Name:

Exam Style Questions

Coordinates

Corbettmaths

Equipment needed: Pen, Pencil, Ruler, Calculator

Guidance

1. Read each question carefully before you begin answering it.
2. Check your answers seem right.
3. Always show your workings

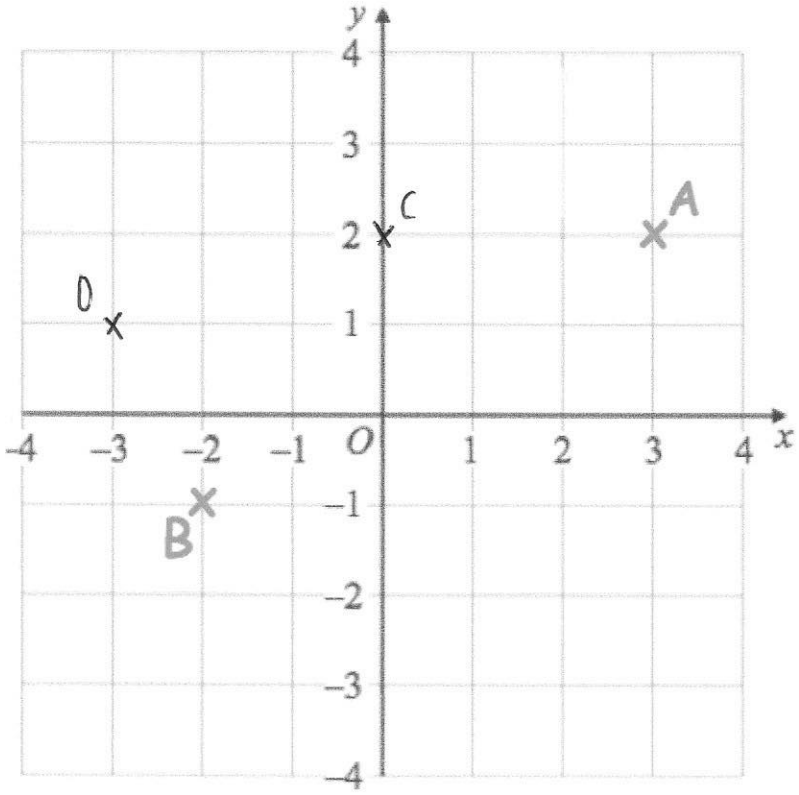
Video Tutorial

www.corbettmaths.com/contents

Videos 84, 85, 87

Answers and Video Solutions

1.



(a) Write down the coordinates of the point A.

(3 , 2)

(1)

(b) Write down the coordinates of the point B.

(-2 , -1)

(1)

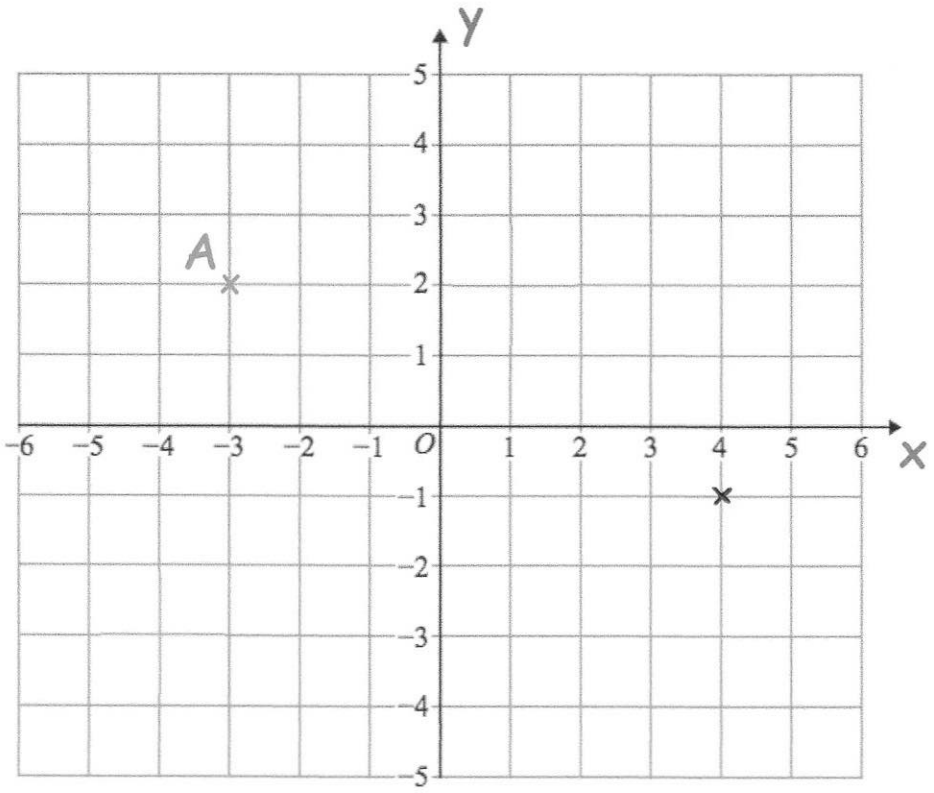
(c) Plot the point (0, 2). Label the point C.

