

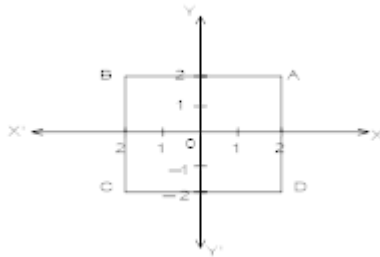
REVISION SHEET CH 3 IX

Class 09 - Mathematics

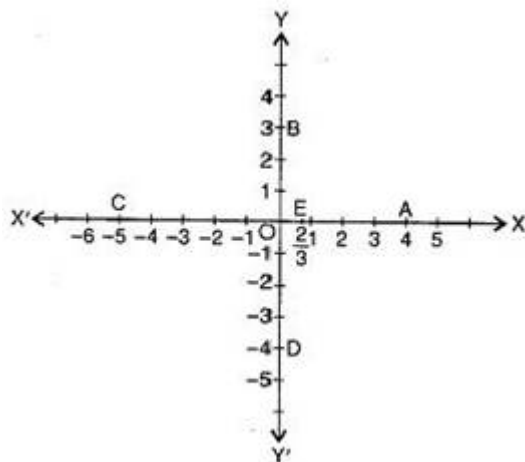
Time Allowed: 1 hour

Maximum Marks: 50

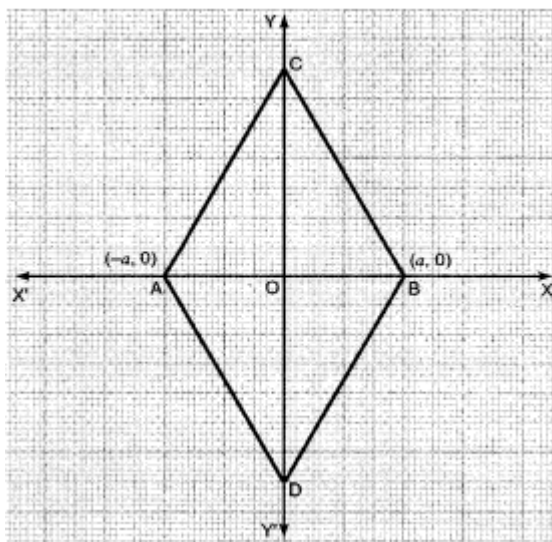
1. Which of the following points lie on the x-axis? [2]
A(1, 1), B(3, 0), C(0, 3), D(0, 0), E(-5, 0), F(0, -1), G(9, 0), H(0, -8).
2. Find Co-ordinates of vertices of rectangle ABCD. [2]



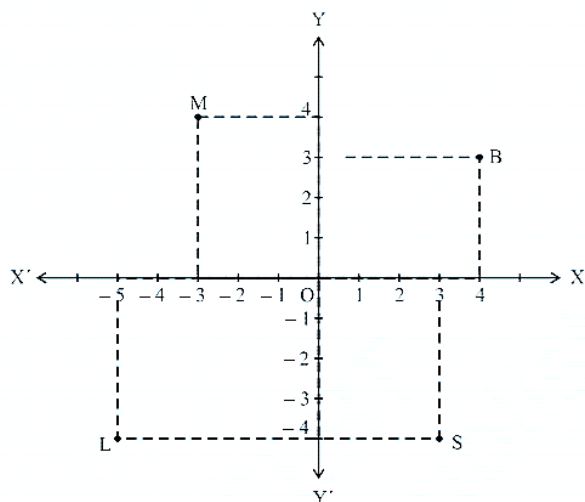
3. Write the quadrant in which it lies: (3, -8) [2]
4. In which quadrant will the point lie, if : [2]
 - (i) The y-coordinate is 3 and the x-coordinate is -4?
 - (ii) The x-coordinate is -5 and the y-coordinate is -3?
 - (iii) The y-coordinate is 4 and the x-coordinate is 5?
 - (iv) The y-coordinate is 4 and the x-coordinate is -4?
5. Which of the following points lie on the y-axis? [2]
A(1, 1), B(3, 0), C(0, 3), D(0, 0), E(-5, 0), F(0, -1), G(9, 0), H(0, -8).
6. Name the quadrant in which the point lies : (i) A(1, 1) (ii) (-2, -4) (iii) C(1, -2). [2]
7. Name the quadrant in which the following points lie: (i) (5, -7) (ii) (-2, 1) (iii) (4, -8) [2]
8. Write the coordinate of the points marked on the axes in the figure. [2]



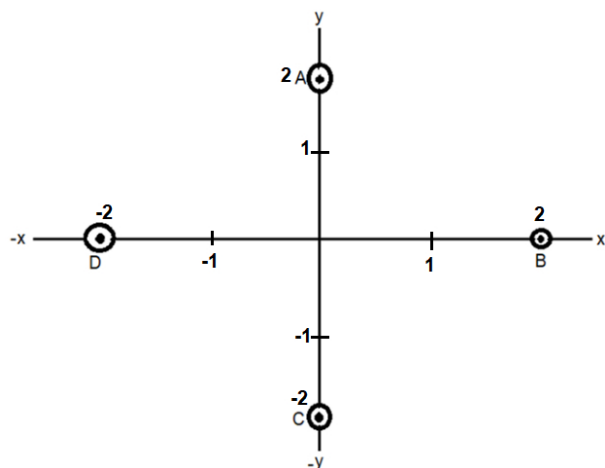
9. In Fig., if ABC and ABD are equilateral triangles then find the coordinates of C and D. [2]



10. Write the quadrant in which it lies: $(-7, -4)$ [2]
11. Write the quadrant in which it lies: $(-3, 8)$ [2]
12. See Fig. and complete the statement: The abscissa and the ordinate of the point B are _____ and _____, [2]
respectively. Hence, the coordinates of B are (_____, _____).

