

**Class: IX**  
**Subject: Math's**  
**Topic: Coordinate geometry**  
**No. of Questions: 20**  
**Duration: 20 Min**  
**Maximum Marks: 60**

1. The point  $(-2, 3)$  lies in the
- (a) I quadrant
  - (b) II quadrant
  - (c) III quadrant
  - (d) IV quadrant

Sol: B 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant test

2. The sign of x-coordinate of a point lying in third quadrant is
- (a) +
  - (b) -
  - (c)  $\pm$
  - (d) None of these

Sol: B negating in the sign

3. The signs of respective x-coordinates and y-coordinates of a point lying in 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant are
- (a)  $-, +$
  - (b)  $-, -$
  - (c)  $+, -$
  - (d)  $+, +$

Sol: A negative for x positive for y

4. The point  $(4, 0)$  lies on
- (a) Positive side of x-axis
  - (b) negative side of x-axis
  - (c) at the origin
  - (d) the negative side of y-axis

Sol: A it lies on positive side

5. The y-coordinate of any point lying on x-axis is
- (a) Zero
  - (b) -1
  - (c) +1
  - (d) Any number other than zero

Sol: A it's always zero

6. The point, where the two axes meet, is called
- (a) x-coordinate
  - (b) y-coordinate
  - (c) Quadrant
  - (d) origin

Sol: D it's called as origin

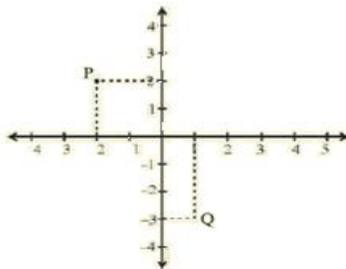
7. The points (-5, 4) and (4, -5) are situated in
- (a) Same quadrant
  - (b) Different quadrants
  - (c) Quadrants IV and II respectively
  - (d) Quadrants I and III respectively

Sol: D Quadrants i & iii respectively

8. The figure obtained by plotting the points (2, 3) (-2, 3) (-2, -3) and (2, -3) is a
- (a) Trapezium
  - (b) Rectangle
  - (c) Square
  - (d) Rhombus

Sol: B as the angles are  $90^\circ$  and sides are different

9. In the given figure, on the sides the respective coordinates of points P and Q respectively are:



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

Sol: D p is  $(-2,2)$  Q  $(1/-3)$

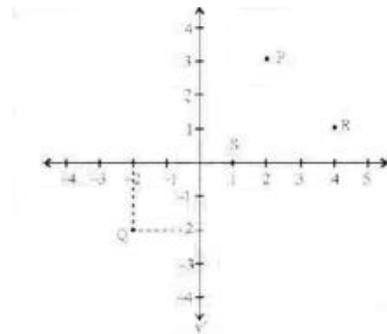
10. The point  $(0, -3)$  lies on
- (a) Positive side of x-axis
  - (b) Negative side of x-axis
  - (c) Positive side of y-axis
  - (d) Negative side of y-axis

Sol: D if lies on negative side of y axis

11. If the coordinates to two points P and Q are  $(2, -3)$  and  $(-6, 5)$ , then the value of  $(x \text{ coordinate of P}) - (x \text{ coordinate of Q})$  is
- (a) 2
  - (b) -6
  - (c) -8
  - (d) 8

Sol: D  $2 - (-6) = 8$

12. The point whose y-coordinate is 3 in the given figure is:
- (a) P
  - (b) Q
  - (c) R
  - (d) S



Sol: A The point is in 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant

13. The coordinates of the point lying on the negative side of x-axis at a distance 5 units from origin are
- (a)  $(0, 5)$
  - (b)  $(0, -5)$
  - (c)  $(-5, 0)$
  - (d)  $(5, 0)$

Sol: C The point is  $(-5,0)$

14. The distance of the point (4, -3) from x-axis is

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

Sol: C The distance is and of y coordinate

15. The origin lies on

- (A) X-axis only
- (B) y-axis only
- (C) Both axes
- (D) None of the axes.

Sol: C it lies on both axes

16. The point whose abscissa is -5 and lies on x-axis is

- (a) (5,0)
- (b) (0,-5)
- (C) (0,5)
- (d) (-5,0)

Sol: D abscissa is x coordinate

17. For a point, if the abscissa is -3 and the ordinate is 5, then lies in the \_\_\_ quadrant.

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

Sol: B it will lie in 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant

18. The coordinates of any point on the y- axis are of the form  $(0, b)$ , where  $|b|$  is the distance of the point from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Y – axis
- (b) X – axis
- (c)  $(0, 1)$
- (d)  $(1, 0)$

Sol: B it's from x axis

19. For  $x = 3, y = 2, u = -9, v = 13$  the point  $(x+y, u+v)$  lies the \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.

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

Sol: D  $(x+y, u+v) \equiv (5, 4) = \text{I th quadrant}$

20. Mirror image of point  $(3, 9)$  on x- axis:

- (a)  $(-3, 9)$
- (b)  $(9, 3)$
- (c)  $(3, 9)$
- (d)  $(3, -9)$

Sol: D