(1)

(d) Plot the point (–3, 1). Label the point D.

(1)

2.



(a) Write down the coordinates of the point A.

(-3 , 2)

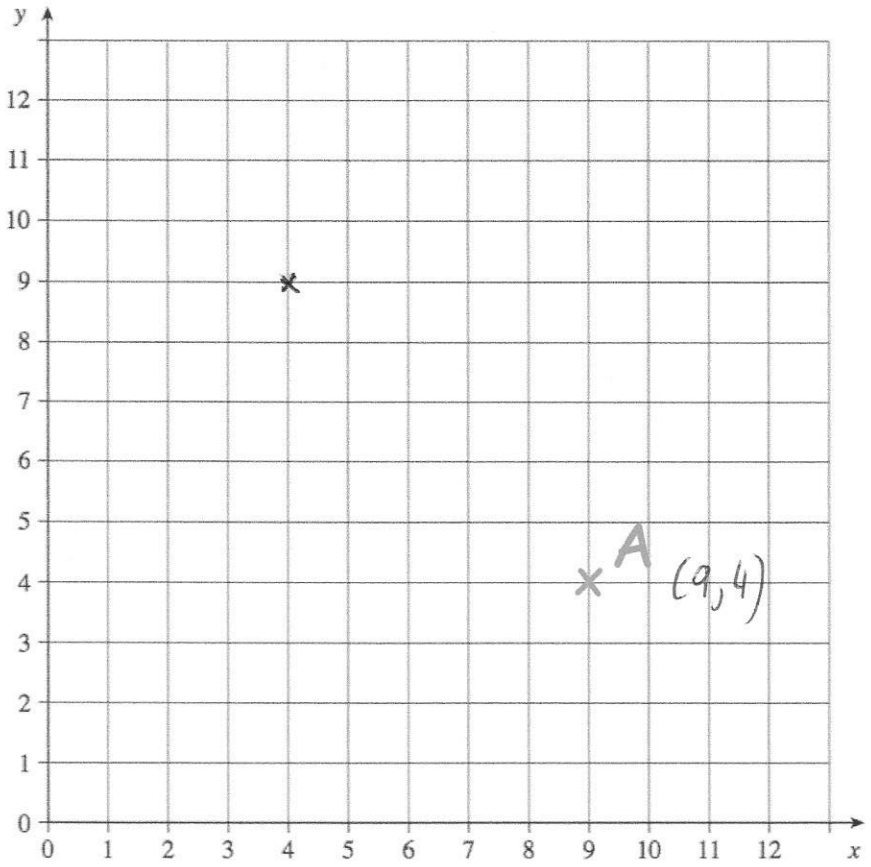
(1)

(b) On the grid, mark with a cross (X) the point (4, –1)

(1)

3. Neil was asked to plot the point A that has coordinates (4, 9).

His answer is shown on the grid below.

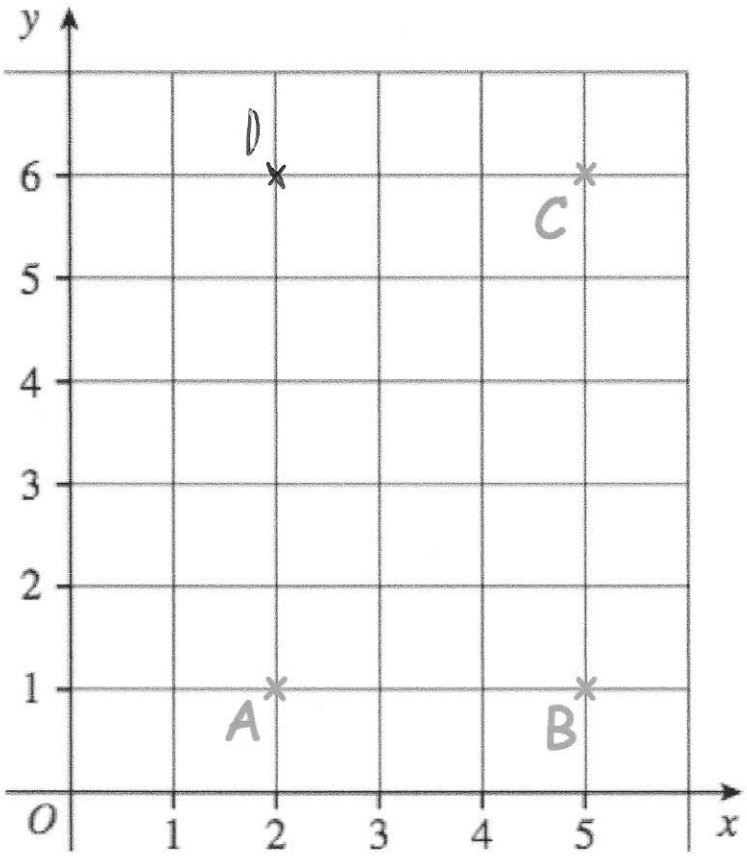


Is Neil correct?
Explain your answer.