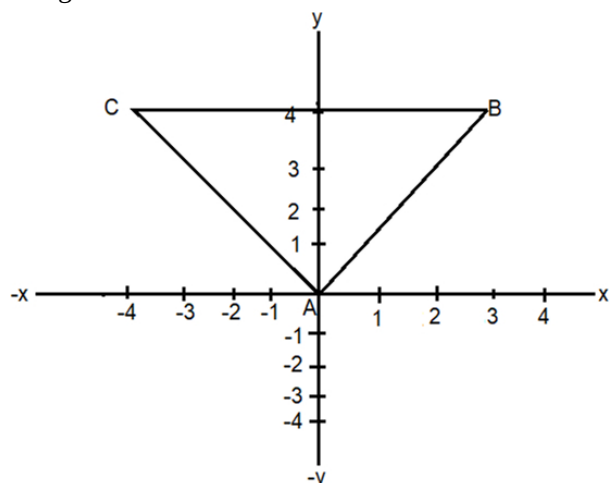


13. Name the quadrant in which the following points lie : (i) $(2, 3)$ (ii) $(-3, 4)$ (iii) $(-3, -10)$ [2]
14. Name the quadrants in which the following points lie : [2]
(i) $P(4, 4)$
(ii) $Q(-4, 4)$
(iii) $R(-4, -4)$
(iv) $S(4, -4)$
15. In fig. write the Co-ordinates of the points and if we join the points write the name of fig. formed. Also write [3]
Co-ordinate of intersection point of AC and BD.



16. In fig find the vertices' co-ordinates of $\triangle ABC$

[3]



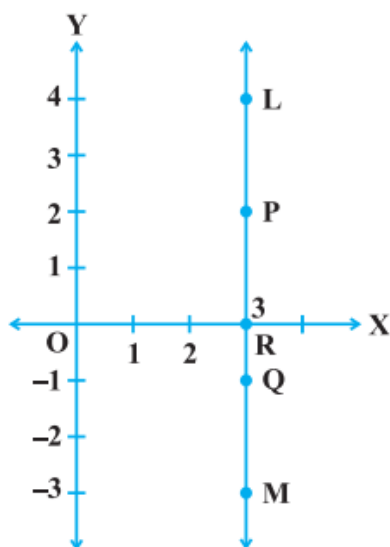
17. Write the answer of each of the following questions:

[3]

- What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
- What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?
- Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

18. In Figure, LM is a line parallel to the y-axis at a distance of 3 units.

[3]



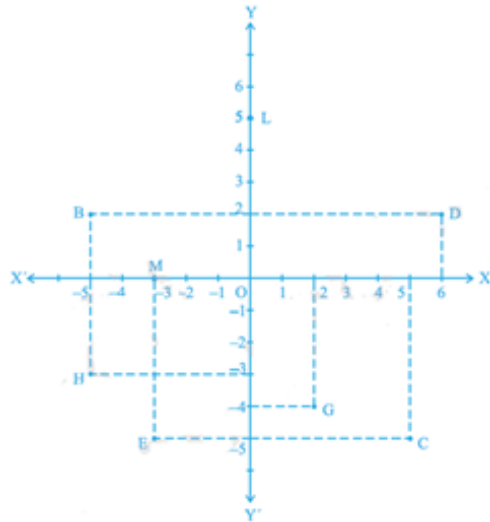
- What are the coordinates of the points P, R and Q?
- What is the difference between the abscissa of the points L and M?

19. write the following:

[5]

- The coordinates of B.

- ii. The coordinates of C.
- iii. The point identified by the coordinates $(-3, -5)$.
- iv. The point identified by the coordinates $(2, -4)$.
- v. The abscissa of the point D.
- vi. The ordinate of the point H.
- vii. The coordinates of the point L.
- viii. The coordinates of the point M.



20. (Street Plan): A city has two main roads which cross each other at the centre of the city. These two roads are along the North-South direction and East-West direction. All the other streets of the city run parallel to these roads and are 200 m apart. There are 5 streets in each direction. Using $1\text{cm} = 200\text{ m}$, draw a model of the city on your notebook. Represent the roads/streets by single lines. There are many cross- streets in your model. A particular cross-street is made by two streets, one running in the North-South direction and another in the East-West direction. Each cross street is referred to in the following manner: If the 2nd street running in the North-South direction and 5th in the East-West direction meet at some crossing, then we will call this cross-street $(2, 5)$. Using this convention, find:
- i. how many cross - streets can be referred to as $(4, 3)$.
 - ii. how many cross - streets can be referred to as $(3, 4)$.