Choose and write the correct option in the following questions.

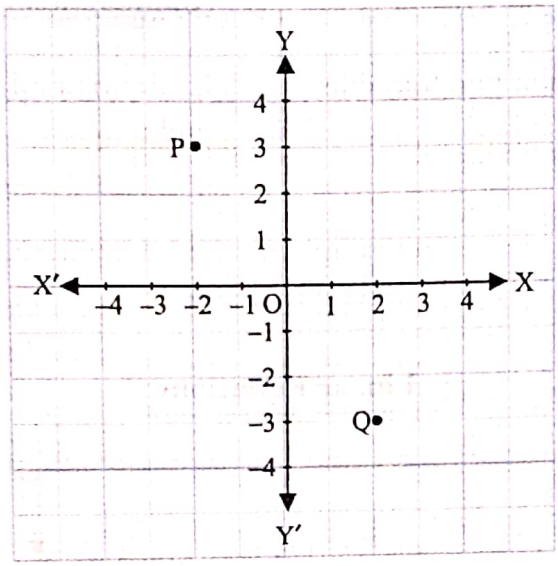
1. **Point (–3, 5) lies in the**
   (*a*) first quadrant (*b*) second quadrant (*c*) third quadrant (*d*) fourth quadrant
2. **Signs of the abscissa and ordinate of a point in the second quadrant are respectively**
   (*a*) +, + (*b*) –, – (*c*) –, + (*d*) +, –
3. **Point (0, – 7) lies**
   (*a*) on the x –axis (*b*) in the second quadrant
   (*c*) on the y–axis (*d*) in the fourth quadrant
4. **Point (– 10, 0) lies**
   (*a*) on the negative direction of the x-axis (*b*) on the negative direction of the y-axis
   (*c*) in the third quadrant (*d*) in the fourth quadrant
5. **Abscissa of all the points on the x-axis is**
   (*a*) 0 (*b*) 1 (*c*) 2 (*d*) any number
6. **Abscissa of a point is negative in**
   (*a*) I and II quadrants (*b*) only II quadrant
   (*c*) only III quadrant (*d*) II and III quadrants
7. **The point which lies on the line $y = 2x$ is**
   (*a*) (– 2, – 6) (*b*) (2, – 4) (*c*) (– 5, – 10) (*d*) (– 5, 10)
8. **The perpendicular distance of the point $P(5, 7)$ from the y-axis is**
   (*a*) 5 (*b*) 12 (*c*) 2 (*d*) 7
9. **If $P(–2, 3)$, $Q(5, 0)$, $R(0, 2)$ and $S(–4, 0)$ are plotted on the graph paper, then the points on the x-axis are**
   (*a*) P and Q (*b*) Q and R (*c*) R and S (*d*) Q and S
10. **The point which lies on the line $y = – 3x$ is**
    (*a*) (2, –7) (*b*) (3, –6) (*c*) (3, 9) (*d*) (3, –9)
11. **If the coordinates of two points are $P(–2, 3)$ and $Q(–3, 5)$ then (abscissa of P) – (abscissa of Q) is**
    (*a*) –2 (*b*) –5 (*c*) 1 (*d*) –1
12. **On plotting the points $O(0, 0)$, $A(5, 0)$, $B(5, 3)$, $C(0, 3)$ and joining OA, AB, BC and CO, which of the following figures is obtained?**
    (*a*) rhombus (*b*) square (*c*) trapezium (*d*) rectangle
13. **The perpendicular distance of the point $P(7, 5)$ from the y-axis is**
    (*a*) 5 (*b*) 12 (*c*) 7 (*d*) 2
14. **The point which lies on the line $y = \frac{-3}{2}x + 5$ is**
    (*a*) (4, 1) (*b*) (– 2, 2) (*c*) (6, – 4) (*d*) (– 4, –11)
15. **Abscissa of all the points on the y-axis is**
    (*a*) 1 (*b*) any number (*c*) 0 (*d*) 2
16. **Ordinate of all the points on the y-axis is**
    (*a*) 0 (*b*) 1 (*c*) – 1 (*d*) any number
17. **A point of whose coordinates are positive will be in**
    (*a*) I quadrant (*b*) II quadrant (*c*) III quadrant (*d*) IV quadrant

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In which quadrant, the point (– 6, 4) lies?
2. Find the coordinates of the point at which the two coordinate axes meet.

II. Short Answer Type Questions-I

3. Find the coordinates of points P and Q in the given figure.



4. Write whether the following statements are True or False. Justify your answer.
   (*i*) Point (0, – 2) lies on *y*-axis.
   (*ii*) The perpendicular distance of the point (4, 3) from the *x*-axis is 4.

III. Short Answer Type Questions-II

5. Plot the points (*x*, *y*) given by following table:

x	3	4	– 4	– 2	– 1	0
y	5	6	0	3	–3	0

6. Plot the following points and write the name of the figure obtained by joining them in order:
   A (–1, 9), B(–3, 2) and C(4, 0)
7. Plot the following points and then, determine whether they are collinear or not.
   A(1, –1), B(5, 3), C(–3, –5), D(0, –2), E(2, 0)
8. Find the coordinates of the point
   (*i*) which lie on both *x*- and *y*-axis (*ii*) whose abscissa is 5 and lies on *x*-axis.
   (*iii*) whose ordinate is –2 and lies on *y*-axis.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

9. Plot the following points on a graph and join them in order. Name the figure so obtained and find the area of the figure.
   A(0, 2), B(3, 0), C(–3, 0), D(0, –2)
10. 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.
11. Plot the points (2, 1), (3, –2) and (–1, –2) on graph paper and check whether they are collinear or not. If not, find the area of the figure formed.