QB365

Important Questions - Coordinate Geometry

9th Standard CBSE

Mathematics Reg.No. : | | | | | | |

Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

1) Rene Descartes was a **1**

(a) French mathematician (b) Indian mathematician (c) Russian mathematician

(d) British mathematician

2) The line of intersection of I and III quadrants is **1**

(a) x - axis (b) y - axis (c) horizontal axis (d) None of these

3) Write the name of the quadrant in which the point (-3,-5) lies: **1**

(a) first quadrant (b) second quadrant (c) third quadrant (d) fourth quadrant

4) The point M lies in the IV quadrant.The co-ordinates of point M is: **1**

(a) (a,b) (b) (-a,b) (c) (a,-b) (d) (-a,-b)

5) Mirror image of point (3,9) in x - axis is **1**

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

6) Mirror image of the point (9,-8) in the y - axis is: **1**

(a) (-9,8) (b) (9,8) (c) (-9,-8) (d) (-8,9)

7) The distance of the point (1,0) from O is: **1**

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these

8) The distance of the point (-1,0) from O is: **1**

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) None of these

9) The distance of a point (0,-3) from the origin is: **1**

(a) 0 units (b) Cannot be determined (c) -3 units (d) 3 units

10) By plotting the points O(0,0), A(1,0), B(1,1), C(0,1) and joining OA, AB, BC and CO, the figure we obtain is: **1**

(a) Square (b) Rectangle (c) Trapezium (d) Rhombus

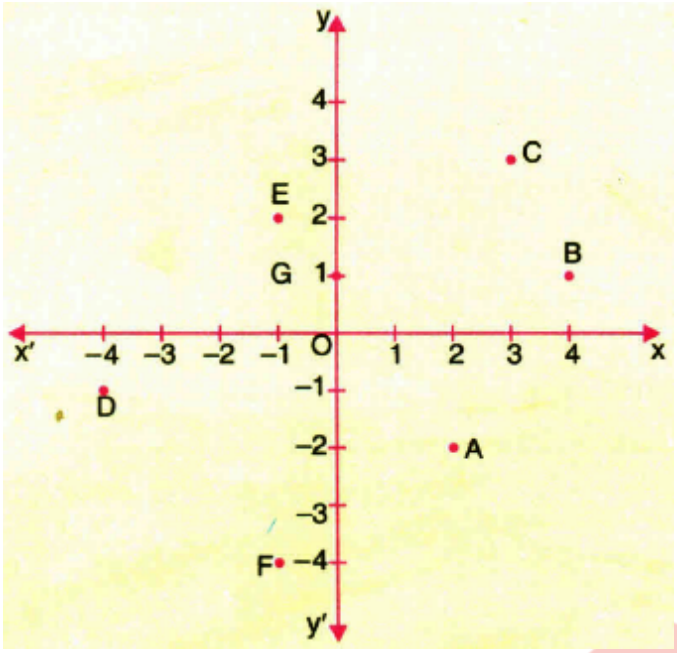
Section-B

11) In which quadrant do the given point lie? (2,-1) **2**

12) In which quadrant do the given point lie?(4,5) **2**

13) In which quadrant do the given point lie? (-4,-5) **2**

14) Observe the points plotted in the figure and find the following: **2**



(i) The coordinates of E

(ii) The point with the coordinates (-4, -I)

(iii) The abscissa of A - abscissa of B

(iv) The ordinate of C + ordinate of F

15) Plot the points A(-3,-3), B(3,-3), C(3,3), D(-3,3) in the Cartesian plane.Also, find the length of the line segment AB. **2**

16) Plot the points on graph (-2,8), (-1,7), (0,-3), (1,3), (3,-1). **2**

17) Plot the points A(6,6), B(4,4), C(-1,-1) in the Cartesian plane and show that the points are collinear. **2**

18) Plot the points A(4,0) and B(0,4).Join AB to the origin O.Find the area of $\triangle AOB$ **2**

19) (i) Plot the points A(-5,-2), B(1,-2), C(6,4) and D(o,4). **2**

(ii) Join the points to get AB, BC, CD and DA.Name the figures so obtained.

20) (i) Plot the points A(-5,3), B(3,3), C(3,0) and D(-5,0). **2**

(ii) Name the figure ABCD.

(iii) Find the ratio of areas of two parts of ABCD in the Ist quadrant and IInd quadrant.

