1. The perpendicular distance of the point P(4,3) from y –axis is

(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) none of these

2. A point whose abscissa is –3 and ordinate 2 lies in

(a) First quadrant (b) Second quadrant (c) Third quadrant (d) Fourth quadrant

3. The ordinate of any point on x–axis is

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) –1 (d) any number

4. Signs of the abscissa and ordinate of a point in the second quadrant are respectively

(a) +,+ (d) +,– (c) –,+ (b) –, –

5. Ordinate of all points on the y–axis is

(a) 0 (d) any number (c) 2 (b) 1

6. The points whose 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

7. The image of the point (3,4) in x–axis has the coordinates

(a) (–3,4) (b) (3,–4) (c) (–3,–4) (d) (4,3)

8. The image of the point (–5,7) in y–axis has the coordinates

(a) (5,7) (b) (–5,–7) (c) (5,–7) (d) (7,–5)

9. Points (–4, 0) and (7, 0) lie

(a) on x – axis (b) y – axis (c) in first quadrant (d) In second quadrant

10. On plotting the points O(0,0), A(3,0), B(3,4), C(0,4) and joining OA, AB, BC and CO which of the following figure is formed?

(a) Square (b) Rectangle (c) Trapezium (d) Rhombus

11. If the perpendicular distance of a point P from the x–axis is 5 units and the foot of the perpendicular lies on the negative direction of x–axis, then the point P has

(a) x–coordinate 5 (b) y–coordinate =–5 only

(c) y–coordinate =5 only (d) y–coordinate =5 or –5

12. If the mirror image of the point P(5,2) in x–axis is the point Q and the image of Q in y–axis is R. Then, the coordinates of R are

(a) (5,–2) (b) (–5,–2) (c) (–5,2) (d) (2,5)

13. The distance of the point P(4,3) from the origin is

(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

14. The area of the triangle formed by the points P(0,1), Q(0,5) and R(3,4) is

(a) 16 sq. units (b) 8sq . units (c) 4 sq. units (d) 6sq . units