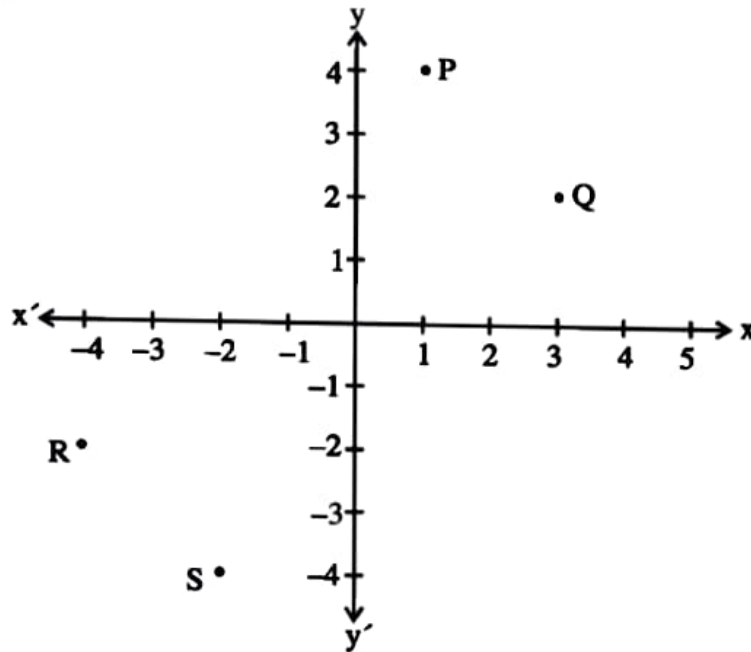


MCQ WORKSHEET-II
CLASS IX : CHAPTER - 3
COORDINATE GEOMETRY

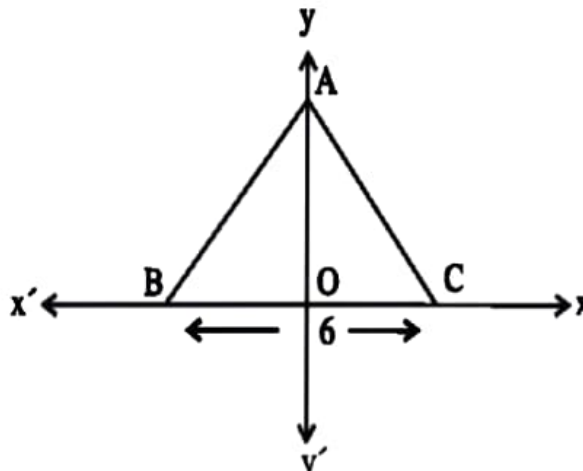
1. Point $(0, -2)$ lies in the:
(a) on the negative direction of x – axis (b) on the negative direction of y – axis
(c) in the I quadrant (d) in the II quadrant
2. Abscissa of the all the points on x – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
3. Ordinate of the all the points on x – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
4. Abscissa of the all the points on y – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
5. Ordinate of the all the points on y – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
6. A point both of whose coordinates are negative will lie in:
(a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant (c) x – axis (d) y – axis
7. A point both of whose coordinates are positive will lie in:
(a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant (c) x – axis (d) y – axis
8. If y – coordinate of a point is zero, then this point always lies:
(a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant (c) x – axis (d) y – axis
9. If x – coordinate of a point is zero, then this point always lies:
(a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant (c) x – axis (d) y – axis
10. The point $(1, -1)$, $(2, -2)$, $(4, -5)$, $(-3, -4)$ lies in:
(a) II quadrant (b) III quadrant (c) IV quadrant
(d) do not lie in the same quadrant
11. The point $(1, -2)$, $(2, -3)$, $(4, -6)$, $(2, -7)$ lies in:
(a) II quadrant (b) III quadrant (c) IV quadrant
(d) do not lie in the same quadrant
12. The point $(-5, 2)$ and $(2, -5)$ lies in:
(a) same quadrant (b) II and III quadrant, respectively
(c) II and IV quadrant, , respectively (d) IV and II quadrant, respectively
13. The point whose ordinate is 4 and which lies on y – axis is:
(a) $(4, 0)$ (b) $(0, 4)$ (c) $(1, 4)$ (d) $(4, 2)$
14. Abscissa of a point is positive in:
(a) I and II quadrant (b) I and IV quadrant
(c) I quadrant only (d) II quadrant only
15. The perpendicular distance of the point $P(3,4)$ from the y – axis is:
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7

PRACTICE QUESTIONS
CLASS IX : CHAPTER - 3
COORDINATE GEOMETRY

1. Which of the following points lie in I and II quadrants?
(1, 1), (2, -3), (-2, 3), (-1, 1), (-3, -2), (4, 3)
2. Which of the following points lie on (a) x-axis (b) y-axis?
(5, 1), (8, 0), (0, 4), (-3, 0), (0, -3), (0, 5), (0, 0)
3. If the x-coordinate of a point is negative, it can lie in which quadrants?
4. From the figure, write the coordinates of the point P, Q, R and S. Does the line joining P and Q pass through origin?