No, Neil has plotted (9,4) and not (4,9)

(1)

4.



(a) Write down the coordinates of C.

(5 , 6)

(1)

ABCD is a rectangle.

(b) Plot the point D.

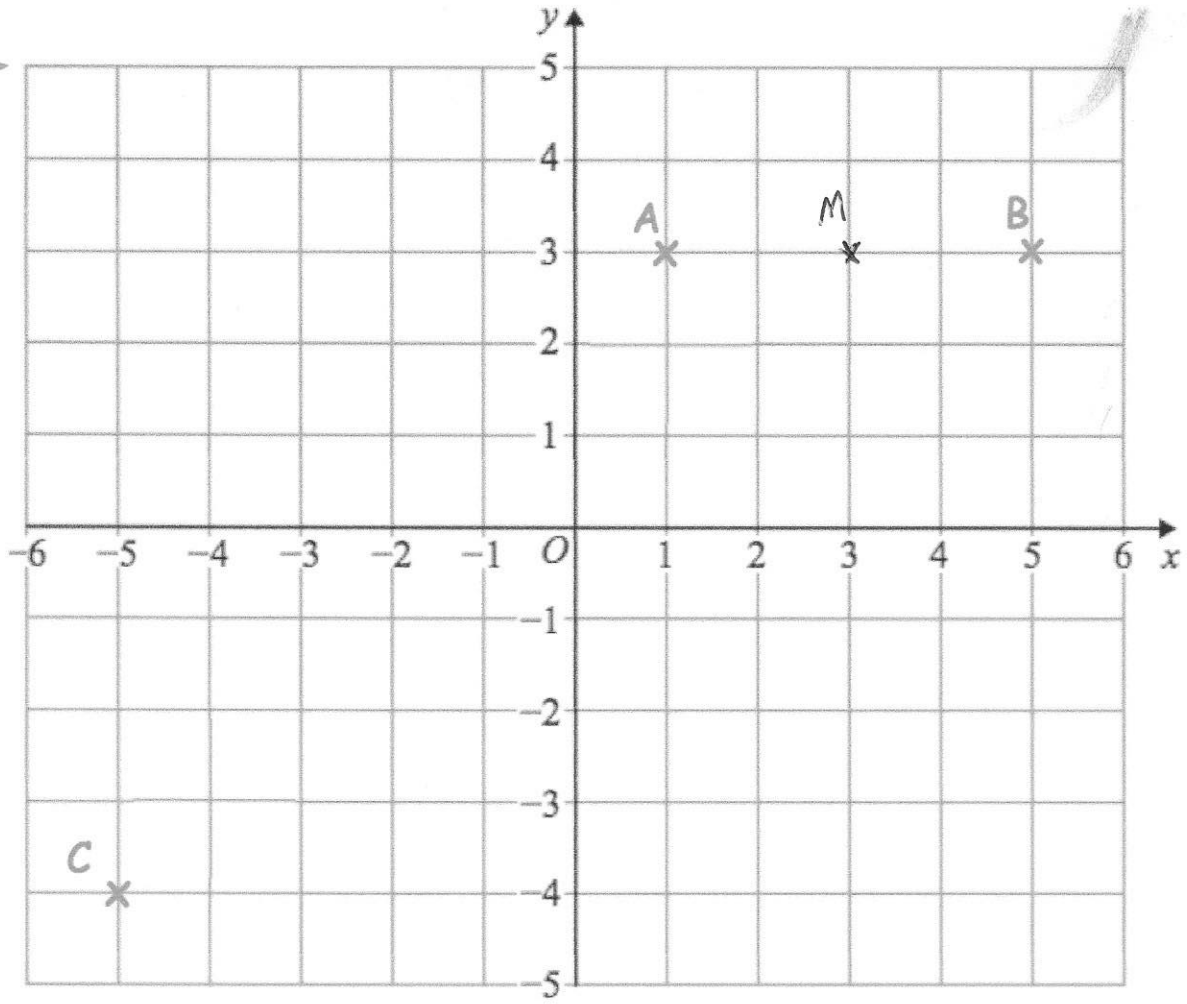
(1)

(c) Write down the coordinates of D.

(2 , 6)

(1)

5.



(a) Write down the coordinates of A.

(1, 3)

(1)

(b) Write down the coordinates of C.

