Note: (1) Think and Answer (2) Test will be declared cancelled, in the absence of any stationary item prerequisite for the test. (3) Absence of neatness will attract a deduction of 3 marks.

Areas of Improvement:

Maximum Marks	20
Marks Obtained	
%	

Parent Signature	**Parent Signature**

Section A

[7 marks]

Q1. Find the coordinates of points whose [0.5 x 6 = 3]

(i) abscissa is 3 and ordinate -4.

(ii)abscissa is -3/2 and ordinate 5.

(iii) whose abscissa is - $1\frac{2}{3}$ and the ordinate is - $2\frac{1}{4}$

(iv) whose ordinate is 5 and abscissa is -2

(v) whose abscissa is -2 and lies on the x-axis.

(vi) whose ordinate is 3/2 and lies on the y-axis

Q2. In which quadrant or on which axis each of the following points lie? [2 M]

(-3, 5), (4, -1) (2, 0), (2, 2), (-3, -6)

Q3. Which of the following points lie on [2 M]

(i) x-axis? (ii) y-axis?

A (0, 2), B (5, 6), C (23, 0), D (0, 23), E (0, -4), F (-6, 0), G (√3,0)

Section B

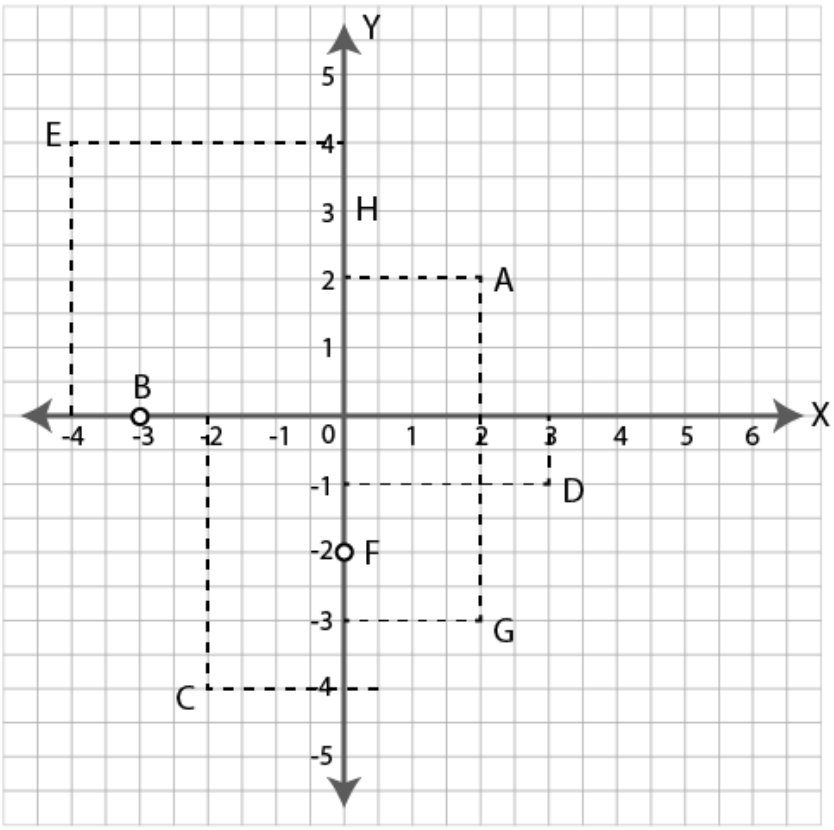
[2 x 2 = 4]

Q4. Plot the following points on the same graph paper:

A (3, 4), B (-3, 1), C (1, -2), D (-2, -3), E (0, 5), F (5, 0), G (0, -3), H (-3, 0).

PTO

Q5. Write the coordinates of the points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H shown in the adjacent figure.



Section C [1 x 3 = 3]

Q6. Plot the following points and check whether they are collinear or not:

(i) (1,3), (-1,-1) and (-2,-3)

(ii) (1,2), (2,-1) and (-1, 4)

(iii) (0,1), (2, -2) and (2/3,0).

Section D (any two) [3 x 2 = 6]

Q7. Plot points A (1,2), B (-4,2), C (-4, -1), and D (1, -1). What kind of quadrilateral is ABCD? Also, find the area of the quadrilateral ABCD.

Q8. Plot the points (0,2), (3,0), (0, -2), and (-3,0) on graph paper. Join these points (in order). Name the figure so obtained and find the area of the figure obtained.

Q9. The three vertices of a square are A (2,3), B (-3, 3), and C (-3, -2). Plot these points on graph paper and hence use it to find the coordinates of the fourth vertex. Also, find the area of the square.

Extra Innings:

Q. Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle which is 6 units long and 4 units wide if the rectangle is in the first quadrant, its longer side lies on the x-axis and one vertex is at the origin

Q. In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a rectangle with a length of 6 units and a breadth of 3 units. If O is the mid-point of AB, find the coordinates of A, B, C, and D.

Q. In the given figure, PQR is equilateral. If the coordinates of the points Q and R are (0, 2) and (0, -2) respectively, find the coordinates of the point P.