EDUCATION QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (EQAO) GRADE 9 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. How do you find the equation of a line given two points?

A. Compute the slope m = (y2 - y1)/(x2 - x1) and use y - y1 = m(x - x1); convert to slope-intercept form if needed.

B. Find the midpoint and plot a line through it.

C. Solve for the y-intercept first, then determine slope.

D. Use the two points to form a system and solve for x and y.

2. If you unfold a prism, the lateral surface forms what shape?

A. A circle

B. A square

C. A triangle

D. A rectangle

3. In the data set {2, 4, 4, 7, 9}, what is the mode?

A. 4

B. 2

C. 7

D. 9

4. Solve for x: $5x - 7 \leq 3x + 5$.

A. $x \geq 6$

B. $x \leq 6$

C. $x < 6$

D. $x \neq 6$

5. What best describes like terms?

A. Have the same variable part

B. Have the same coefficient

C. Have the same variable part but not the same coefficient

D. Are always constants

6. In a plane, if two angles are complementary to the same angle, which statement is true?

A. They could have different measures

B. They are congruent

C. They sum to 180 degrees

D. They are adjacent

7. The sum of the exterior angles of a triangle is what total?

A. 180 degrees

B. 270 degrees

C. 360 degrees

D. 540 degrees

8. What is the measure of a right angle?

A. 90 degrees

B. 180 degrees

C. 45 degrees

D. 120 degrees

9. Density property statement

A. Between any two real numbers there is at least one other real number

B. Between any two real numbers there is a rational number only

C. Between any two real numbers there is an irrational number only

D. Between any two real numbers there is a natural number only

10. What is the primary purpose of revising a draft in the writing process?

A. To memorize sources for citation later.

B. To improve clarity, organization, evidence support, and fix errors.

C. To format the document for publication only.

D. To add more sources and extend word count.

Answers

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B

Explanations

1. How do you find the equation of a line given two points?

A. Compute the slope m = (y2 - y1)/(x2 - x1) and use y - y1 = m(x - x1); convert to slope-intercept form if needed.

B. Find the midpoint and plot a line through it.

C. Solve for the y-intercept first, then determine slope.

D. Use the two points to form a system and solve for x and y.

The key idea is that a line through two points is determined by its slope. First find how steep the line is by calculating the slope: m = (y2 − y1) / (x2 − x1). With that slope, use one of the points in the point-slope form: y − y1 = m(x − x1). If you want the slope-intercept form, solve that for y to get y = mx + b, and use b = y1 − m x1 to find the intercept. For example, with points (1, 2) and (3, 8): m = (8 − 2) / (3 − 1) = 6/2 = 3. Then y − 2 = 3(x − 1) leads to y = 3x − 1. This approach directly uses the two given points to define the line. Plotting a line through the midpoint doesn't fix its direction, since many lines pass through that point with different slopes. Solving for the y-intercept first isn't straightforward without knowing the slope. Forming a system to solve for x and y isn't needed because those coordinates are already known.

2. If you unfold a prism, the lateral surface forms what shape?

A. A circle

B. A square

C. A triangle

D. A rectangle

Unfolding the lateral surface shows why it forms a rectangle. The side faces around the base of a prism are all rectangles, each with height equal to the prism's height and width equal to a base edge. When you lay these faces flat in a row, their heights align, and their widths add up to the base's perimeter. That entire flattened strip is a single rectangle, with height the prism's height and width equal to the base perimeter. A circle or triangle wouldn't fit because the lateral surface is made of straight faces, and a square wouldn't accommodate the continuous strip of side faces. So the unfolded lateral surface is a rectangle.

3. In the data set {2, 4, 4, 7, 9}, what is the mode?

A. 4

B. 2

C. 7

D. 9

Mode is the value that appears most often in a data set. In this set, 4 shows up twice while the others—2, 7, and 9—each appear once. Because 4 has the highest frequency, it is the mode. The other numbers don't fit because they occur less frequently. (There would be more than one mode only if another value also appeared twice.)

4. Solve for x: 5x - 7 ≤ 3x + 5.

A. x ≥ 6

B. x ≤ 6

C. x < 6

D. x ≠ 6

Solving linear inequalities by isolating x and keeping the inequality direction when you divide by a positive number. Start with 5x - 7 ≤ 3x + 5. Subtract 3x from both sides to collect the x terms: 2x - 7 ≤ 5. Then add 7 to both sides: 2x ≤ 12. Divide by 2 (a positive number), which keeps the inequality direction the same: x ≤ 6. This means all numbers x that are 6 or smaller satisfy the inequality. For example, x = 6 gives 23 ≤ 23, which is true, while x = 7 gives 28 ≤ 26, which is false. So the best answer is x ≤ 6.

