# SHIKSHA CLASSES

**Sub : Maths** **ANSWER PAPER** **Total Marks : 30**

**Class : IX** **3 : Co-ordinate Geometry**

**Section A (Each 1 Mark)**

**Multiple choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Q.1 : The point of intersection of x-axis and y-axis is called as -------.**

**Ans.:** b) Origin

**Q.2 : Ordinate of a point is negative in :**

**Ans.:** a) III and IV quadran

**Q.3 : Abscissa of a point is positive in :**

**Ans.:** b) I and IV quadrant

**Q.4 : Name the points of the plane which do not belong to any quadrants :**

**Ans.:** c) Origin

**Q.5 : The point which lies on y-axis at a distance of 5 units in the negative direction of y-axis is.**

**Ans.:** b) (0, -5)

**Q.6 : Which graph is parallel to x-axis?**

**Ans.:** b) $y = 2$

**Q.7 : Which point lies to the right of y-axis?**

**Ans.:** c) (3, 5)

**Q.8 : Which point lies on the left of y-axis?**

**Ans.:** b) (–2,–4)

**Q.9 : Which point lies above x-axis?**

**Ans.:** a) (–1, 2)

**For question number 10 to 11 two statement are given one labeled Assertion and other labeled Reason select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below**

**Q.10 : Assertion: Point A(–2, –4) lies on III quadrant**

**Reason: A point both of whose coordinates are negative lies in III quadrant**

**Ans.:** a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

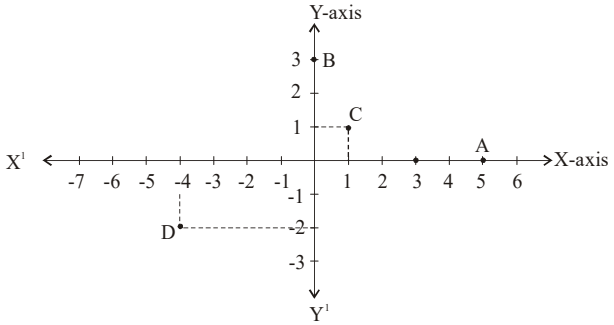
**Q.11 : Assertion: The abscissa of a point (5, 2) is 5.**

**Reason: The perpendicular distance of a point from y-axis is called its abscissa.**

**Ans.:** a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

**Section B (Each 2 Marks)**

**Q.12 : Write the co-ordinates of A, B, C and D from the figure.**




**Ans :** $A \equiv (5,0)$ $B \equiv (0,3)$

$C \equiv (1,1)$ $D \equiv (-4,-2)$

SHIKSHA CLASSES, RHANDARA

**Q.13 : Name the quadrants in which the following points lie**

**(–5, –4), (2, 4) (–7, 6) (2, –3).**

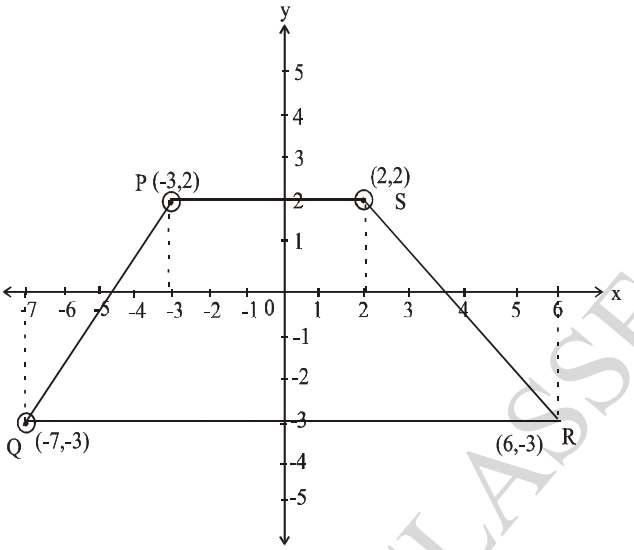
**Ans :**

| Points | Quadrants |
|---|---|
| (–5, –4) | III |
| (2, 4) | I |
| (–7, 6) | II |
| (2, – 3) | IV |

**OR**

**: Plot the following points and write the name of the figure obtained by joining them in order : P (-3,2), Q(-7,-3), R(6,-3,), S(2,2).**

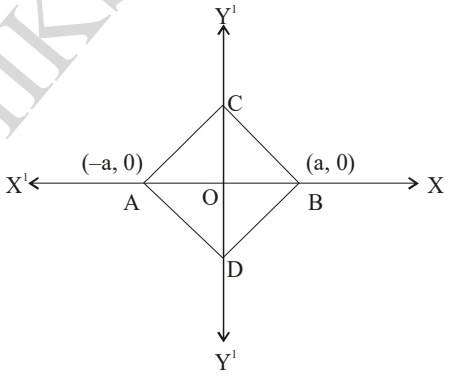
**Ans :**




The name of the figure is trapezium

**Section C (Each 3 Marks)**

**Q.14 : In figure $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ABD$ are equilateral triangles find co-ordinates of points C and D.**




**Ans :** In figure $OC \perp AB$

and $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral

So, $OC = \sqrt{3} \times a$ $(30^0 - 60^0 - 90^0$ theorem)

$= a\sqrt{3}$

Thus $OC = OD = a\sqrt{3}$

Hence $C \equiv (O, a\sqrt{3})$

$D \equiv (0, -a\sqrt{3})$

**OR**

**A point lies on x-axis at a distance of 9 units from y-axis what are its co-ordinate. What will be its co-ordinate if it lies on y-axis at a distance of - 9 units from x-axis.**

**Ans :** The co-ordinate of a point which is at distance of 9 unit from y-axis at x - axis is = (9, 0) and The co-ordinate of a point which is at distance of – 9 unit from x-axis at y – axis is (0, – 9).

