

**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**CH-3 Coordinate Geometry**

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1. Which of the following point does not lie on the line  $y=2x+3$ ?
  - a.  $(-5, -7)$
  - b.  $(-1, 1)$
  - c.  $(3, 9)$
  - d.  $(3, 7)$
2. The point  $(0, 9)$  lies
  - a. on the positive direction of y-axis
  - b. in quadrant III
  - c. on the positive direction of x-axis
  - d. in quadrant IV
3. The points  $A(-2, 3)$ ,  $B(-2, -4)$  and  $C(5, -4)$  are the vertices of the square ABCD, then the co-ordinates of the vertex D are:
  - a.  $(5, 3)$
  - b.  $(3, 3)$
  - c.  $(0, 0)$
  - d.  $(3, -4)$
4. The point whose ordinate is 6 and which point lies on the y-axis ?
  - a.  $(0, 6)$
  - b.  $(6, 6)$
  - c. none of these
  - d.  $(6, 0)$
5. The points in which the abscissa and the ordinate have different signs will lie in
  - a. quadrant IV only
  - b. quadrants I and III
  - c. quadrants II and IV
  - d. quadrant II only
6. Fill in the blanks:

A point lie on \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant, whose both coordinates are negative.

7. Fill in the blanks:

The x-coordinate is also called the\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Without plotting the points indicate the quadrant in which they will lie, if abscissa is -5 and ordinate is -3.
9. Write the Co-ordinates of a point which lies on the x-axis and is at a distance of 4 units to the right of origin. Draw its graph.

10. Draw the graph of the equation:  $y = 3$

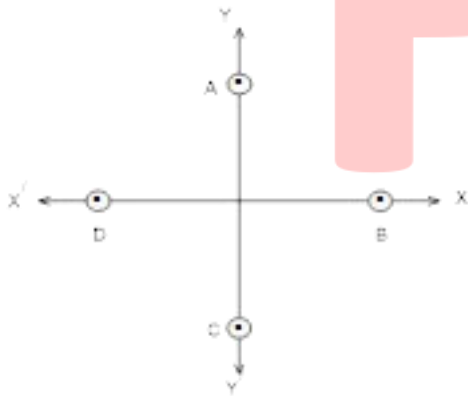
11. Which of the following points lie on the y-axis?

A(1, 1), B(3, 0), C(0, 3), D(0, 0), E(-5, 0), F(0, -1), G(9, 0), H(0, -8).

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. In fig. write the Co-ordinates of the points and if we join the points write the name of fig. formed. Also write Co-ordinate of intersection point of AC and BD.



14. Three vertices of a square are A(-1, -9), B(3, -1) and C(-5, 3). Plot the points. Then find the co-ordinates of the missing vertex D.
15. Plot the points P (1, 0), Q (4, 0) and S (1, 3). Find the coordinates of the point R such that PQRS is a square.

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**Solution**

1. (d) (3,7)

**Explanation:** Let us put  $x=3$  in the give equation,

Then,  $y=2(3)+3$

$y=6+3=9$

So, the point will be (3,9)

For  $x=3$ ,  $y=9$ . But in the given option,  $y=7$

So, the given point (3,7) will not lie on the line  $y=2x+3$ .

2. (a) on the positive direction of y-axis

**Explanation:** Any point P in co-ordinate plane is written as P(x,y)

when the value of x-coordinate is equal to zero then the point P lies on y axis

Since, here  $x=0$  so, point lies on y-axis

And the value of y is positive so,

Points lies in the positive direction of y-axis

3. (a) (5, 3)

**Explanation:**

Let A(—2,3), B(—2,4), C(5,—4) be the three vertices of the square ABCD.

Clearly, abscissa of D = abscissa of C = 5

And, ordinate of D = ordinate of A = 3

So, the coordinates of the 4th vertex of ABCD i.e. D are (5,3).

4. (a) (0, 6)

**Explanation:**

Since the ordinate or y-corrdate of a point is 6 and this point lies on y-axis.

