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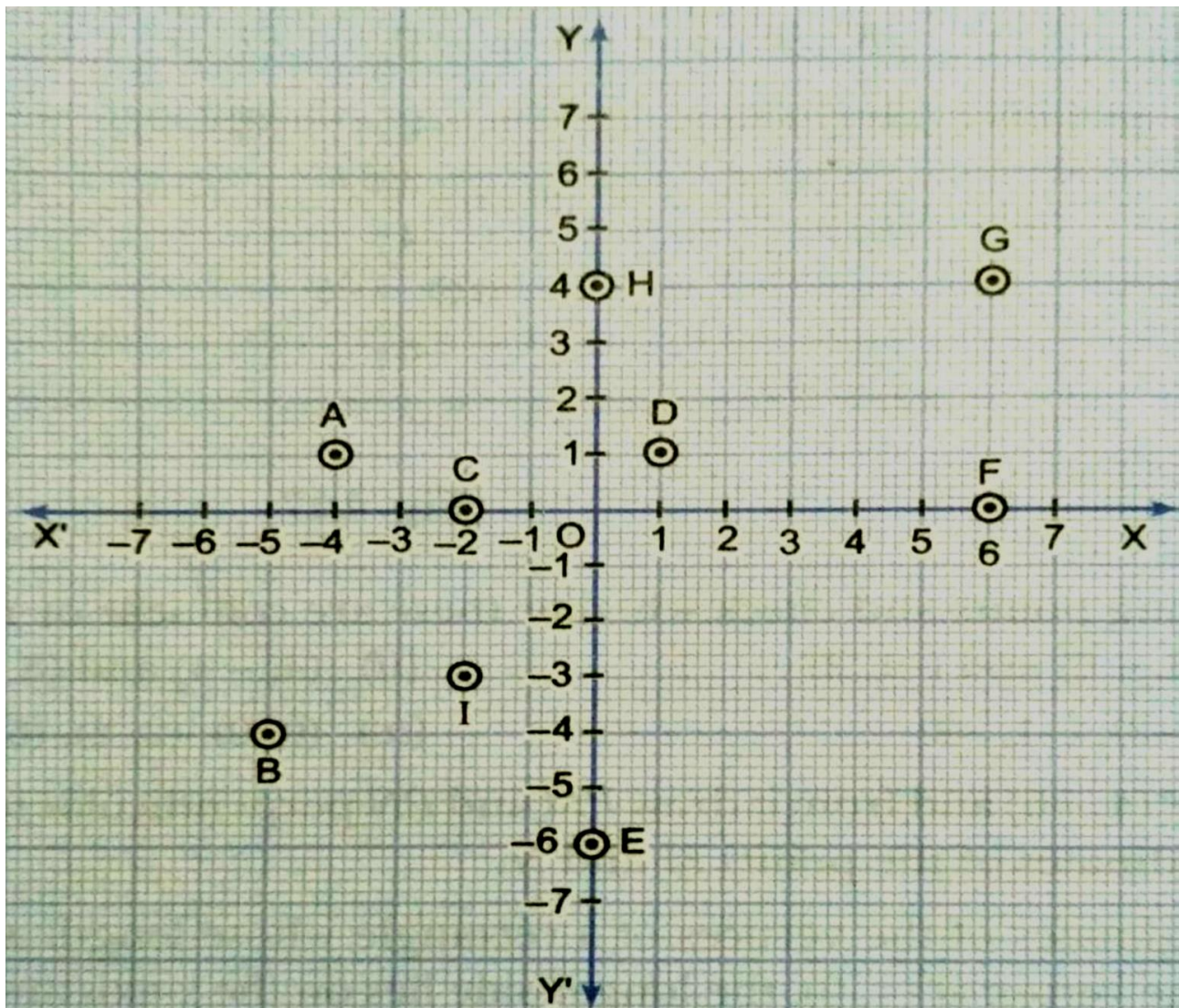
CLASS: IX

