

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.

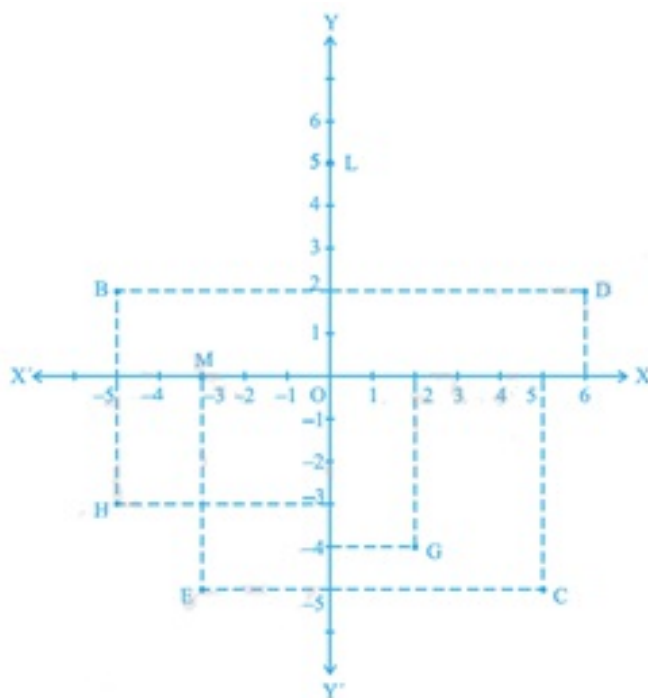
14. Plot the points (x, y) given by the following table:

X	2	4	-3	-2	3	0

Y	4	2	0	5	-3	0
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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 its 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

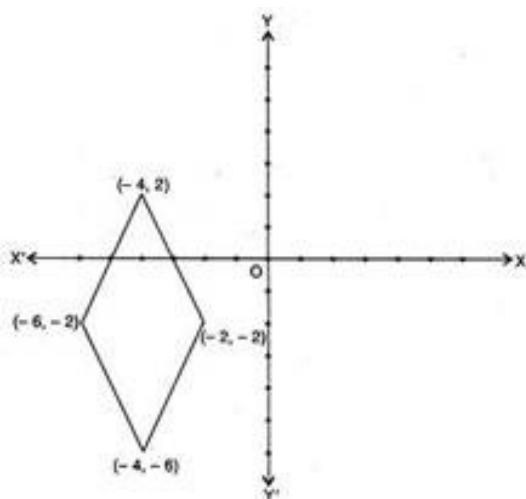
8. (i) The mirror image of point (2, 3) is (2, -3) with respect to x-axis.

(ii) The mirror image of (-4, -6) is (-4,6) with respect to x-axis.

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

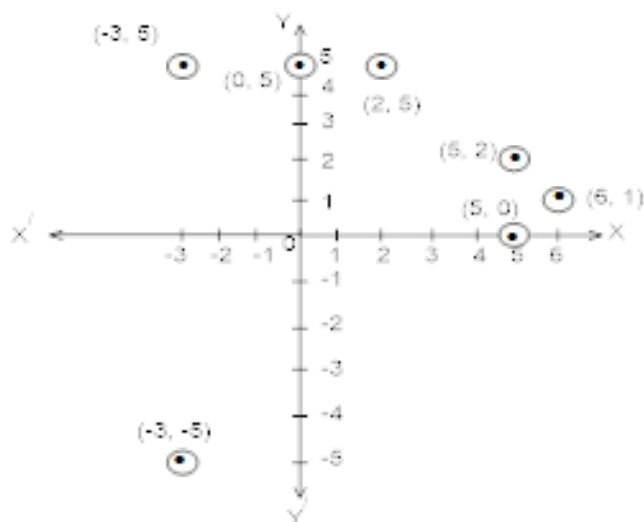
10. (i) I quadrant (ii) II quadrant (iii) III quadrant (iv) IV quadrant

11.

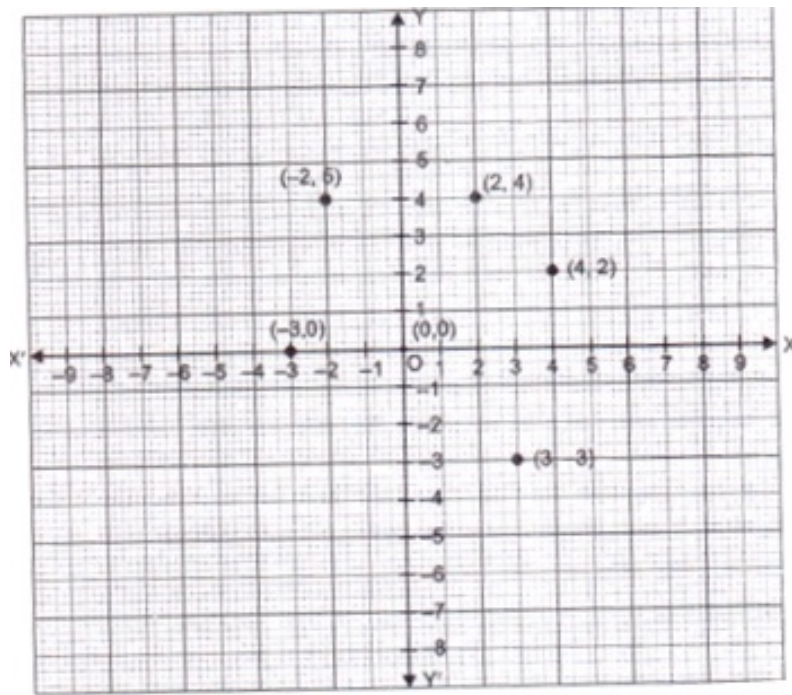


12. A point lies on x-axis if the y-coordinate is zero. Hence B, D, E and G points lie on the x-axis.

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).