



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



## TOPIC – Graph

**Subject : Mathematics**

**Class-9**

**F. M. 15**

**WORKSHEET NO. - 8**

**First term**

**Date: 08.02.2021**

**Q.1) Choose the correct option:**

**(1x15=15)**

- i) If the y co - ordinate of a point is zero,, then the position of the pint will be  
a) in first quadrant s      b) in second quadrant      c) on x - axis      d) on y - axis
- ii) The position of the points ( -7,3) and (3, -7) are  
a) on same quadrant      b) on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant      c) in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant      d) in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant
- iii) If the abscissa of a point be positive, then the position of the point will be  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant      b) 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant      c) 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant      d) 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant
- iv) The points whose abscissa and ordinate are of different signs will lie in  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant      b) 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant      c) 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant      d) 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant
- v) If the co ordinates of two points are A( - 4, 5), and B( - 5, 7), then ( abscissa of A) – ( abscissa of B ) is  
a) - 7      b) 1      c) - 1      d) - 2
- vi) The line joining ( - 2, 3) and ( - 6, - 9) intersects  
a) +ve direction of x axis      b) – ve direction of y axis      c) – ve direction of both axes      d) none of these
- vii) The line joining a point in the first quadrant and a point in the third quadrant intersects  
a) –ve direction of x axis and +ve direction of y axis or +ve direction of x axis and –ve direction of y axis  
b) –ve direction of both the axes      c) +ve direction of both the axes      d)+ve direction of y axis
- viii ) The line joining a point in the first quadrant and a point in the fourth quadrant  
a) totally lies in the 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant      b) totally lies in the 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant      c) partly lies in the 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant and partly in 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant      d) none of these
- ix) The line joining a point in the first quadrant and a point in the third quadrant  
a) lies in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant      b) 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant      c) 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant      d) totally lies in 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant
- x) The line joining two points lies in the first and second quadrant  
a) lies in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant      b) lies in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant      c) totally lies in 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant      d) none of these
- xi) The distance of the point (6,-8) from the x-axis is \_\_\_\_\_ units.  
a) 8      b)6      c) -8      d) -6
- xii) The point (-2,-7) lies in \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.  
a) 1<sup>st</sup>      b) 2<sup>nd</sup>      c) 3<sup>rd</sup>      d) 4<sup>th</sup>
- xiii) The area of the triangle formed by the straight line  $x+y = 4$  with x and y axes is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 8 square units      b) 16 square units      c) 10 square units      d) 4 square units
- xiv) The coordinates of the point which lies on the negative direction of y-axis and on y-axis at a distance of 5 units is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) (0,5)      b) (5,5)      c) (0,-5)      d)(-5,0)
- xv) The perpendicular distance of a point A from x-axis is 5 units and the foot of the perpendicular lies in the negative direction of x-axis. Then the ordinate of A is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 5 or 6      b) 0 or 5      c) 0 or -5      d) 5 or -5