And the abscissa or x-corrdate of a point lying on y-axis is 0.

Therefore, the coordinate of the point is (0,6).

5. (c) quadrants II and IV

**Explanation:**

In 2nd quadrant and 4th quadrant sign of abscissa and ordinate both is opposite i.e, one is negative and other is positive.

In 2nd quadrant sign of co-ordinate are  $(-, +)$ ,

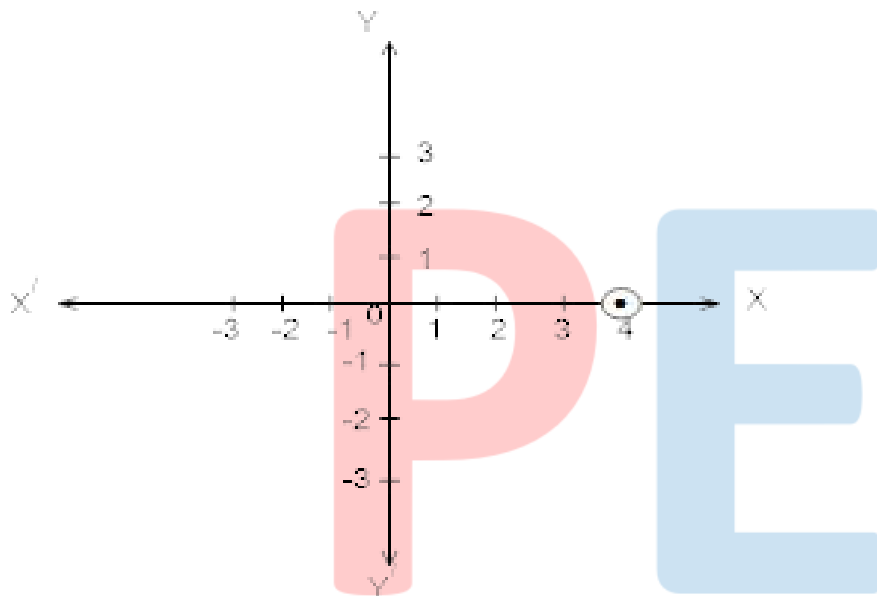
And in 4th quadrant sign of co-ordinate are  $(+, -)$

