CBSE Test Paper 02

CH-3 Coordinate Geometry

1. The co-ordinates of two points A and B are (4, 3) and (-5, 3) respectively. The co-ordinates of the point at which the line segment AB meets the y-axis are

   a. (0, 3)

   b. (3, 0)

   c. (0, 4)

   d. (-5, 0)

2. The distance of the point (-3, -2) from x-axis is

   a. $\sqrt{13}$ units

   b. 5 units

   c. 3 units

   d. 2 units

3. The point O (0, 0) lies on:

   a. y-axis

   b. both x-axis and y-axis

   c. x-axis

   d. any quadrant

4. The point which lies on y-axis at a distance of 6 units in the positive direction of y-axis is

   a. (-6, 0)

   b. (0, -6)

c. (6, 0)

d. (0, 6)

5. The point A(3, 4) lies in

   a. III Quadrant

   b. IV Quadrant

   c. II Quadrant

   d. I Quadrant

6. Fill in the blanks:

   The x-coordinate and y-coordinate taken together are called_____.

7. Fill in the blanks:

   The perpendicular distance of the point P(3, 4) from the Y-axis is_____.

8. Write the mirror image of the point (2, 3) and (-4, -6) with respect to x-axis.

9. On which axis point (0, 4) lie?

10. Name the quadrant in which the following points lie: (i) A(2, 9) (ii) B(–3, 5) (iii) C(–4, –7) (iv) D(3, –2)

11. Draw the quadrilateral whose vertices are (-2, -2), (-4, 2), (-6, -2) and (-4, - 6).

12. Which of the following points lie on the x-axis?
    A(1, 1), B(3, 0), C(0, 3), D(0, 0), E(–5, 0), F(0, –1), G(9, 0), H(0, –8).

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

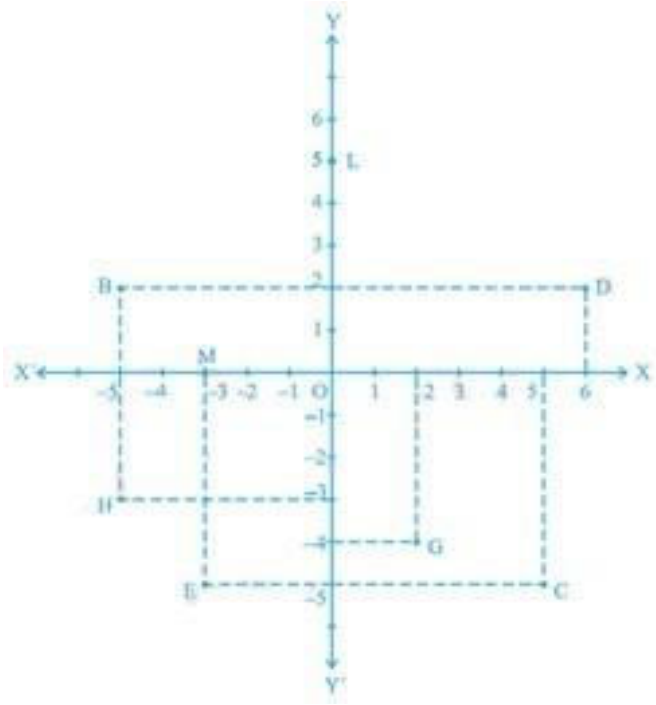
14. Plot the points (x, y) given by the following table:

X	2	4	-3	-2	3	0

Y	4	2	0	5	-3	0

15. write the following:

i. The coordinates of B.
ii. The coordinates of C.
iii. The point identified by the coordinates (-3, -5).
iv. The point identified by the coordinates (2, - 4).
v. The abscissa of the point D.
vi. The ordinate of the point H.
vii. The coordinates of the point L.
viii. The coordinates of the point M.



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Solution

1. (a) (0, 3)

   Explanation: Since it meets at y-axis, so , abscissa will be zero and we have ordinate=3 in common so,point will be (0,3)

2. (d) 2 units

   Explanation: Distance from x-axis is the y, co-ordinate of other point
   So ,here distance = 2,

3. (b) both x-axis and y-axis

   Explanation: Point (0,0) is the co-ordinate of origin and origin is the point of intersection of x and y-axis. So, point O (0,0) lies on both axis.