Section-C

21) Find the coordinates of a point: **5**

(i) whose ordinate is 6 and lies on y-axis

(ii) whose abscissa is -3 and lies on x-axis

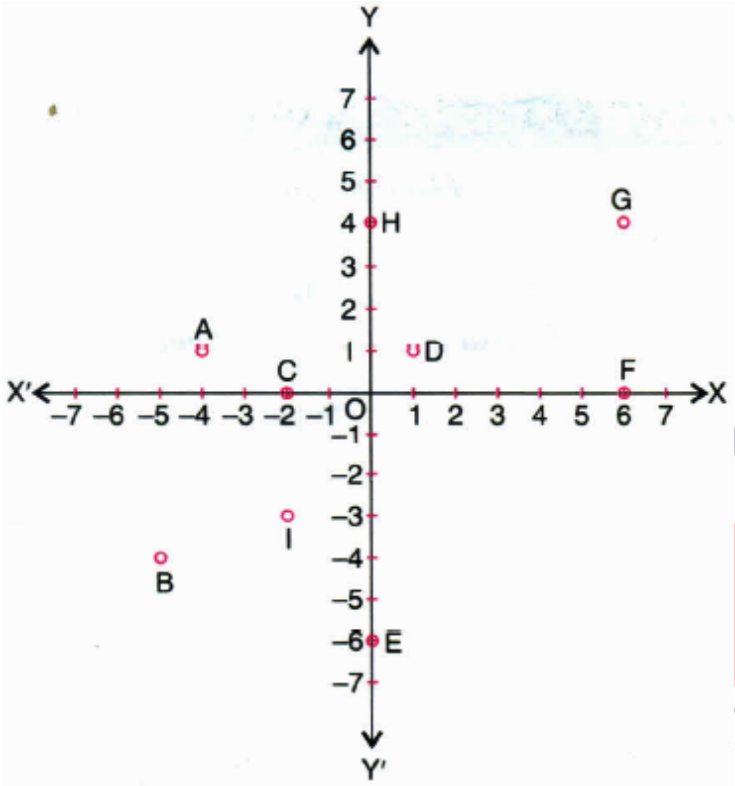
22) From the given figure, write **5**

(i) The coordinates of the points B and F

(ii) The abscissae of points A and C

(iii) The ordinates of the points A and C.

(iv) The perpendicular distance of the point G from the x-axis.



23) Plot the point P(2,-6) on graph paper and front it draw PM and PN as perpendiculars to x-axis and y-axis respectively.Write the coordinates of the points M and N. **5**

24) Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 4 units and 3 units respectively, has one vertex at the origin, the longer side is one the x-axis and one of the vertices lies in the IVth quadrant.Also find its area. **5**