(−5, −4)

(1)

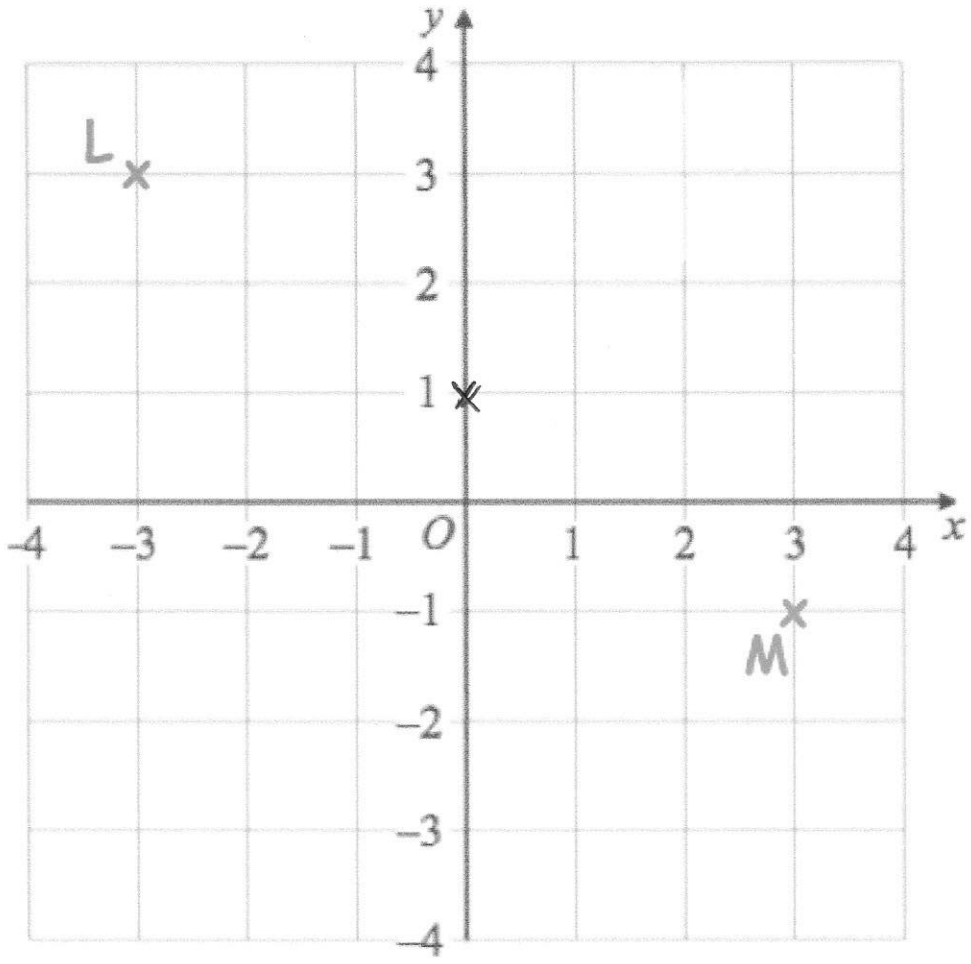
M is the midpoint of the line from A to B.

(c) Write down the coordinates of M.

(3, 3)

(1)

6.



(a) Write down the coordinates of L.

(-3 , 3)

(1)

(b) Write down the coordinates of M.

(3 , -1)

(1)

(c) Find the coordinates of the midpoint of LM.

