Time: 1.5 Hours   **Max. Marks: 33**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

– All questions are compulsory.

– The question paper consists of **four sections: A, B, C, and D**.

– Section A contains **5 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** of **1 mark each**.

– Section B contains **4 Short Answer Questions** of **2 marks each**.

– Section C contains **4 Long Answer Questions** of **4 marks each**.

– Section D contains **4 True or False Questions** of **1 mark each**.

– Use of calculators or any electronic devices is **not permitted**.

Section A: Basic Concepts (1 Mark Each)

1. The point of intersection of the coordinate axes is called:
   (a) Abscissa   (b) Ordinate   (c) Origin   (d) Quadrant

2. If the coordinates of a point are $(0, -4)$, then the point lies on:
   (a) x-axis   (b) y-axis   (c) Quadrant IV   (d) Origin

3. The distance of the point $(3, 5)$ from the x-axis is:
   (a) 3 units   (b) 5 units   (c) 8 units   (d) $\sqrt{34}$ units

4. Points $(-3, 5)$ and $(3, -5)$ lie in which quadrants respectively?
   (a) II and IV   (b) II and II   (c) IV and II   (d) III and I

5. Abscissa of all points on the y-axis is:
   (a) 1   (b) Any number   (c) 0   (d) -1

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)

6. Write the coordinates of the points A, B, C, and D from a Cartesian plane where:

   - A is 3 units to the left of y-axis and 2 units above x-axis.
   - B lies on the x-axis at a distance of 5 units to the right.

7. Find the coordinates of a point whose ordinate is -5 and which lies on the y-axis.

8. In which quadrant or on which axis do the following points lie? $(4, -2), (-3, -5), (0, 3), (7, 0)$.

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

Section C: Long Answer Questions (4 Marks Each)

10. Plot the following points on a graph paper: $A(2, 5), B(-2, 2), C(4, 2)$. Join these points to form a triangle. Find the area of the triangle ABC.

11. A point M is at a distance of 5 units from the x-axis and 7 units from the y-axis. Write the coordinates of M if it lies in the: (a) 2nd Quadrant   (b) 3rd Quadrant   (c) 4th Quadrant (d) 1st Quadrant.

12. Plot the points $A(-2, -2), B(3, -2), C(3, 3)$, and $D(-2, 3)$. Join them in order and identify the figure formed. Find its perimeter.

13. Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 6 and 3 units respectively, one vertex is at the origin, the longer side lies on the x-axis and one of the vertices lies in the second quadrant.

Section D: True or False (1 Mark Each)

Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false:

1. The ordinate of a point is its perpendicular distance from the y-axis.

2. The point $(0, 0)$ lies on both the x-axis and the y-axis.

3. A point whose both coordinates are negative lies in the III quadrant.

4. The distance of the point (a, b) from the y-axis is $|a|$.

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