5. Write the coordinates of the following points:
 - (i) lying on both axes
 - (ii) lying on x-axis and with x-coordinate 4
 - (iii) lying on y-axis with y-coordinate -3.
6. The coordinates of the three vertices of a rectangle ABCD are A(3, 2), B(-4, 2), C(-4, 5). Plot these points and write the coordinates of D.
7. ABC is an equilateral triangle as shown in the figure. Find the coordinates of its vertices.



8. Plot the following points on a graph paper:

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	5	8	11	14	17

Join these points. What do you observe?

9. What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?

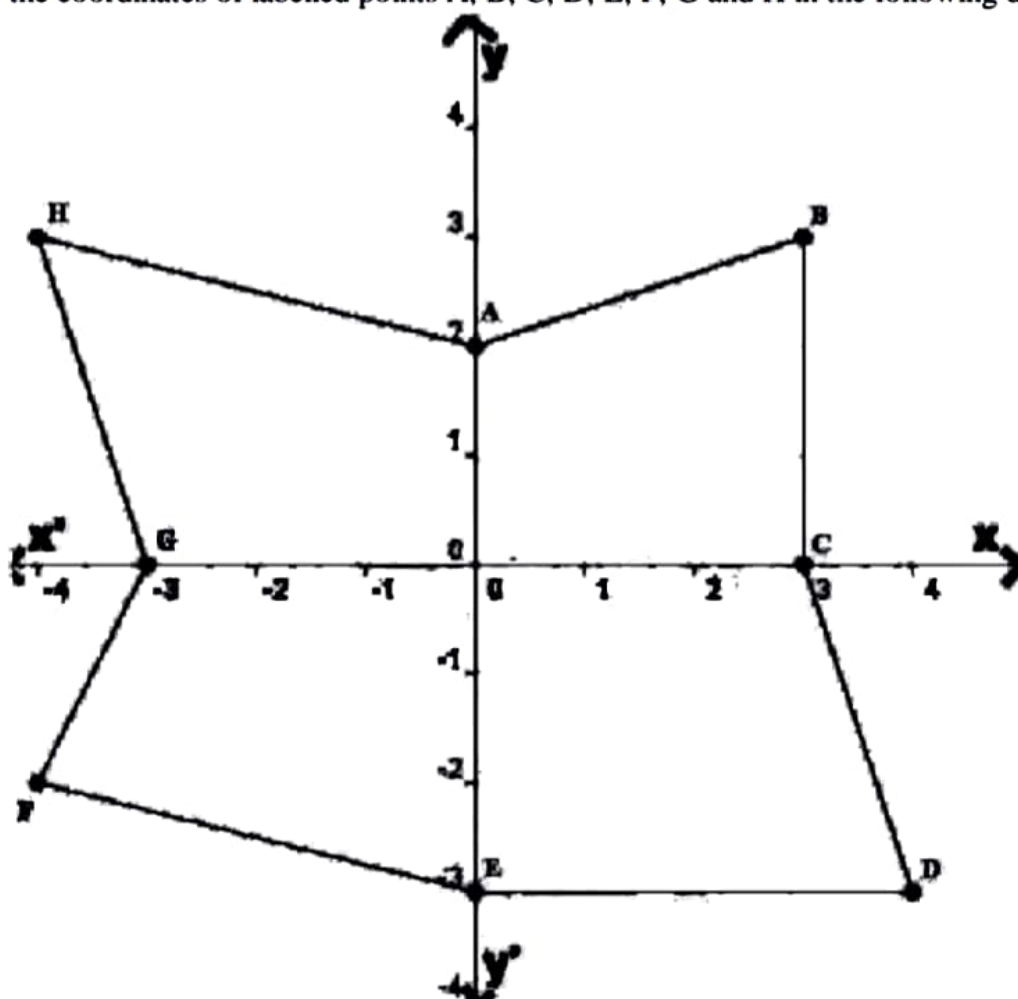
10. What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?

11. Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

12. Locate the points (5, 0), (0, 5), (2, 5), (5, 2), (-3, 5), (-3, -5), (5, -3) and (6, 1) in the Cartesian plane.

13. Draw the line passing through (2, 3) and (3, 2). Find the coordinates of the points at which this line meets the x-axis and y-axis.

