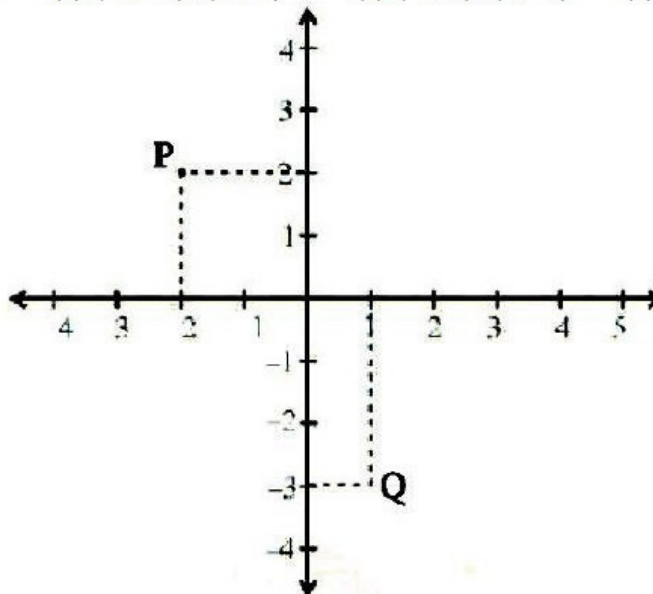
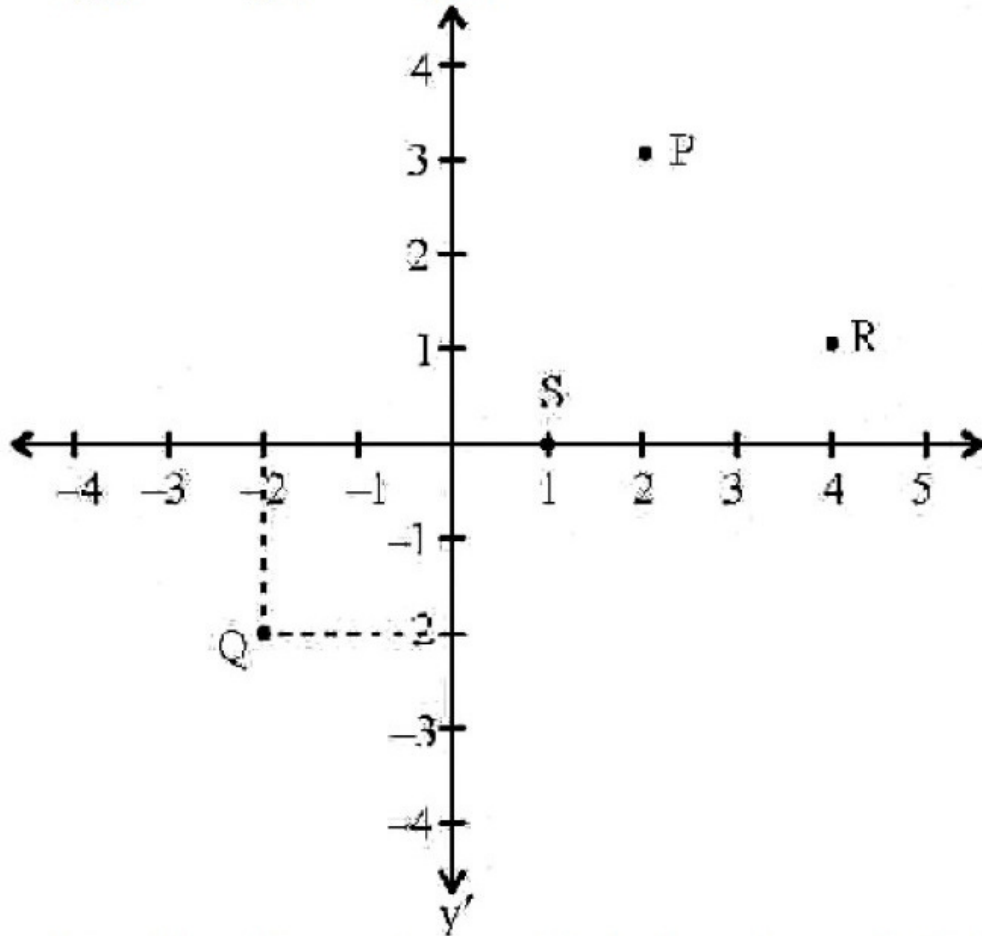


## COORDINATE GEOMETRY

1. The point  $(-2, -5)$  lies in the  
(a) I quadrant    (b) II quadrant    (c) III quadrant    (d) IV quadrant
2. The sign of x-coordinate of a point lying in third quadrant is  
(a) +    (b) -    (c)  $\pm$     (d) IV quadrant
3. The signs of respective x-coordinate and y-coordinates of a point lying 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant are  
(a) -, +    (b) -, -    (c) +, -    (d) +, +
4. The point  $(0, 4)$  lies on  
(a) I quadrant    (b) negative x - axis    (c) positive x - axis    (d) y - axis
5. The y-coordinate of any point lying on x-axis is  
(a) 0    (b) 1    (c) -1    (d) any number
6. The point where the two axes meet, is called  
(a) x-coordinate    (b) y- coordinate    (c) quadrant    (d) origin
7. The point  $(-5, 4)$  and  $(4, -5)$  are situated in  
(a) same quadrant    (b) I and III quadrant, respectively  
(c) Different quadrants    (d) IV and II quadrant, respectively
8. The figure obtained by plotting the points  $(2, 3)$ ,  $(-2, 3)$ ,  $(-2, -3)$  and  $(2, -3)$  is a  
(a) trapezium    (b) rectangle    (c) square    (d) rhombus
9. In the given figure, on the sides the respective coordinates of points P and Q respectively are:  
(a)  $(-2, -2)$ ,  $(1, 3)$     (b)  $(-2, -2)$ ,  $(-1, 3)$     (c)  $(-2, 2)$ ,  $(1, -3)$     (d)  $(-2, 2)$ ,  $(1, 3)$



10. The point  $(0, -3)$  lies on  
 (a) negative side of  $y$  – axis (b) negative side of  $x$  – axis  
 (c) positive side of  $x$  – axis (d) positive side of  $y$  – axis
11. If the coordinates of two points P and Q are  $(2, -3)$  and  $(-6, 5)$ , then the value of  $(x\text{-coordinate of P}) - (x\text{-coordinate of Q})$  is  
 (a) 2 (b)  $-6$  (c)  $-8$  (d) 8
12. The point whose  $y$ -coordinate is 3 in the given figure is  
 (a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) S



13. The coordinates of the point lying on the negative side of  $x$ -axis at a distance of 5 units from origin are  
 (a)  $(0, 5)$  (b)  $(0, -5)$  (c)  $(-5, 0)$  (d)  $(5, 0)$
14. The distance of the  $(4, -3)$  from  $x$  – axis is  
 (a) 3 units (b)  $-3$  units (c) 4 units (d) 5 units
15. The origin lies on  
 (a)  $x$ -axis only (b) both axes (c)  $y$ -axis only (d) none of the axes

