Coordinate Geometry

MCQ Questions

1. If the coordinates of a point are (0, -4), then it lies in:

a) X-axis

b) Y-axis

c) At origin

d) Between x-axis and y-axis

2. If the coordinates of a point are (3, 0), then it lies in:

a) X-axis

b) Y-axis

c) At origin

d) Between x-axis and y-axis

3. If the coordinates of a point are (-3,4), then it lies in:

a) First quadrant

b) Second quadrant

c) Third quadrant

d) Fourth quadrant

4. If the coordinates of a point are (-3,-4), then it lies in:

a) First quadrant

b) Second quadrant

c) Third quadrant

d) Fourth quadrant

5. The name of horizontal line in the cartesian plane which determines the position of a point is called:

a) Origin

b) X-axis

c) Y-axis

d) Quadrants

6. The name of vertical line in the cartesian plane which determines the position of a point is called:

a) Origin

b) X-axis

c) Y-axis

d) Quadrants

7. The section formed by horizontal and vertical lines determining the position of point in a cartesian plane is called:

a) Origin

b) X-axis

c) Y-axis

d) Quadrants

8. Points (1,2), (-2,-3), (2,-3);

a) First quadrant

b) Do not lie in the same quadrant

c) Third quadrant

d) Fourth quadrant

9. If the x-coordinate of a point is zero, then this point lies:

a) In II quadrant

b) In I quadrant

c) On x-axis

d) On y-axis

10. If the perpendicular distance of a point P from the x-axis is 7 units and the foot of the perpendicular lies on the negative direction of x-axis, then the point P has:

a) y-coordinate = 7 or –7 only

b) y-coordinate = 7 only

c) y-coordinate = –7 only

d) x-coordinate = –7

1(b)	2(a)	3(b)	4(c)	5(b)	6(c)	7(d)	8(b)	9(d)	10(a)

ASSERTION REASONING QUESTIONS

DIRECTION: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
(a)Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(b)Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(c)Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
(d)Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

1. Assertion: The abscissa of a point (5, 2) is 5.
Reason: The perpendicular distance of a point from y-axis is called its abscissa.

2. Assertion: The point (0, 4) lies on y -axis.
Reason: The x co-ordinate on the point on y -axis is zero.

3. Assertion: The point (-2, 0) lies on y -axis and (0, 4) on x -axis.
Reason: Every point on the x -axis has zero distance from x -axis and every point on the y -axis has zero distance from y -axis.

4. Assertion: Point (4, -2) lies in IV quadrant.
Reason: The perpendicular distance of a point from y-axis is called its abscissa.

5. Assertion: The points (-1, 2) and (2,- 1) are at different positions in the coordinate plane.
Reason: Point (-1, 2) lies in II-quadrant and (2,- 1) lies in IV quadrant.

6. Assertion: If the ordinate of a point is equal to its abscissa, then the point lies
either in the first quadrant or in the second quadrant.
Reason: A point both of whose coordinates are negative will lie in third quadrants.

7. Assertion: The perpendicular distance of the point $A(3, 4)$ from the y-axis is 4
Reason: The perpendicular distance of a point from y-axis is called its x-coordinate.

8. Assertion: Point $A(-2, -4)$ lies on III quadrant
Reason: A point both of whose coordinates are negative lies in III quadrant.

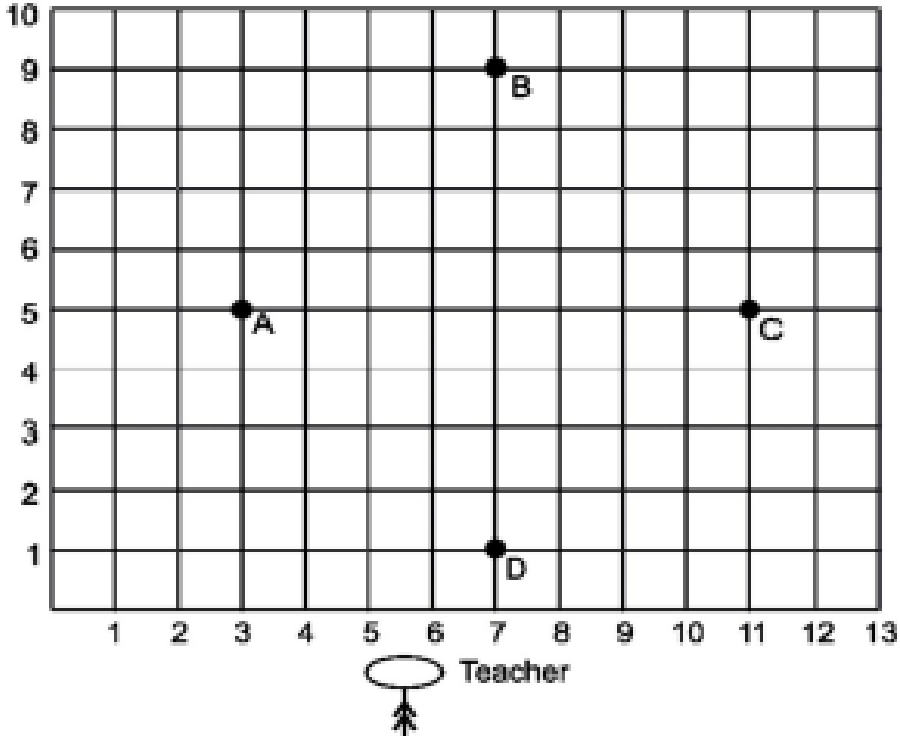
9. Assertion: A point whose abscissa is -3 and ordinate is 2 lies in second quadrant
Reason: Points of the type (–, +) lie in the second quadrant.

10. Assertion: A point whose abscissa is 2 and ordinate is -3 lies in fourth quadrant
Reason: Points of the type (–, +) lie in the second quadrant.

1(a)	2(a)	3(d)	4(b)	5(a)	6(d)	7(d)	8(a)	9(a)	10(b)

CASE STUDY

Students of a school are standing in rows and columns in their playground for a drill practice. A, B, C and D are the positions of four students as shown in the figure.



1. What are the coordinates of A and B respectively?

(a) A(3, 5); B(7, 8)

(b) A(5, 3); B(8, 7)

(c) A(3, 5); B(7, 9)

(d) A(5, 3); B(9, 7)

2. What are the coordinates of C and D respectively?
(a) C(11, 5); D(7, 1)
(b) C(5, 11); D(1, 7)
(c) C(5, 11); D(7, 1)
(d) C(5, 11); D(-1, 7)

3. What is the distance between B and D?
(a) 5 units
(b) 14 units
(c) 8 units
(d) 10 units

4. What is the distance between A and C?
(a) 5 units
(b) 14 units
(c) 8 units
(d) 10 units

5. What are the coordinates of the point of intersection of AC and BD?
(a) (7, 5)
(b) (5, 7)
(c) (7, 7)
(d) (5, 5)

1(c)	2(a)	3(c)	4(c)	5(a)