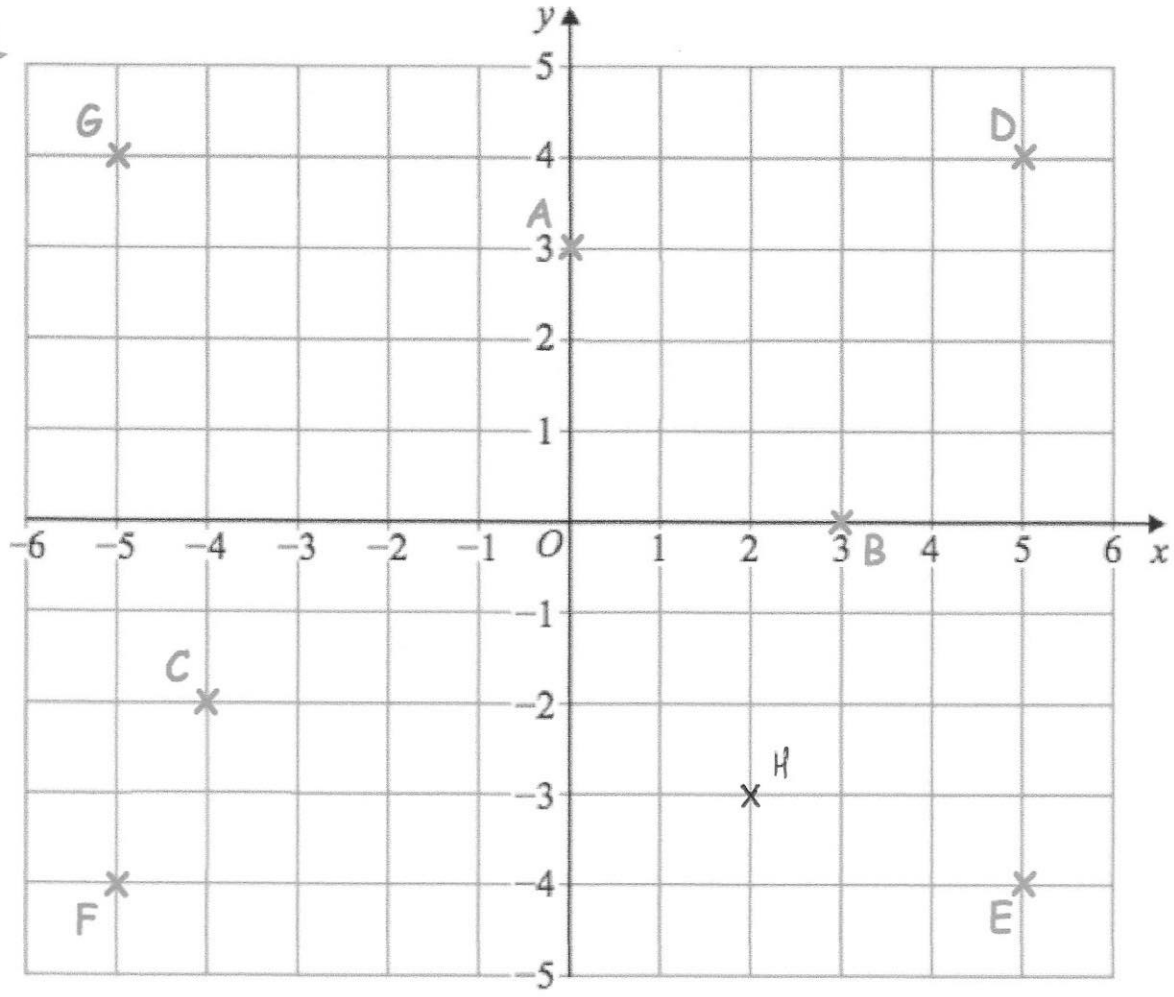
$-3+3=0$ $\quad -1+3=2$

$0\div 2=0$ $\quad 2\div 2=1$

(0 , 1)

(2)

7.



(a) Which point has coordinates (3, 0)?

B

(1)

(b) Which point has coordinates (–5, 4)?

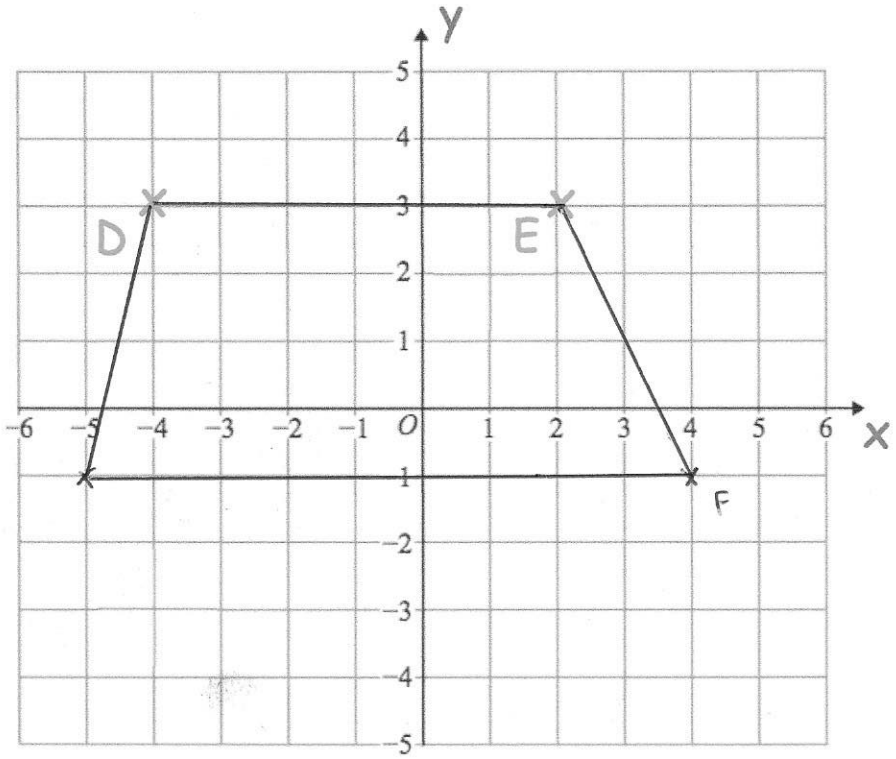
G

(1)

(c) Plot the point (2, –3). Label the point H.

(1)

8.



(a) Plot and label the point F (4, –1) on the grid.

(1)

(b) Plot and label the point G (–5, –1) on the grid.

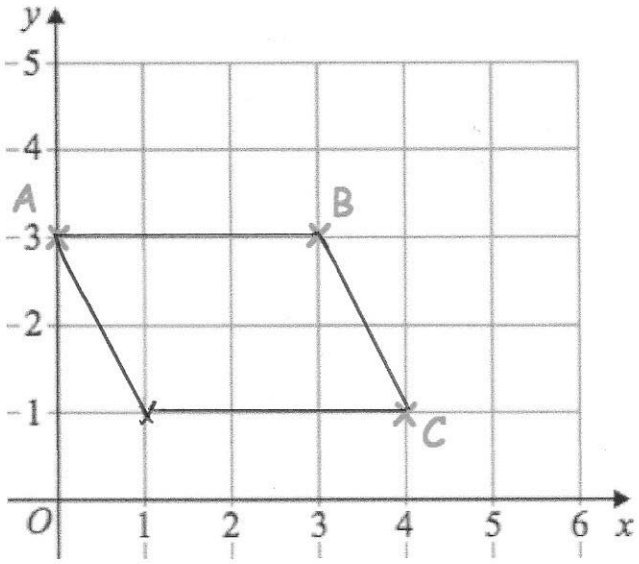
(1)

(c) Write down the name of shape DEFG

trapezium

(1)

9.



