

## Chapter 6. Algebraic Sentences

1) (2,3) lies in \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.

- A) 1<sup>st</sup>
- B) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- C) 3<sup>rd</sup>
- D) None of these

Answer: A

2) (-6, 4) lies in \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.

- A) 1<sup>st</sup>
- B) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- C) 3<sup>rd</sup>
- D) None of these

Answer: B

3)  $(\frac{3}{4}, -1)$  lies in \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.

- A) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- B) 1<sup>st</sup>
- C) 4<sup>th</sup>
- D) None of these

Answer: C

4) In (3, 4), 3 is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) abscissa
- B) ordinate
- C) ordered pair
- D) none of these

Answer: A

5) In (3,4), 4 is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) abscissa
- B) ordinate
- C) ordered pair
- D) none of these

Answer: B

6) If symbol of equality is involved in an open sentence then such sentence is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) open sentence
- B) equation
- C) vertical axis
- D) horizontal axis

Answer: B

7) An \_\_\_\_\_ sentence containing the symbol of > or < is called inequation.

- A) open
- B) closed
- C) zero
- D) none of these

Answer: A

8) Standard quadratic equation is  $ax^2+bx+c = 0$ , where the value of a

- A) = 0
- B)  $\neq 0$
- C) > 0
- D) < 0

Answer: B

9) The equation  $ax^2+bx+c = 0$ , remain quadratic if

- A)  $b=0$  and  $c \neq 0$
- B)  $b = c = 0$
- C)  $b \neq 0$  and  $c = 0$
- D) all of these

Answer: D

10) The value of variable for which given equation becomes true is called a \_\_\_\_\_ of the equation.

- A) value
- B) constant
- C) root
- D) none of these

Answer: C

11) An equation containing one or more radical expressions involving unknown is called \_\_\_\_\_ equation.

- A) linear
- A) radical
- B) irrational equation
- C) both B and C

Answer: D

12) Let  $x \in R$ , then  $|x|$  is read as

- A) modulus of x
- B) absolute value of x
- C) both A and B
- D) none of these

Answer: C