



Class : IX - CH-3- COORDINATE GEOMETRY

- Point $(0, -2)$ lies in the:
(a) on the negative direction of x – axis (b) on the negative direction of y – axis
(c) in the I quadrant (d) in the II quadrant
- Abscissa of the all the points on x – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
- Ordinate of the all the points on x – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
- Abscissa of the all the points on y – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
- Ordinate of the all the points on y – axis is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) any number
- A point both of whose coordinates are negative will lie in:
(a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant (c) x – axis (d) y – axis
- Locate the points $(5, 0)$, $(0, 5)$, $(2, 5)$, $(5, 2)$, $(-3, 5)$, $(-3, -5)$, $(5, -3)$ and $(6, 1)$ in the Cartesian plane.
- Draw the line passing through $(2, 3)$ and $(3, 2)$. Find the coordinates of the points at which this line meets the x -axis and y -axis.
- Plot the following points and write the name of the figure thus obtained : $P(-3, 2)$, $Q(-7, -3)$, $R(6, -3)$, $S(2, 2)$
- 10 ABC is an equilateral triangle as shown in the figure. Find the coordinates of its vertices.