4. (d) (0, 6)

   Explanation: Since it lies on y-axis so it's abscissa x will be zero,
   Thus,point will be (0,6)

5. (d) I Quadrant

   Explanation: In 1st quadrant sign of both coordinates is positive i.e, (+,+)
   So ,(3,4) will lie in quadrant 1

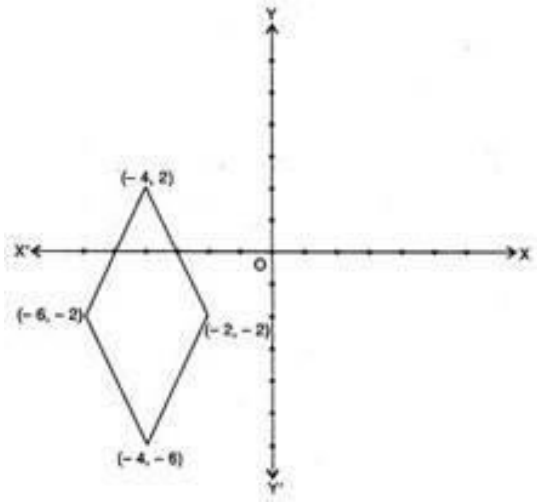
6. cartesian coordinates

7. 3

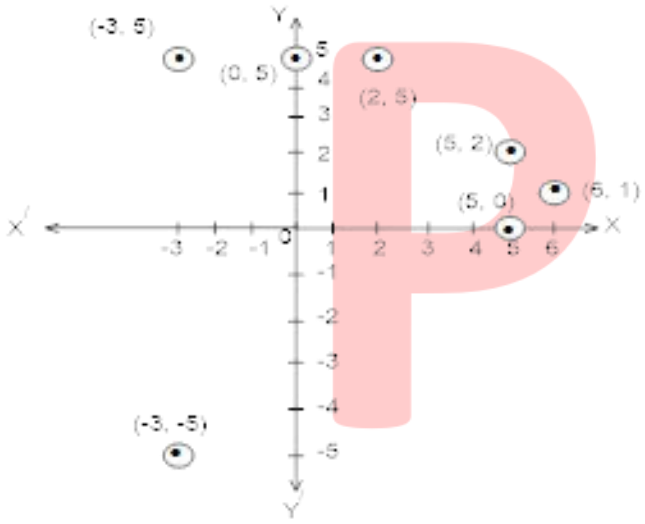
8. (i) The mirror image of point (2, 3) is (2, -3) with respect to x-axis.
   (ii) The mirror image of (-4, -6) is (-4,6) with respect to x-axis.

9. In (0, 4) we have abscissa = 0 ∴ The point (0, 4) lies on the y-axis.

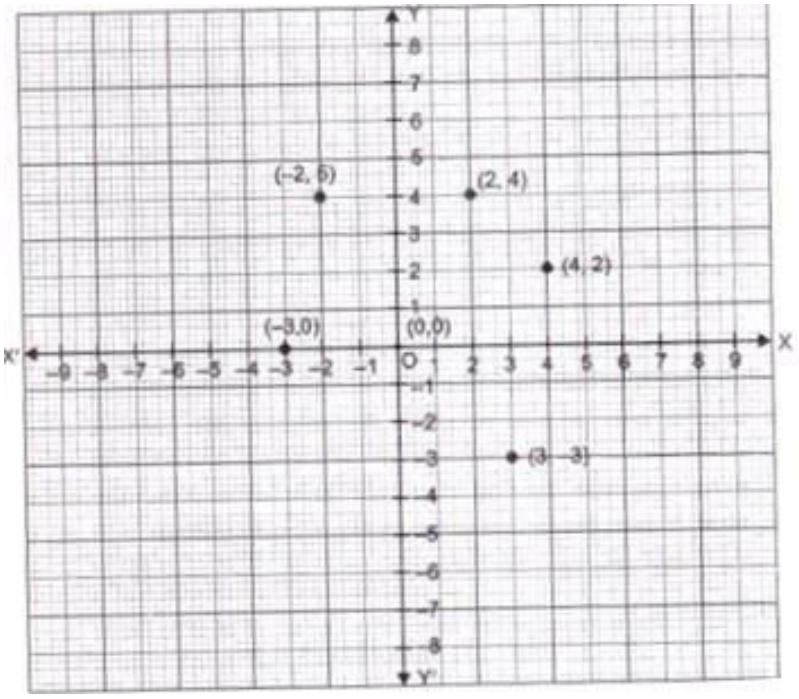
10. (i) I quadrant (ii) II quadrant (iii) III quadrant (iv) IV quadrant

11. 

12. A point lies on x-axis if the y-coordinate is zero. Hence B, D, E and G points lie on the x-axis.

13. 

14. Let X'OX and Y'OY be the coordinate axes. Then, the given points may be plotted as given below:



15. We need to consider the given below figure to answer the following questions.

i. The coordinates of point B in the above figure is the distance of point B from x-axis and y-axis.
Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point B are (-5, 2).

ii. The coordinates of point C in the above figure is the distance of point C from x-axis and y-axis.
Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point C are (5, -5).

iii. The point that represents the coordinates (-3, -5) is E.

iv. The point that represents the coordinates (2, -4) is G.

v. The abscissa of point D in the above figure is the distance of point D from the y-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the abscissa of point D is 6.

vi. The ordinate of point H in the above figure is the distance of point H from the x-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the abscissa of point H is -3.

vii. The coordinates of point L in the above figure is the distance of point L from x-axis and y-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point L are (0, 5).

viii. The coordinates of point M in the above figure is the distance of point M from x-axis and y-axis. Therefore, we can conclude that the coordinates of point M are (-3, 0).