ABCD is a parallelogram.
Complete the parallelogram and write down the coordinates of D.

(..... 1 ..... , ... 1 .....)
(2)

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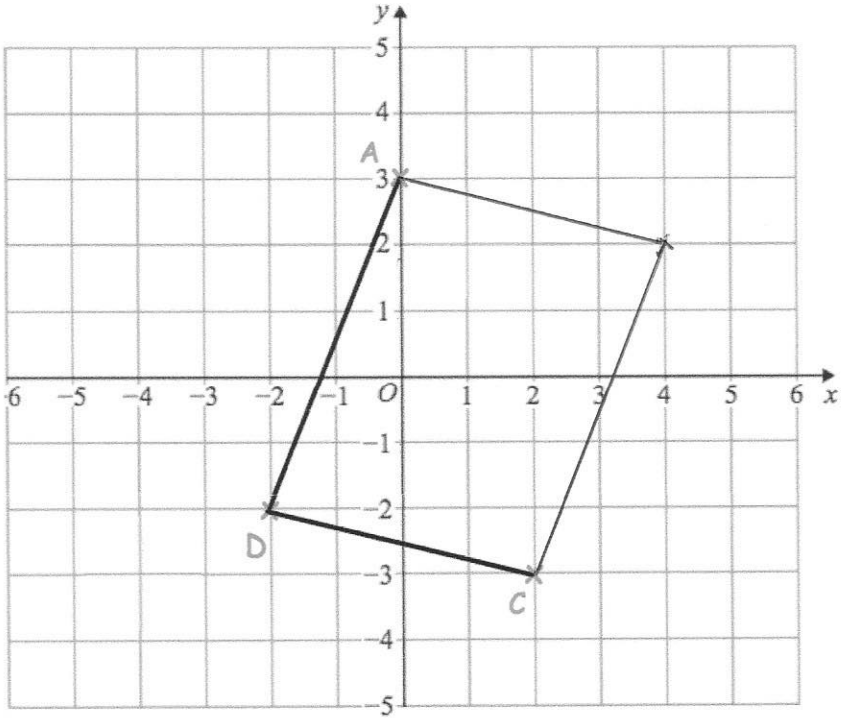
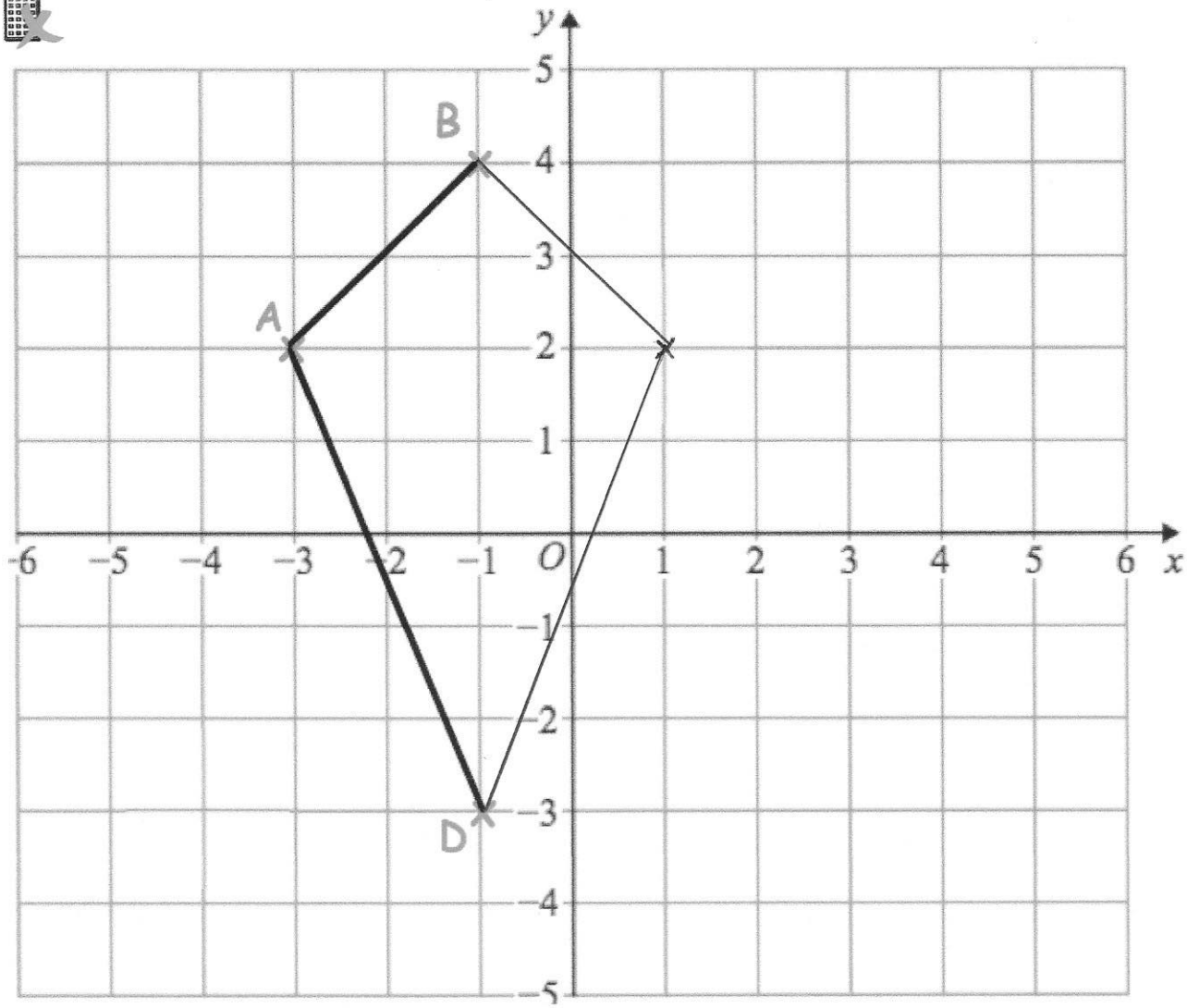
10. The points A (0, 3), C (2, –3) and D (–2, –2) are shown.