5. What best describes like terms?

A. Have the same variable part

B. Have the same coefficient

C. Have the same variable part but not the same coefficient

D. Are always constants

Like terms are terms that share the same variable part—exactly the same variable raised to the same power. The coefficients in front of that shared variable part can be different, and that difference is what you use when you combine like terms. So, terms like 3x and -5x are like terms because they both have the same variable part, x, with the same exponent. Their coefficients can differ, and you would add or subtract those coefficients when simplifying, giving -2x in this case. Terms that have different variable parts, like 3x and 4x^2, are not like terms, because the variable part isn't the same. Constants are terms with no variable at all; two constants are like terms with each other, since they have the same (empty) variable part. The description that best captures this is that like terms have the same variable part, and their coefficients may differ.

6. In a plane, if two angles are complementary to the same angle, which statement is true?

A. They could have different measures

B. They are congruent

C. They sum to 180 degrees

D. They are adjacent

Complementary angles add up to 90 degrees. If two angles are each complementary to the same angle, that common angle has some measure x, so both of the other two angles measure 90 − x. Since they have the same measure, they are congruent. They cannot have different measures, because both must equal 90 − x. They do not necessarily sum to 180 degrees—their sum would be 180 − 2x, which isn't fixed at 180 for all x. And they don't have to be adjacent; adjacency isn't required for being congruent in this situation.

7. The sum of the exterior angles of a triangle is what total?

A. 180 degrees

B. 270 degrees

C. 360 degrees

D. 540 degrees

The sum of the exterior angles of a triangle is 360 degrees. One way to see this is that each exterior angle plus its interior angle equals 180 degrees. If you sum the three exterior angles, you get (180 − A) + (180 − B) + (180 − C) = 540 − (A + B + C). The interior angles of a triangle add up to 180 degrees, so A + B + C = 180. That makes the total 540 − 180 = 360 degrees. You can also imagine turning at each vertex as you walk around the triangle—the total turn around a closed path is a full circle, 360 degrees.

8. What is the measure of a right angle?

A. 90 degrees

B. 180 degrees

C. 45 degrees

D. 120 degrees

A right angle is formed by two perpendicular lines, and it measures 90 degrees. This 90-degree measure is what gives a square-like corner, such as the corners of a rectangle or square. It also matches the idea of a quarter turn around a point, since a full circle is 360 degrees (360 divided by 4 is 90). The other options don't fit a right angle: 180 degrees is a straight angle (a straight line), 45 degrees is an acute angle, and 120 degrees is an obtuse angle. So the measure of a right angle is 90 degrees.

9. Density property statement

A. Between any two real numbers there is at least one other real number

B. Between any two real numbers there is a rational number only

C. Between any two real numbers there is an irrational number only

D. Between any two real numbers there is a natural number only

Between any two distinct real numbers there is another real number. This shows how the real numbers fill in every gap: if $a < b$, the average $(a + b)/2$ is a real number strictly between them, so there's always at least one real in the interval. In fact, you can find infinitely many by taking any $a + t(b − a)$ with t in $(0, 1)$. The other statements would require the gap to contain only rationals, only irrationals, or only natural numbers, which isn't true: between many pairs you can find both rational and irrational numbers, and natural numbers don't appear between most real number pairs (for example, there's none between 0 and 1).

10. What is the primary purpose of revising a draft in the writing process?

A. To memorize sources for citation later.

B. To improve clarity, organization, evidence support, and fix errors.

C. To format the document for publication only.

D. To add more sources and extend word count.

Revising a draft is about shaping the writing's content and how it flows. The primary aim is to make ideas clear and coherent, arrange them in a logical order, ensure each point is supported with evidence, and fix mistakes that can distract or confuse a reader. This is what strengthens your argument and helps your audience understand your purpose. If a paragraph isn't clear, revision rephrases it so the point comes through more directly. If the overall structure feels scattered, revision reorganizes sections so the argument builds smoothly from one idea to the next. If evidence doesn't back a claim well, revision adds or explains evidence and makes sure its connection to the claim is explicit. And while polishing language is part of editing, revision also catches awkward sentences and gaps in logic so the piece reads more confidently. Other activities described in the choices aren't the main focus of revising. Memorizing sources for citation belongs to citation work later, formatting for publication is a formatting step after content is solid, and simply adding sources and extending word count can change scope rather than improve the existing argument.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://eqaograde9.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!