



- Any point on the $y = x$ is of the form
(a) (a, a) (b) $(0, a)$ (c) $(a, 0)$ (d) $(a, -a)$
- The equation of x -axis is of the form
(a) $x = 0$ (b) $y = 0$ (c) $x + y = 0$ (d) $x = y$
- Graph of $y = 6$ is a line:
(a) parallel to x -axis at a distance 6 units from the origin
(b) parallel to y -axis at a distance 6 units from the origin
(c) making an intercept 6 on the x -axis.
(d) making an intercept 6 on both the axes.
- $x=5, y=2$ is a solution of the linear equation
(a) $x + 2y = 7$ (b) $5x + 2y = 7$ (c) $x + y = 7$ (d) $5x + y = 7$
- If a linear equation has solutions $(-2, 2), (0, 0)$ and $(2, -2)$, then its is of the form
(a) $y - x = 0$ (b) $x + y = 0$ (c) $-2x + y = 0$ (d) $-x + 2y = 0$
- The graph of the linear equation in two variables $y = mx$ is
(i) a line parallel to x -axis (b) a line parallel to y -axis
(c) a line passing through the origin (d) not a straight line
- If the point $(3, 4)$ lies on the graph of $3y = ax + 7$, then find the value of a .
- How many solution(s) of the equation $2x + 1 = x - 3$ are there on the :
(i) Number line (ii) Cartesian plane
- Let y varies directly as x . If $y = 12$ when $x = 4$, then write a linear equation. What is the value of y when $x = 5$?
- The following values of x and y are thought to satisfy a linear equation :

x	1	2
y	1	3

Draw the graph, using the values of x, y as given in the above table. At what point the graph of the linear equation (i) cuts the x -axis. (ii) cuts the y -axis.

- Solve the equation $2x + 1 = x - 3$, and represent the solution(s) on
(ii) the number line,
(iii) the Cartesian plane.
