point $(0,1)$ from O is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) None of these
- 51) The distance of a point $(0,-3)$ from the origin is:
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) None of these
- 52) The distance of a point $(0,-3)$ from the origin is:
(a) 0 units (b) Cannot be determined (c) -3 units (d) 3 units
- 6) Which of the following is a polynomial?
In (a), negative power of x; in (b) and (c), fractional powers of x
(a) $x^2 + x + \frac{3}{x^2}$ (b) $\sqrt{x} + 5$ (c) $x^{3/4} - 7x + 4$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}x^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + 2x - 1$
- 7) $y + \frac{1}{y}$ is:
(a) polynomial of degree 1 (b) polynomial of degree 2 (c) polynomial of degree 3 (d) Not a polynomial
- 8) Which of the following is a polynomial in one variable?
(a) $3 - x^2 + x$ (b) $\sqrt{3x} + 4$ (c) $x^3 + y^3 + 7$ (d) $x + \frac{1}{x}$
- 9) Which of the following is a trinomial in x?
(a) $x^3 + 1$ (b) $x^3 + x^2 + x$ (c) $x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + 1$ (d) $x^3 + 2x$

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- 22) The degree of the polynomial $2 - y^2 - y^3 + 2y^7$ is:
(a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 0 (d) 3
- 23) Degree of polynomial $(x^3 + 5)(4 - x^5)$ is:
(a) 0 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 2
- 24) The degree of the polynomial $(x^3 + 5)(4 - x^5)$ is:
(a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) 2
- 25) The degree of the polynomial $p(x) = (x - 7)^3 - x^3$ is:
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 0
- 45) If $p(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 1$ then value of $p(1) + p(-1)$ is:
(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 4 (c) 0 (d) -2
- 46) If $p(x) = 3x - 7$, then $p(x) + p(-x)$ is:
(a) 7 (b) $6x$ (c) 0 (d) -14
- 79) If $2(a^2 + b^2) = (a + b)^2$ then
(a) $a=2b$ (b) $b=2a$ (c) $a=b$ (d) $a+b=0$
- 80) If $x + y = 9$ and $xy = 20$, value of $x^2 + y^2$ is:
(a) 24 (b) 41 (c) 81 (d) 141
- 84) One of the factors of $(16y^2 - 1) + (1 - 4y)^2$ is:
(a) $(4 + y)$ (b) $(4 - y)$ (c) $(4y + 1)$ (d) $8y$
- 85) One of the factors of $(1 + 3y)^2 + (9y^2 - 1)$ is:
(a) $(1 - 3y)$ (b) $(3 - y)$ (c) $(3y + 1)$ (d) $(y - 3)$

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