**Q.15 : Without plotting the following points indicate the quadrant in which they will lie, if**

**i) ordinate is 5 and abscissa is – 3**

**ii) abscissa is – 5 and abscissa is – 3**

**iii) abscissa is 5 and ordinate is 3**

**Ans.:** i) ordinate is 5 and abscissa is – 3

= II quadrant

ii) abscissa is – 5 and ordinate is – 3

= III quadrant

iii) abscissa is 5 and ordinate is 3

=I quadrant.

**Section D (5 M)**

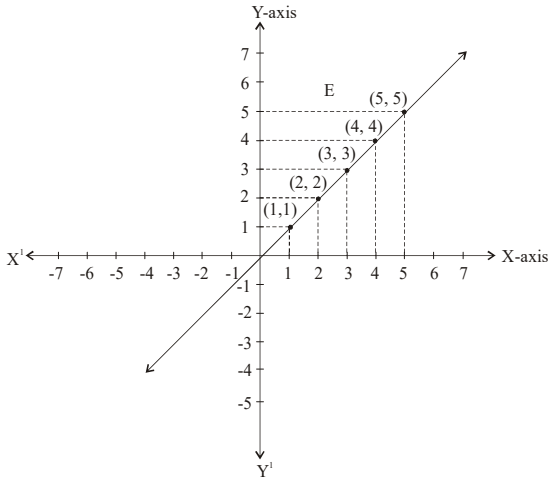
**Q.16 : The following table gives the number of matchbox and their corresponding costs. Plot these as ordered pairs and Join them. What type of graph do you get?**

SHIKSHA CLASSES, BHA

| No of matchbox | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price in ₹ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

**Ans.:** Ordered pairs of given information are (1, 1) (2,2 ) (3, 3) (4, 4) (5, 5)

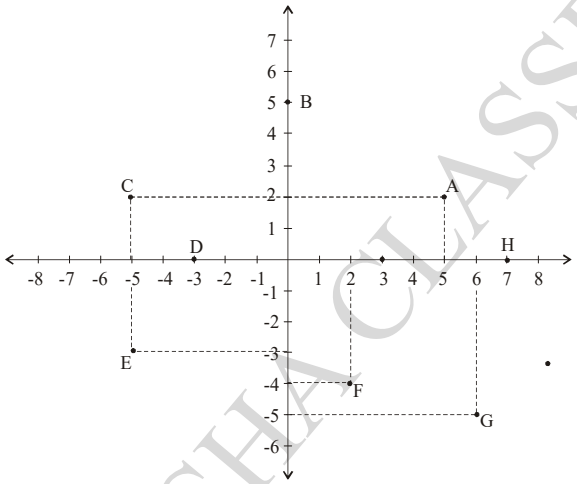
So plotting all points in graph.




After plotting graph we get a straight line.

**OR**

**: See figure and write the following.**




**i) The co-ordinates of B**

**ii) The co-ordinates of C**

**iii) The abscissa of D**

**iv) The ordinate of H**

**v) Distance between A and C**

**Ans.:** i) The co-ordinate of B is (0, 5)

ii) The co-rodinate of C is (– 5, 2)

iii) The abscissa of D is – 3

iv) The ordinate of H is 0

v) Distance between A and C is 10

## Section - E

**Q.17 : Case Study. (Any four)** **4**

**Four friends Ram, Raju, Ravi, Ritu are standing in reference to a well situated at the origin with the following respective coordinates (2, 4) (– 2, 4) (– 2, – 4) and (2, – 4)**

**i) By plotting this points on a single graph paper the figure obtained is a rectangle. Find the perimeter of the rectangle.**

**Ans :** b) 24 cm

**ii) Find the distance between Ram and Raju.**

**Ans :** c) 4 cm

**iii) Raju stands on which quadrant?**

**Ans :** b) II quadrant

**iv) Ordinate of (2, – 4)**

**Ans :** a) – 4

**v) abscissa of (– 2, – 4)**

**Ans :** a) – 2

* * *

SHIKSHA CLASSES, BHO

# BECOME AN ACE IN JEE & NEET

SHIKSHA CLASSES

Believe & Achieve

JEE | NEET | Previse (8-10)

8625055707 | 8623085707 shikshaclasses.co.in

M-19, MHADA Colony, Khat Road, Bhandara

Learn with Jaiswal sir