## Objective

i.	If $(x-1, y+1) = (0, 0)$ , then $(x, y)$ is:						18:		у.	The point of intersection of two			
	(a)	(1,	-1)		(b)	(-1, 1)	l)			coord	linate a	ixes i	s called:
	(c)	(1,	1)		(d)	(-1, -1)	-1)			(a) (	Origin		(b) Centre
2.	If $(x, 0) = (0, y)$ , then $(x, y)$ is:								(c) Y	K-coord	linate	(d) y-	
	(a)	(0,	1)		(b)	(1,	0)				dinate		
	(c)	(0,0)			(d) $(1, 1)$				10.	The x-coordinate of a point is			
3.	Point $(2-3)$ lies in quadrant:									calle			
	(a)	I			(b)	II					Origin		(b) abcissa
	(c)	$\Pi$			(d)	ĮV				•	-coord		* *
4.	Point $(-3, -3)$ lies in quadrant:								11.	The y-coordinate of a point is			
	(a)	I			(b)	$\mathbf{H}$				calle			
	(c)	III			(d)	lV				, ,	rigin		(b) x-coordinate
<b>5.</b>	If y =	= 2x +	1, x	= 2 th	en y is	3:							(d) ordinate
	(a)	2			(b)	3		}	12.		•		which lie on the
	(c)	4			(d)	5							led points:
6.	Which ordered pair satisfy the									ollinea		(b) Similar	
	equation $y = 2x$ :							1	<b>4.0</b>	` ′	ommor		(d) None of these
	(a)	(1,	2)		(b)	(2,	1)	1	13.	-	•		l by two straight
	(c)	(2,	2)		(d)	(0,	1)					dicul	ar to each other is
7.	The real numbers x, y of the										d:	,	
	ordered pair (x, y) are called								(a) Cartesian plane				
	of point P(x,y) in a plane:								(b) Coordinate axes				
	(a) co-ordinates								(c) Plane				
	(b) x co-ordinates							11 /1	(d) None of these An ordered pair is a pair of				
	(c) y-coordinate							14.	elements in which elements are				
	(d) ordinate												
8.	Cartesian plane is divided into								written in specific: (a) Order (b) Array				
	quadrants:								(c) Point			• •	
	(a) Two (b)				Three			İ		(C) I OIII			(d) None
	(c)	For	ır (	d)	Five								
						A	ınsw	er k	ev				
			1.	a	2.	С	3.	d	4.	С	5.	d	]
					1	1		:	1	1		i	1

6.

11.

7.

12.

a

8.

13.

a

a

9.

14.

a

a

c

a

10.

b