

Grade 8 Introduction to Graphs Worksheets

Grade 8 Maths Introduction to Graphs Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The coordinate of A in the adjacent graph is:

- (a) $(-7, 3)$
- (b) $(7, -7)$
- (c) $(-6, -1)$
- (d) $(2, -3)$

2. The coordinate of B in the adjacent graph is:

- (a) $(-7, 3)$
- (b) $(7, -7)$
- (c) $(-6, -1)$
- (d) $(2, -3)$

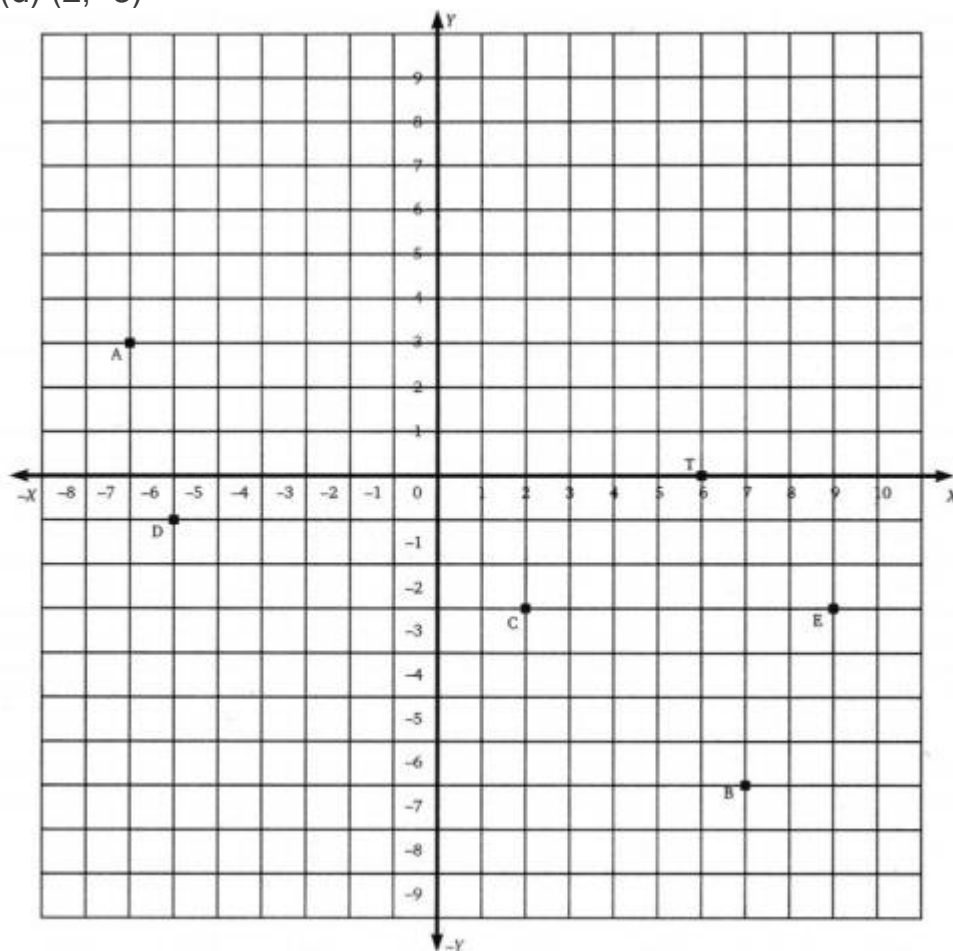
3. The coordinate of C in the adjacent graph is:

- (a) $(-7, 3)$
- (b) $(7, -7)$
- (c) $(-6, -1)$
- (d) $(2, -3)$

4. The coordinate of D in the adjacent graph is:

- (a) $(-7, 3)$
- (b) $(7, -7)$
- (c) $(-6, -1)$

(d) (2, -3)



5. The coordinate of E in the above graph is:

- (a) (9, -3)
- (b) (-4, 2)
- (c) (-3, -4)
- (d) (-7, 9)