ABCD is a parallelogram.
Complete the parallelogram and write down the coordinates of B.

(..... 4 ..... , ... 2 .....)
(2)

11. The points A (–3, 2), B (–1, 4) and D (–1, –3).

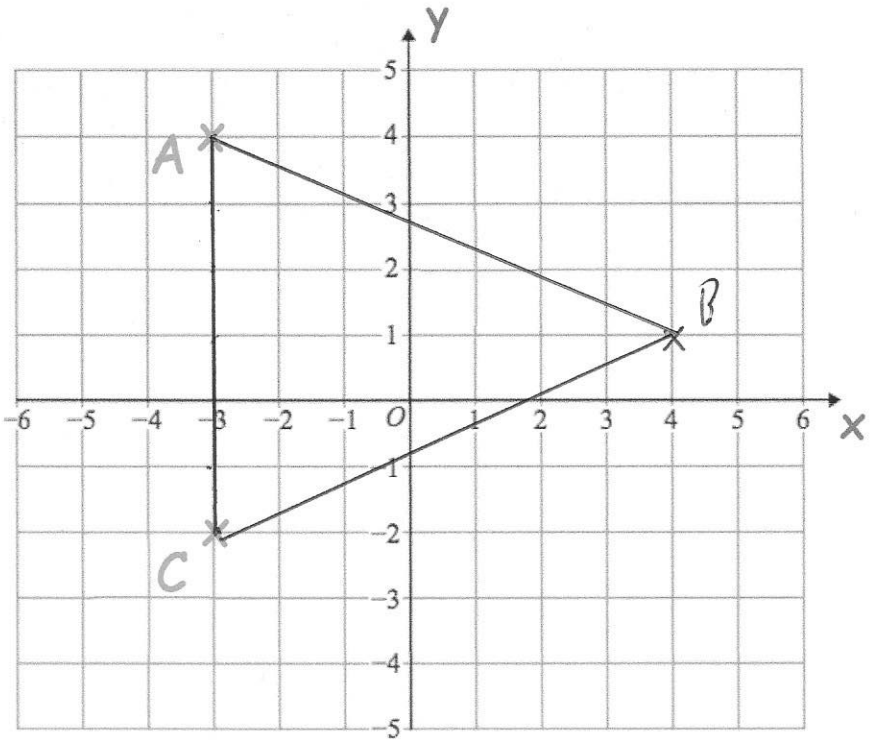


ABCD is a kite.
Complete the kite and write down the coordinates of C.

(1 , 2)

(2)

12. The points A and C are shown on the grid.



ABC is an isosceles triangle.

Work out possible coordinates for the point B.

(4 , 1)

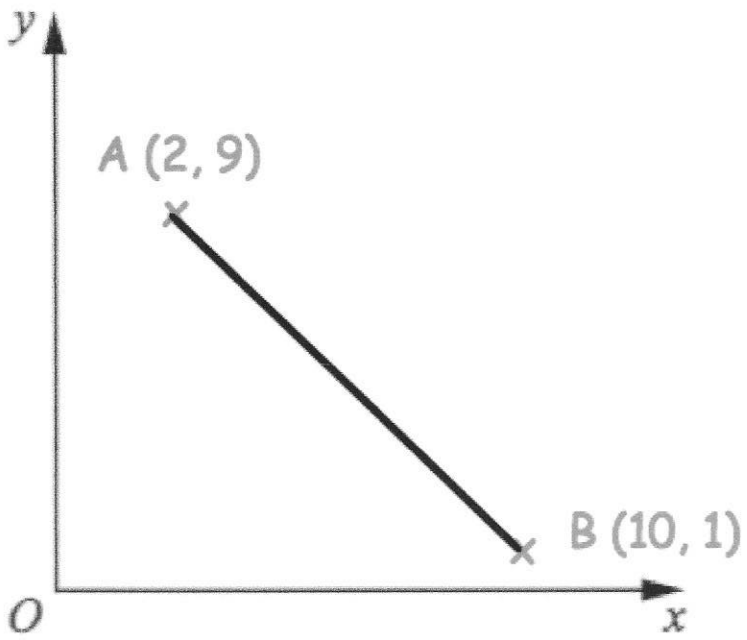
(2)

or

(3, 1)

(-2, 1) etc

13.