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Section-A

1) (a) French mathematician **1**

2) (b) y - axis **1**

3) (c) third quadrant **1**

4) (c) (a,-b) **1**

5) (d) (3,-9) **1**

6) (c) (-9,-8) **1**

7) (b) 1 **1**

8) (b) 1 **1**

9) (d) 3 units **1**

10) (a) Square **1**

Section-B

11) IV **2**

12) I **2**

13) III **2**

14) (i) (-1,2) **2**

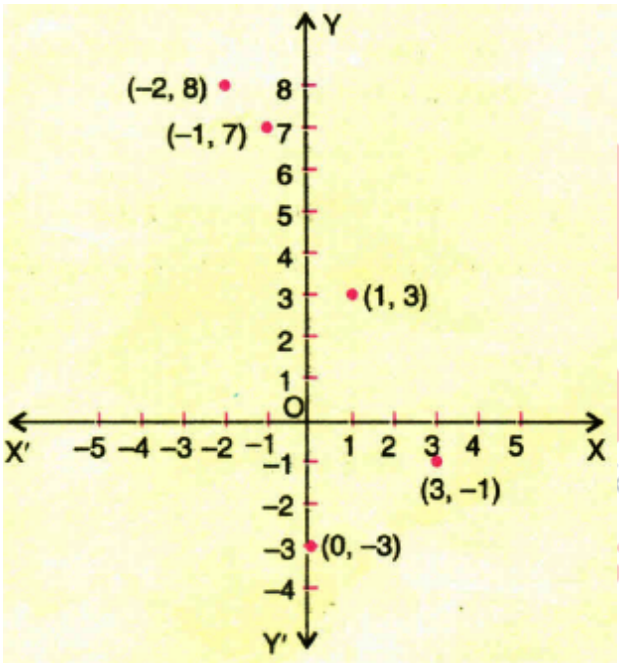
(ii) D

(iii) -2

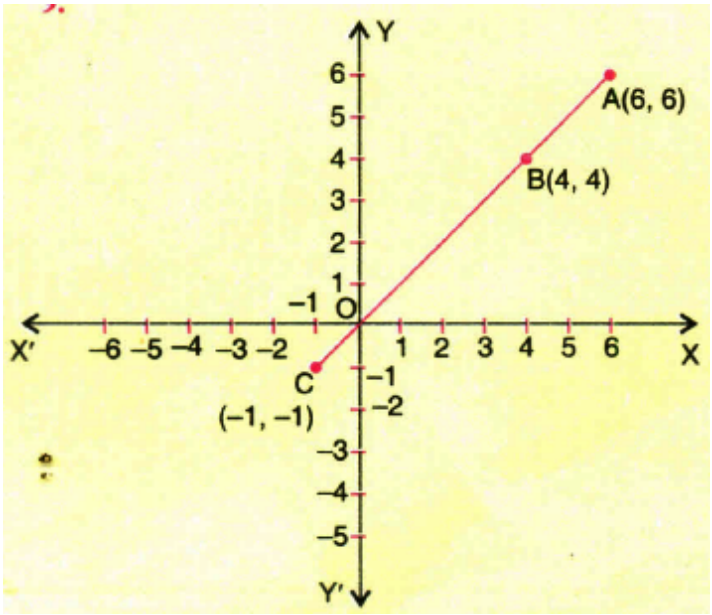
(iv) -1

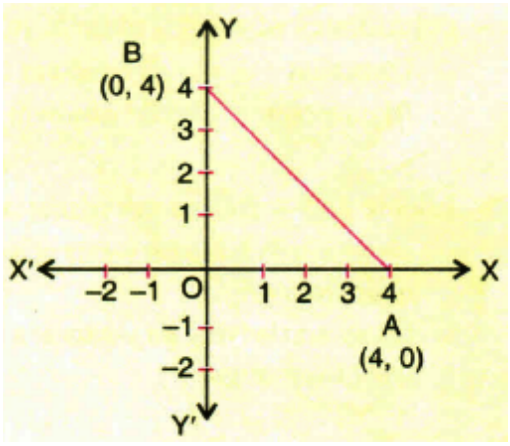
15) 6 Units. **2**

16) **2**



17) **2**



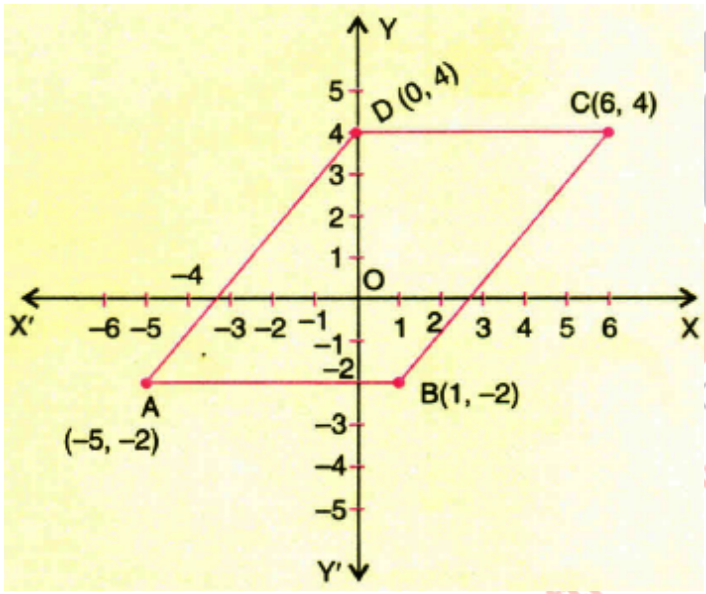
18) 