Chapter -3 Coordinate Geometry

10-08-2020

Q.1.	The points $(-5, -8)$ lies in:							
	A	First quadrant	B	Second quadrant	C	Third quadrant	D	Fourth quadrant
Q.2.	The point $(0, -5)$ lies:							
	A	On the x-axis	B	On the y-axis	C	In the first quadrant	D	None of the above
Q.3.	Ordinate of all the points in the x-axis is:							
	A	0	B	1	C	-1	D	Any natural number
Q.4.	Points $(1, -2)$, $(1, -3)$, $(-4, 5)$, $(0, 0)$, $(3, -3)$							
	A	Lie in III quadrant	B	Lie in II quadrant	C	Lie in IV quadrant	D	Do not lie in the same quadrant
Q.5.	If the x-coordinate of a point is zero, then this point lies:							
	A	In II quadrant	B	In I quadrant	C	On x-axis	D	On y-axis
Q.6.	On plotting P $(-3, 8)$, Q $(7, -5)$, R $(-3, -8)$ and T $(-7, 9)$ are plotted on the graph paper, then point(s) in the third quadrant are:							
	A	P and T	B	Q and R	C	Only R	D	P and R
Q.7.	The point whose ordinate is 8 and lies on y-axis:							
	A	$(0, 8)$	B	$(8, 0)$	C	$(5, 8)$	D	$(8, 5)$
Q.8.	The mirror image of the point $(3, 4)$ with respect to y-axis is:							
	A	$(3, 4)$	B	$(-3, 4)$	C	$(3, -4)$	D	$(-3, -4)$
Q.9.	The perpendicular distance of a point P $(5, 8)$ from the y-axis is:							
	A	5 units	B	8 units	C	3 units	D	13 units
Q.10	A point $(x + 2, x + 4)$ lies in the first quadrant, the mirror image of this point with respect to x-axis is $(5, -7)$. What is the value of x?							
	A	1	B	-1	C	2	D	3

Q11.	If y-coordinate of a point is zero, then where will this point lie in the coordinate plane?
Q12.	In which quadrant(s), abscissa of a point is negative?
Q13.	Find the point whose ordinate is -3 and which lies on y-axis.
Q14.	The point in which abscissa and ordinate have different signs will lie in which quadrant(s)?
Q15.	Find the perpendicular distance of the point P (5, 7) from the y-axis.
Q16.	Write the coordinates of a point on x-axis at a distance of 6 units from the origin in the positive direction of x-axis.
Q17.	If the coordinates of two points are P (-2, 3) and Q (-3, 5), then find (abscissa of P) – (abscissa of Q).
Q18.	Without plotting the points indicate the quadrant in which they will lie, if i. Ordinate is -3 and abscissa is -2 ii. Abscissa is 5 and ordinate is -6
Q19.	Plot the points A (5, 5) and B (-5, 5) in Cartesian plane. Join AB, OA and OB. Name the type of triangle so obtained.
Q20.	Find the coordinates of the point i. which lies on both x and y-axis. ii. whose abscissa is 5 and lies on x-axis. iii. whose ordinate is -4 and lies on y-axis.
Q21.	Plot the points A (2, 0), B (5, 0) and C (5, 3). Find the coordinate of the point D such that ABCD is a square.
Q22.	Plot the points P (-2, 1), Q (2, 1), R (3, 2) and S (-1, 2) and write the name of the figure thus obtained.
Q23.	Plot the points (-3, 0), (5, 0), (0, 4) on Cartesian plane. Name the figure formed by joining these points and find its area.
Q24.	Draw the quadrilateral with vertices (-4, 4), (-6, 0), (-4, -4), (-2, 0). Name the type of quadrilateral and find its area.
Q25.	Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 6 and 3 units respectively, one vertex at the origin, the longer side lies on the y-axis and one of the vertices lies in the second quadrant.
Q26.	From the given figure, write a) the coordinates of the points B and F. b) the point identified by the coordinates (1, 1) c) the abscissa of the points D and H. d) the ordinates of the points A and C. e) the quadrant in which points B and I lie. f) the perpendicular distance of the point G from the x-axis. g) the perpendicular distance of the point I from the y-axis. h) the point whose perpendicular distance from y-axis is 2 units.



Answers	1	C	2	B	3.	A	4	D
	5	D	6	C	7	A	8	B
	9	A	10	D	11	on the x- axis	12	II and III quadrants
	13	(0, -3)	14	II and IV quadrants	15	5	16	(6, 0)
	17	1	18	i) III quadrant ii) IV quadrant	19	An isosceles triangle	20	i) (0, 0) ii) (5, 0) iii) (0, -4)
	21	D (2, 3)	22	Parallelogram	23	Triangle, 16 square units	24	Rhombus, 16 square units
	25	(0, 0), (0, 6), (-3, 6), (-3, 0)	26	a) B (-5, -4), F (6, 0) b) D c) D-1, H-0	26	d) A 1, C 0 e) III quadrant f) 4 units	26	g) 2 units h) C and I