1. In which quadrant or on which axes do each point lies
   a) The ordinate is 3 and abscissa is – 4
   b) The abscissa is – 2 and ordinate is – 3
   c) (- 3, 2)
   d) (0, - 4)
   e) (5, 0)
2. Given point P (3, 4). What is the distance of point P from (a) x axis   (b) y axis?
3. Plot the points A (4, 0), B (4, 4) and C (0, 4) on the graph. Join OA, AB, BC, and CO. Name the figure so formed and measure its sides
4. How many axis and quadrants are there in a Cartesian plane?
5. Plot the points on a graph paper:
   (a) (3, 4)   (b) (-2, 3)   (c) (-1,-2)   (d) (5,-1)
6. Check wheat her the points (1, 5), (0, 3) lie on the line y = 3 + 2x or not
7. Find the area of the triangle whose vertices are (0, 4), (0, 0) and (2, 0) by plotting them on graph
8. Find the equation of a line parallel to x – axis at a distance of 2 units below x - axis
9. Find the coordinates of the point
   (a) Which lies on x and y axis both
   (b) Whose ordinate is – 4 and which lies on y axis
   (c) Whose abscissa is 5 and which lies on x – axis
10. Write the coordinates of a point left of y – axis and on y – axis at a distance of 6 units
11. Draw the graph of the equation y = 3x
12. On the graph paper sketch the parallelogram whose vertices are P (0,-3), Q (5,-3), R (8, 1) and S (3, 1)? Also find its area   (20sq units)
13. Find the value of m, if (5, 8) is a solution of the equation 11 x – 2 y = 3 m
14 .Find x and y so that the points A (2x – 3, y + 3) and B (x, 2y) coincide each other

PREPARED BY: MAHABOOB PASHA IX – X BOYS