6. III<sup>rd</sup>

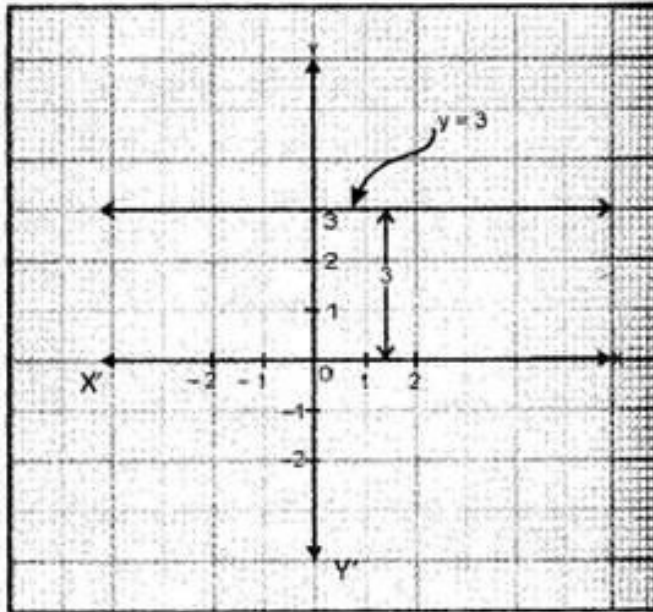
7. abscissa

8. In the point  $(-5, -3)$  abscissa and ordinate both are negative, so it lies in the third quadrant.

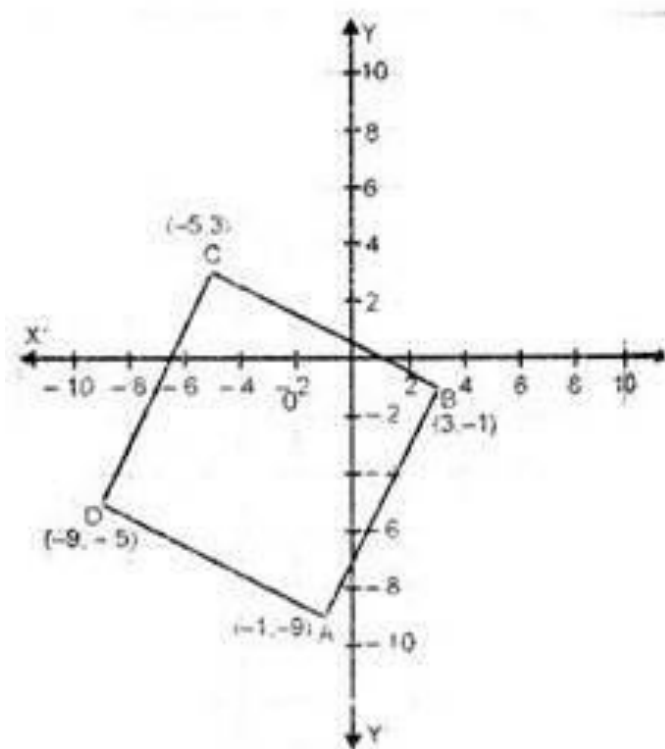
9. The point will be  $(4, 0)$ .



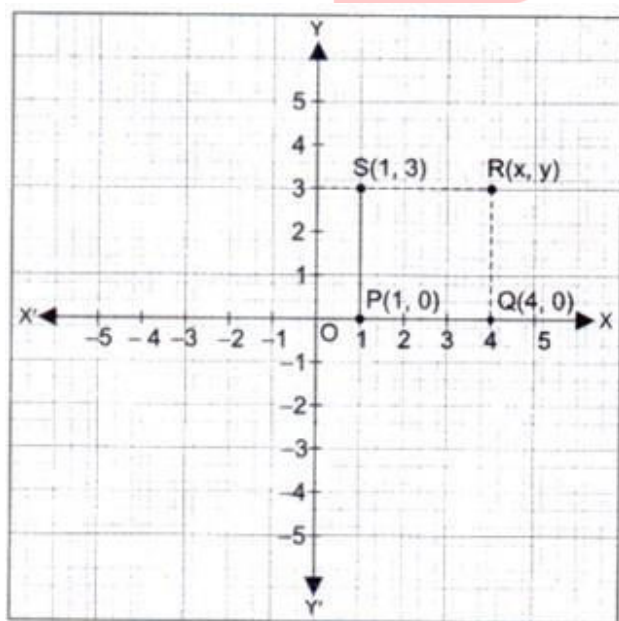
10. Given equation is  $y = 3$ . The value of  $y$  is constant, therefore the graph of  $y = 3$  is a straight line parallel to  $x$ -axis (horizontal line) at a distance of 3 units above the  $x$ -axis.



11. A point lies on y-axis if x-coordinate is zero. Hence C, D, F and H points lie on y-axis.
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.
  - i. The Co-ordinate of point A is (0, 2), B is (2, 0), C is (0, -2) and D is (-2, 0).
  - ii. If we joined them we get square.
  - iii. Co-ordinate of intersection point of AC and BD is (0, 0).
14. Plot the points A, B and C. Join AB and BC. Since each angle of a square is  $90^\circ$ . Hence, to complete the square draw perpendicular at A and C. The intersecting point of these perpendiculars is D. The coordinates of D are (-9, -5).



15. Plot the points  $P(1, 0)$ ,  $Q(4, 0)$  and  $S(1, 3)$  in the cartesian plane. As we know all the sides of a square are equal and each angle is of  $90^\circ$  measure. Therefore, the abscissa of the vertex  $R$  is 4 and its ordinate is 3.



Hence, the coordinate of the point  $R$  are  $(4, 3)$ .