2

8 square units

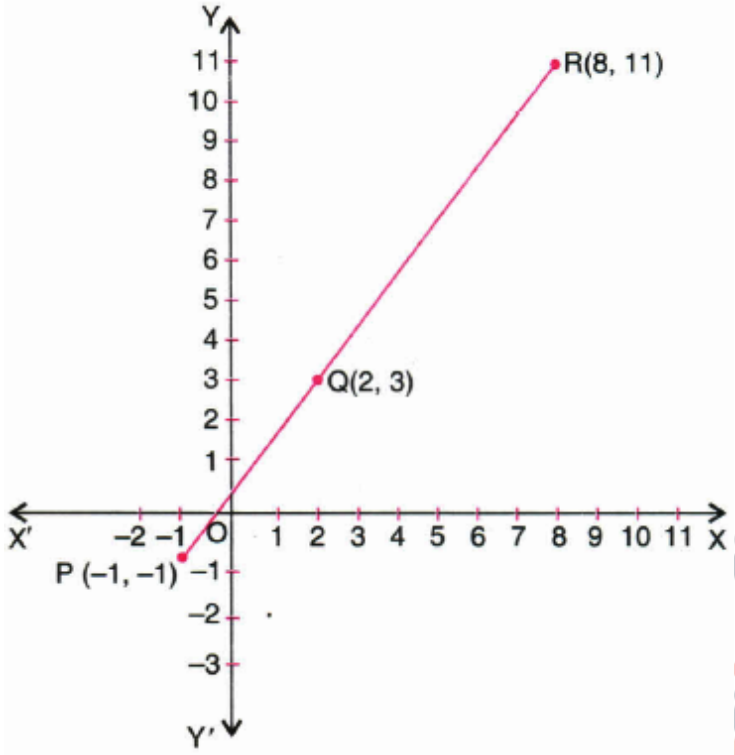
19) (i)

2



(ii) Parallelogram

20) (i) **2**



(ii) Rectangle

(iii) 3 : 5

Section-C

21) (i) (0,6) **5**

(ii) (-3,0)

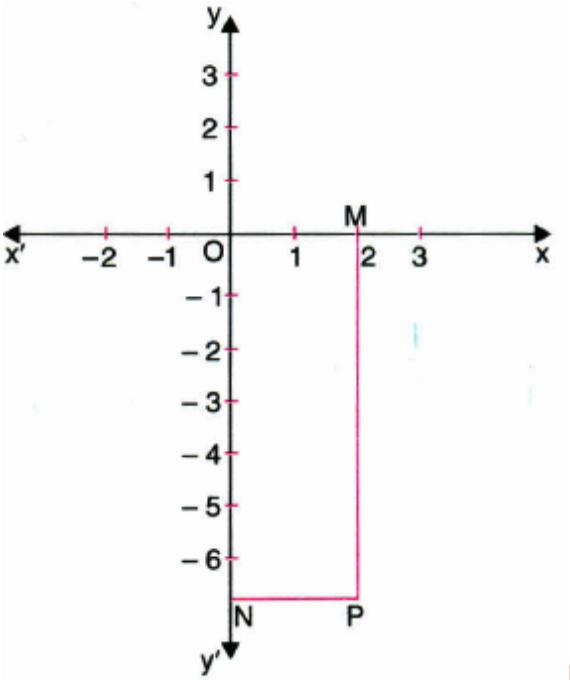
22) (i) The coordinates of the points B and F are (-5,-4) and (6,0) respectively. **5**

(ii) The abscissae of points D and H are 1 and 0 respectively.

(iv) The ordinates of the points A and C are 1 and 0 respectively.

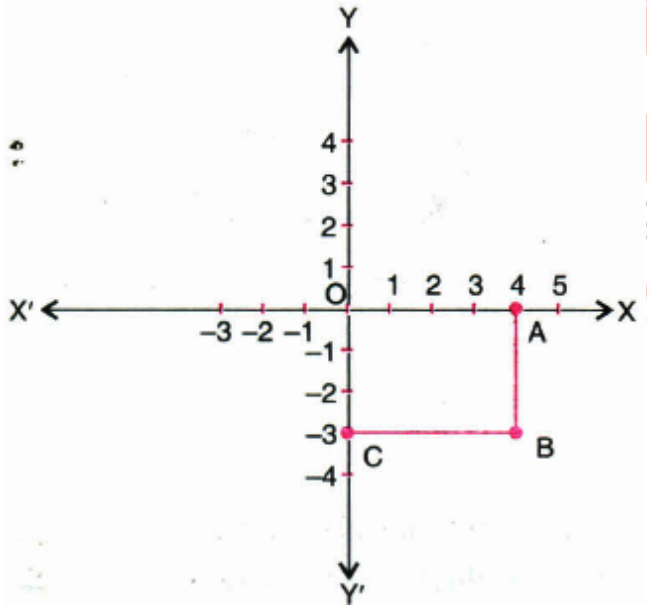
(iv) The perpendicular distance of the point G from the x-axis is 4 units.

23) 5



$M \rightarrow (2, 0), \quad N \rightarrow (0, -6)$

24) 5



Area of the rectangle OABC

=Length x Breadth

= 4 x 3

= 12 Square units