

SUB-MATHEMATICS, CLASS-IX
CHAPTER- (CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY)
WORSHEET (BASIC)

Max. Marks: 20

Time : 45min.

Choose the correct option

[2 × 1 = 2]

1. $(-3, 0)$ lies on
a) x -axis b) y -axis c) II quadrant d) III quadrant

2. The distance of $(2, -6)$ from x -axis is
a) 2 units b) -2 units c) 6 units d) -6 units

Fill in the blanks

[2 × 1 = 2]

3. The abscissa of the point $(2, -2.25)$ is_____.

4. The point $(0, 6)$ is lies on _____ axis.

Very short answer type questions

[2 × 1 = 2]

5. If $(x - 3, -6) = (4, y)$ find x, y .
6. Write the co-ordinate of the point which lies on both the axes.

Short answer type question-I

[2 × 2 = 4]

7. Plot the points $(2, -4), (-3, 2), (0, -6), (-6, -2)$ on the graph paper.
8. Write the co-ordinates of any two points whose abscissa is 2 less than the ordinate.

Short answer type question-II

[2 × 3 = 6]

9. If ABCD is a square, whose co-ordinates are $A = (3, 4), B = (-2, 4), C = (-2 - 1)$.
Find the coordinate of D by plotting the points on graph paper.
10. Plot the points $(-2, -1), (-1, -4), (-4, 1)$ and check whether they are collinear or not.

Long answer type question

[1 × 4 = 4]

11. Plot the points $(0, -4), (-4, 0), (0, 0)$ on the graph. What type of figure you are getting, find the area of it.

SUB-MATHEMATICS, CLASS-IX
CHAPTER- (CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY)
WORSHEET (STANDARD)

Max. Marks: 20

Time : 45min.

Choose the correct option

[2× 1 = 2]

1. The perpendicular distance of $(6,-4)$, from x -axis is _____.
a) 6 units b) -6 units c) 4 units d) -4 units
2. If the abscissa and ordinate of a point are same then the point lies on
a) I-quadrant b) II-quadrant c) III-quadrant d) IV-quadrant

Fill in the blanks

[2× 1 = 2]

3. The image of the point $(3,-4)$ on x -axis is _____.
4. The point lies on y -axis at a distance of 4 units in the negative direction of y -axis is _____.

Very short answer type questions

[2× 1 = 2]

5. Write the point on y -axis at a distance of 3 units from x -axis.
6. In which quadrants the sign of abscissa and ordinate are reverse of each other.

Short answer type question-I

[2× 2 = 4]

7. If $(x + 2, 4) = (5, y - 2)$, then find (x, y) .
8. If the co-ordinates of points P and Q are $(-5, 3), (-5, m)$, and the sum of the abscissa and ordinate of both points are equal, then write the possible values of m

Short answer type question-II

[2× 3 = 6]

9. Plot the point $P(-6, 2)$ and from it draw PM and PN as perpendicular to x -axis and y -axis. Write the co-ordinate of M & N .
10. In rectangle $OABC$, point O is the origin $OA=10$ units along x -axis, $AB=8$ units. Find the co-ordinates of vertices A, B and C .

Long answer type question

[1× 4 = 4]

11. Plot the points $A(-4, 4), B(-6, 0), C(-4, -4), D(-2, 0)$. Write what type of figure you get and find the area of it.

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL UNIT-VIII, BHUBANESWAR
SUB-MATHEMATICS, CLASS-IX
CHAPTER- (CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY)
WORSHEET (ADVANCED)

Max. Marks: 20

Time : 45min.

Choose the correct option

[2× 1 = 2]

1. The distance of the point (0,-5) from x – axis is
a) 5 unit b) –9unit c) –14unit d) –4unit

2. The point of intersection of the perpendiculars drawn from (a,0), (0,a) is
a) (a,-a) b) (-a,a) c) (a,0) d) (a,a)

Fill in the blanks

[2× 1 = 2]

3. The figure obtained by joining the points A(2,0), B(2,2), C(0,2),D(0,0) is _____.
4. A point whose co-ordinates are opposite sign of each other lies in _____ quadrant.

Very short answer type questions

[2× 1 = 2]

5. Find the area of the triangle formed by joining the points (0,5), (5,0), (0,0).
6. What is the distance between the points M(5, -3) and N(-3, -3).

Short answer type question-I

[2× 2 = 4]

7. Find the value of x and y, if $(2x + y, x - 2y) = (3,4)$
8. By plotting check (3,5), (1, -1), (0,1) are collinear or not.

Short answer type question-II

[2× 3 = 6]

9. If the abscissa of a point is -3 times the ordinate then write any three points and plot it in the graph.
10. Plot the points A(5,3), B(-2,3),D(5, -4) which are three vertices of a square ABCD. Hence find the co-ordinates of C. Also find the area of it.

Long answer type question

[1× 4 = 4]

11. If the co-ordinates of a point M are (-2, 9), which can also be expressed as $(1 + x, y^2)$, $y > 0$, then find in which quadrant do the following points lie?
P(y, x), Q(2, x), R(x^2 , y - 1), S(2x, -3y)

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SUB-MATHEMATICS, CLASS-IX
CHAPTER- (CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY)
WORSHEET (HOTS)

1. Plot the points $P(0,-4)$ and $Q(0,4)$ on the graph paper. Now ,plot the points R and S such that ΔPQR and ΔPQS are isosceles triangles.
2. Draw an equilateral triangle ABC in which the co-ordinates of the vertices B and C are $(3,0)$ and $(-3,0)$ respectively. Find the co-ordinates of the vertex A.
3. Plot the points $P(-1,0)$, $Q(0,1)$ and $R(2,3)$ on the graph paper and check whether they are collinear or not.
4. Plot the points $A(4,4)$, $B(-4,4)$, $O(0,0)$. Write the name of the type of triangle obtained by joining these points and find its area.
5. Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 5 and 3 units respectively. One vertex at the origin , the longer side lies on the X-axis and one of the vertices lies in the third quadrant.