Section A MCQ 1- Mark Each

1. The point which lies on *y*-axis at a distance of 5 units in the negative direction of *y*-axis is

(A) (0, 5) (B) (5, 0) (C) (0, – 5) (D) (– 5, 0)

2. The perpendicular distance of the point P (3, 4) from the *y*-axis is

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 7

3. The points in which abscissa and ordinate have different signs will lie in

(A) I and II quadrants (B) II and III quadrants (C) I and III quadrants (D) II and IV quadrants

4. If P (5, 1), Q (8, 0), R (0, 4), S (0, 5) and O (0, 0) are plotted on the graph paper, then the point(s) on the *x*-axis are

(A) P and R (B) R and S (C) Only Q (D) Q and O

5. Abscissa of a point is positive in

(A) I and II quadrants (B) I and IV quadrants (C) I quadrant only (D) II quadrant only

Section B 2- Marks Each

6. A point lies on the *x*-axis at a distance of 7 units from the *y*-axis. What are its coordinates? What will be the coordinates if it lies on *y*-axis at a distance of –7 units from *x*-axis?

7. Find the coordinates of the point

(i) Which lies on *x* and *y* axes both. (ii) whose ordinate is – 4 and which lies on *y*-axis.

8. Taking 0.5 cm as 1 unit, plot the following points on the graph paper :

A (1, 3), B (– 3, – 1), C (1, – 4), D (– 2, 3), E (0, – 8), F (1, 0)

9. Plot the points P (1, 0), Q (4, 0) and S (1, 3). Find the coordinates of the point R such that PQRS is a square

10. Plot the points (x, y) given in the following table on the plane, choosing suitable units of distance on the axes.

x	– 2		–1		0		1	3
y	8		7		– 1.25		3	– 1