14. Locate the coordinates of labelled points A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H in the following diagram:

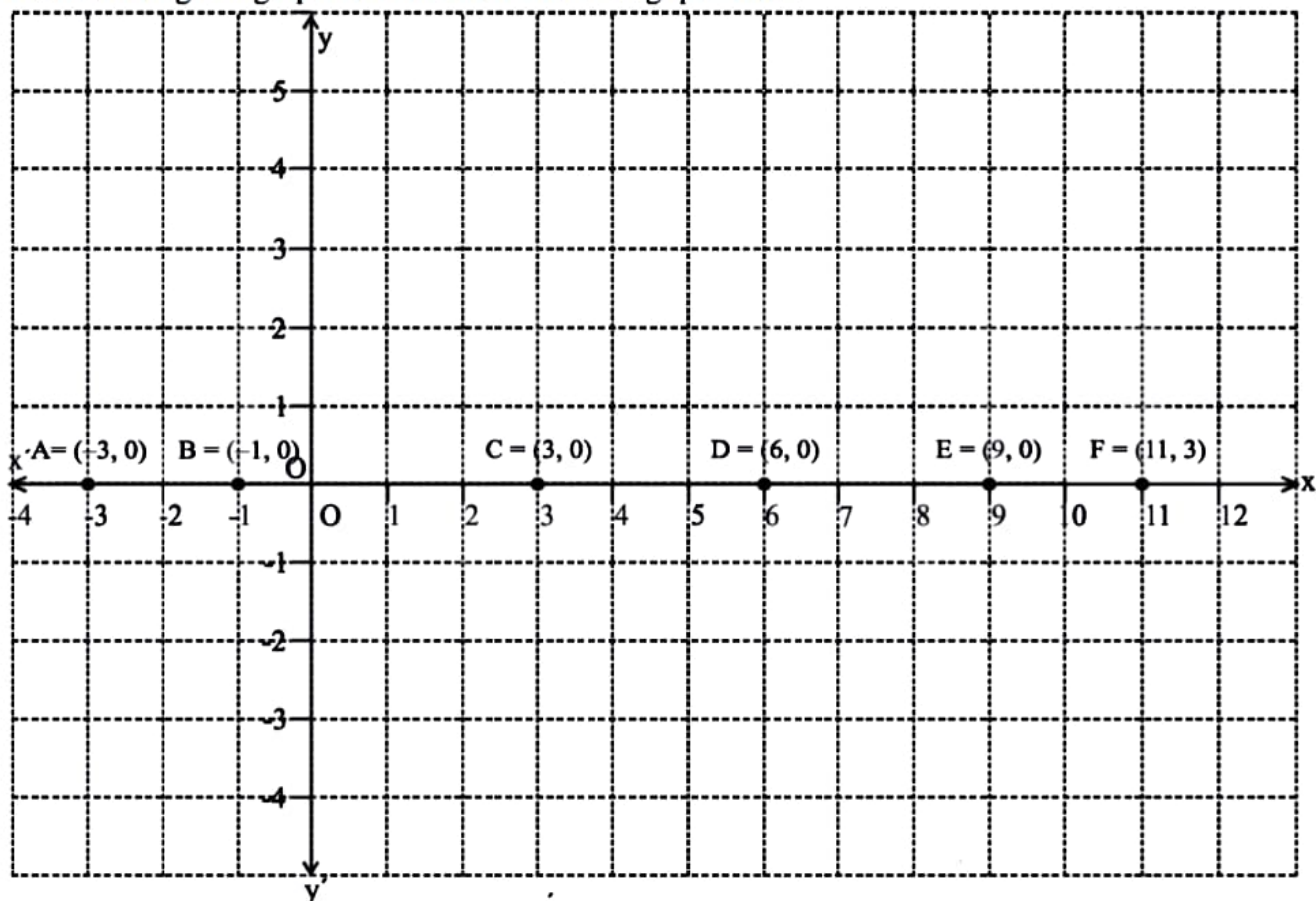


15. Plot the following ordered pairs of number (x, y) as points in the Cartesian plane. Use the scale 1cm = 1 unit on the axes.

x	-3	0	-1	4	2
y	7	-3.5	-3	4	-3

16. In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points (-2, 4), (3, -1), (-1, 0), (1, 2) and (-3, -5) lie? Verify your answer by locating them on the Cartesian plane.

17. Read the given graph and answer the following questions:



(a) Complete the table given below

Point	Location	Coordinates	Abscissa	Ordinates
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				

(b) What are the coordinates of a general point on the x-axis?

18. Plot the points (x, y) given in the following table on the plane, choosing suitable units of distance on the axes.

x	-1	2	-4	2	-3
y	0	-5	2	1	2

19. Plot the following points and verify if they lie on a line. If they lie on a line, name it.

- (i) $(0, 2), (0, 5), (0, 6), (0, 3.5)$ (ii) A $(1, 1)$, B $(1, 2)$, C $(1, 3)$, D $(1, 4)$
 (iii) K $(1, 3)$, L $(2, 3)$, M $(3, 3)$, N $(4, 3)$ (iv) W $(2, 6)$, X $(3, 5)$, Y $(5, 3)$, Z $(6, 2)$

20. Plot the following points on a graph sheet. Verify if they lie on a line

- (a) A $(4, 0)$, B $(4, 2)$, C $(4, 6)$, D $(4, 2.5)$
 (b) P $(1, 1)$, Q $(2, 2)$, R $(3, 3)$, S $(4, 4)$
 (c) K $(2, 3)$, L $(5, 3)$, M $(5, 5)$, N $(2, 5)$

21. In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points $(5, 0), (0, 5), (2, 5), (5, 2), (-3, 5), (-3, -5), (5, -3)$ and $(6, 1)$ in the Cartesian plane.