MCQS on Chapter 1: Orienting Yourself - The Use of Coordinates for Class 9

Q1. The point of intersection of the x-axis and y-axis is called:
(A) The quadrant
(B) The coordinate
(C) The origin
(D) The midpoint
Q2. Which of the following correctly describes what x represents in the coordinates of a point P(x, y)?
(A) The perpendicular distance of P from the x-axis
(B) The perpendicular distance of P from the y-axis
(C) The perpendicular distance of P from the origin
(D) The angle made by OP with the x-axis
Q3. What is the x-coordinate of every point that lies on the y-axis?
(A) 1
(B) Any positive number
(C) 0
(D) Any real number
Q4. In the coordinate grid point B = (4.5, 0) lies:
(A) On the y-axis, 4.5 units above O
(B) On the x-axis, 4.5 units to the right of O
(C) On the x-axis, 4.5 units to the left of O
(D) In Quadrant II
Q5. A point has a negative x-coordinate and a positive y-coordinate. It lies in:
(A) Quadrant I
(B) Quadrant II
(C) Quadrant III
(D) Quadrant IV
Q6. Which of the following points lies in Quadrant I?
(A) (–2, 5)
(B) (3, –4)
(C) (–1, –3)

(D) (6, 2)

Q7. The point (–5, 0) lies:

(A) In Quadrant II

(B) In Quadrant III

(C) On the y-axis, to the left of the origin

(D) On the x-axis, to the left of the origin

Q8. If (x, y) = (y, x), then which condition must hold?

(A) $x > y$

(B) $x < y$

(C) $x = y$

(D) $x = 0$

Q9. A point P(x, y) is reflected in the y-axis to get P'. What are the coordinates of P'?

(A) (x, –y)

(B) (–x, y)

(C) (–x, –y)

(D) (y, x)

Q10. The distance between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is given by which formula?

(A) $(x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)$

(B) $\sqrt{[(x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)]}$

(C) $\sqrt{[(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2]}$

(D) $(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$

Q11. What theorem is used to derive the distance formula between two points?

(A) The Thales Theorem

(B) The Euclid Theorem

(C) The Baudhāyana–Pythagoras Theorem

(D) The Vieta's Theorem

Q12. What is the distance between D(7, 1) and M(9, 6)?

(A) $\sqrt{20}$ units

(B) $\sqrt{29}$ units

(C) $\sqrt{40}$ units

(D) 6 units

Q13. M(–7, 1) is the midpoint of A(3, –4) and B(x, y). What are the coordinates of B?

(A) (–17, 6)
(B) (17, –6)
(C) (–10, 5)
(D) (5, –10)

Q14. Who formalised the use of zero and negative numbers as algebraic entities, making the four-quadrant Cartesian plane possible?
(A) Āryabhaṭa
(B) Baudhāyana
(C) Brahmagupta
(D) René Descartes

Q15. Four points A(2, 1), B(–1, 2), C(–2, –1), and D(1, –2) are plotted. What shape do they form?
(A) Rectangle
(B) Rhombus
(C) Square
(D) Parallelogram (not a rectangle)

Answer Key

1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - b, 5 - b, 6 - d, 7 - d, 8 -c, 9 - b, 10 -c, 11 -c, 12 - b, 13 - a, 14 - c, 15 - c