CONCEPT APPLICATION LEVEL - II

SECTION - A

➢ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**
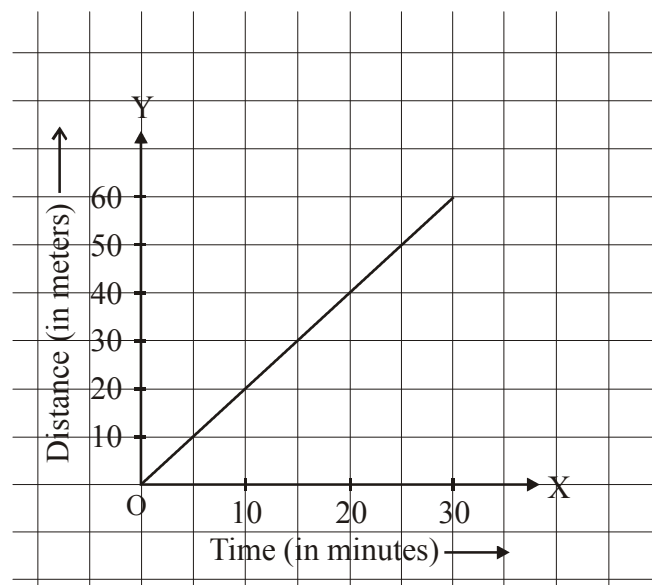
Q.1 The horizontal axis is called .... axis.

Q.2 The coordinates of a point on .... axis are (0, y).

Q.3 The coordinates of origin are ....

Q.4 The abscissa of the point (–3, 2) is ....

Q.5 The ordinate of a point on the x-axis is ....

Q.6 If both abscissa and ordinate of a point are negative, it lies in the .... quadrant.

SECTION - B

➢ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Which of the following points lies on the x-axis ?
(A) (0, 3)   (B) (–3, 0)   (C) (–5, –1)   (D) (4, –3)

Q.2 Which of the following points lies on the y-axis ?
(A) (2, –3)   (B) (0, 8)   (C) (–8, 0)   (D) (–1, 2)

Q.3 Which of the following points represents the origin ?
(A) (3, 2)   (B) (8, 0)   (C) (0, –7)   (D) (0, 0)

Q.4 Which of the following statements is true ?
(A) The x-axis is a vertical line
(B) The point (–2, 3) lies in the III quadrant
(C) Origin is the point of intersection of the x-axis and y-axis
(D) The point (–3, –4) lies in the II quadrant

Direction (Q.5 to 7) :The graph in figure represents the journey of a reptile in a desert. Read the graph and select the correct answer from the given four alternanative answers

Q.5   What was the average speed of the reptile ?

(A) 20 m/min   (B) 2 m/min   (C) 2.5 m/min   (D) 3 m/min

Q.6   In what time did the reptile travel 30 m ?

(A) 20 min   (B) 14 min   (C) 15 min   (D) 16 min

Q.7   How far had the reptile gone after 17.5 minutes ?

(A) 34 m   (B) 36 m   (C) 35 m   (D) 37 m

Q.8   The x-coordinate of every point on the y-axis is

(A) 1   (B) –1   (C) 0   (D) none of these

Q.9   Which of the following points lie on the x-axis ?

(A) (0, 3)   (B) (5, 0)   (C) (1, 1)   (D) (0, 1)

Q.10   Which of the following points lie on the y-axis ?

(A) (1, 0)   (B) (2, 2)   (C) (0, 2)   (D) none of these

Q.11   The abscissa of the point (–1, 0) is

(A) 0   (B) –1   (C) either 0 or –1   (D) none of these

Q.12   The ordinate of the point (4, –1) is

(A) –1   (B) 4   (C) either –1 or –4   (D) none of these

Q.13   If the coordinates of a point are (–2, 4), the point lies in

(A) first quadrant   (B) second quadrant (C) third quadrant   (D) none of these