6. 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

7. 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

8. The point (-4, -3) means:

- (a) $x = -4$, $y = -3$
- (b) $x = -3$, $y = -4$

- (c) $x = 4, y = 3$
- (d) None of these

9. On joining points (0, 0), (0, 2), (2, 2) and (2, 0) we obtain a:

- (a) Square
- (b) Rectangle
- (c) Rhombus
- (d) Parallelogram

10. Point (-2, 3) lies in the:

- (a) I quadrant
- (b) II quadrant
- (c) III quadrant
- (d) IV quadrant

11. Point (0, -2) lies:

- (a) on the x-axis
- (b) in the II quadrant
- (c) on the y-axis
- (d) in the IV quadrant

12. Abscissa of the all the points on x-axis is:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) any number

13. Ordinate of the all the points on x-axis is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) any number

14. Ordinate of the all the points on y-axis is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) any number.

15. 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)

16. The perpendicular distance of the point P(3, 4) from the y-axis is:

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

17. The number of coordinate axis is:

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) 3

18. The y-axis is a:

- (a) horizontal line
- (b) vertical line
- (c) oblique line
- (d) vertical segment

19. The abscissa of the point (-3, -2) is

- (a) -3
- (b) -2
- (c) -5
- (d) -1

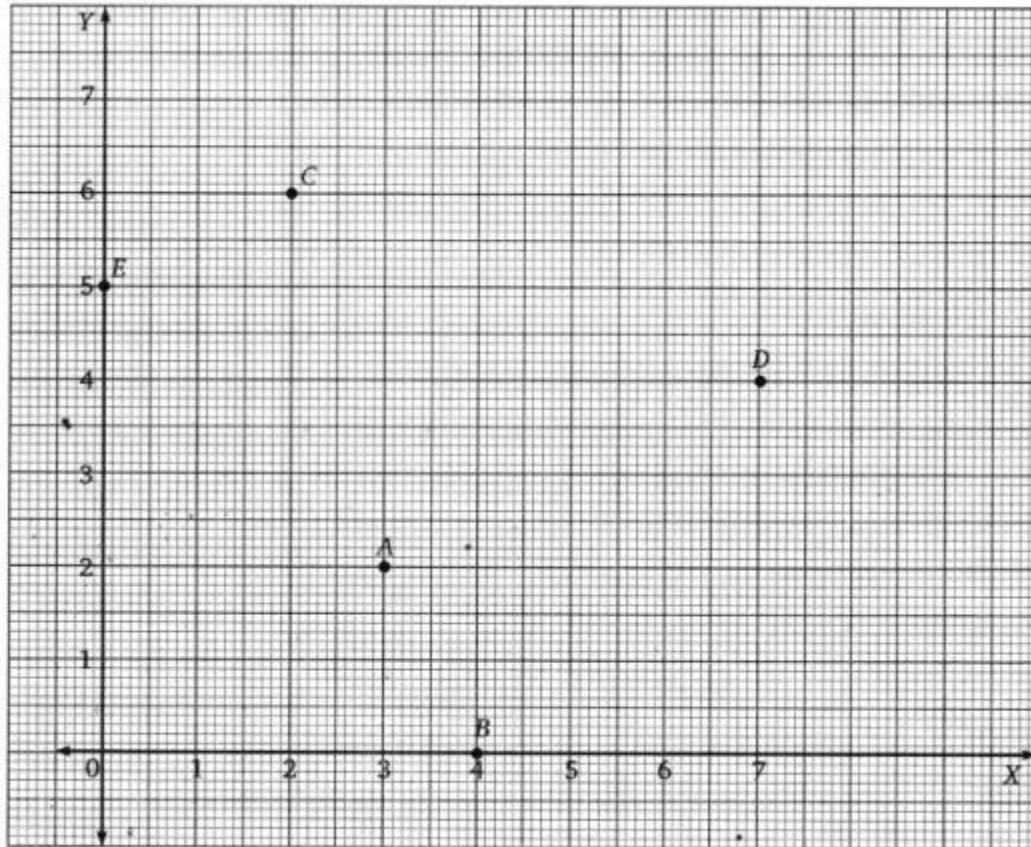
20. Y-coordinate is also called:

- (a) Abscissa
- (b) Ordinate
- (c) y-axis
- (d) None of these

Class 8 Maths Introduction to Graphs Fill In The Blanks

1. The point where X-axis and Y-axis meet is called
2. Who is considered to be father of cartesian system
3. The X-coordinate of the point A (3, 7) is
4. Perpendicular distance of the point (2, 3) from X-axis is
5. The Y-coordinate of the point B (4, 1) is
6. Perpendicular distance of the point (5, 2) from Y-axis is
7. Point (-6, 4) lies in the quadrant.
8. Point (0,4) lies in the quadrant.
9. Point (5,0) lies in the quadrant.
10. Abscissa of all the points on y-axis is

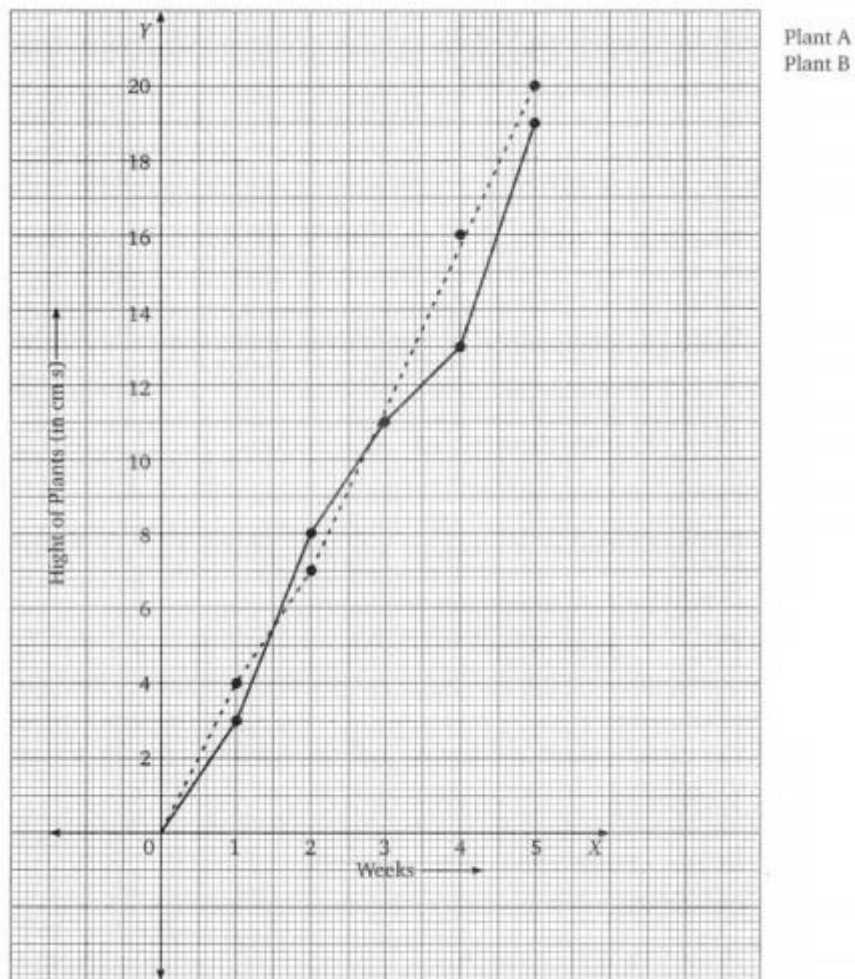
From the given graph, locate the position of points A, B, C, D and E.



For an experiment in science, Vikram and Rohit grew one plant each under similar lab conditions. Their heights were measured at the end of each week for 5 weeks, the result is shown by the follow:

1. Write height of plant A and plant B after
 - (a) 2 weeks
 - (b) 5 weeks.
2. Write difference of height of the two plants after 5 weeks.
3. During which week plant A grew most?

4. During which week plant B grew least?



The quantity of petrol filled in a car and the cost of petrol are given in the following table:

Petrol (litres)	10	15	20	25
Cost (₹)	500	750	1000	1250

1. Draw the graph of above data find the cost 12 l of petrol using graph. How

much petrol can be purchased for ₹ 800?