A is the point with coordinates (2, 9).
B is the point with coordinates (10, 1).

Work out the coordinates of the midpoint of the line AB.

$\frac{2+10}{2} = 6$

$\frac{9+1}{2} = 5$

(6 , 5)

(2)

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14. C is (5, 14) and D is (11, 4)

Circle the midpoint of CD.

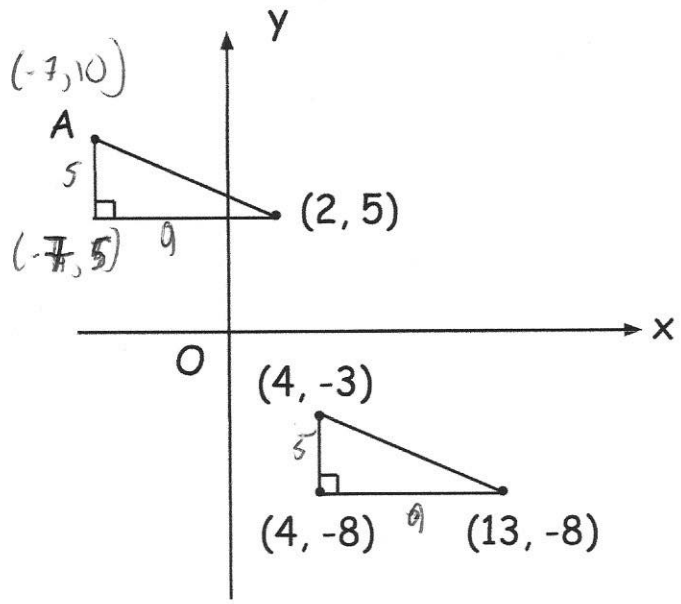
(7, 7) (7.5, 8) (8, 9) (8.5, 8.5)

$\frac{5+11}{2} = 8$

$\frac{14+4}{2} = 9$

(1)

15. Shown are two identical right-angled triangles.



Work out the coordinates of the point A

(-7 , 10)

(3)

16. Work out the midpoint of the line AB joining A(–8, 3) and B(–2, 19)

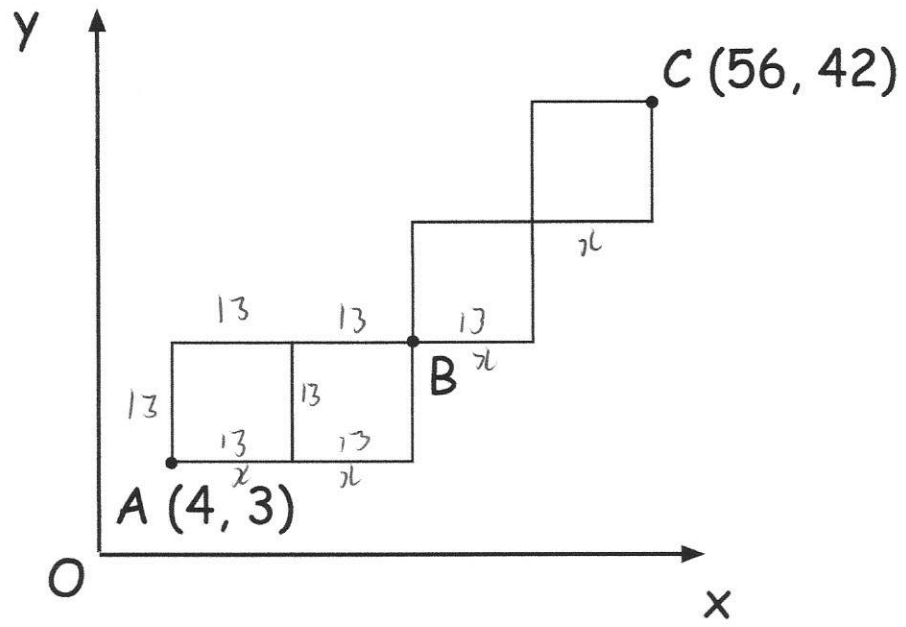
$\frac{-8+(-2)}{2} = -5$

$\frac{3+19}{2} = 11$

(-5 , 11)

(2)

17. Four identical squares are shown below.
The sides of the squares are parallel to the axes.



The coordinates of point A are (4, 3)

The coordinates of point C are (56, 42)

Work out the coordinates of point B.

$4 + 4x = 56$

$4x = 52$

$x = 13$

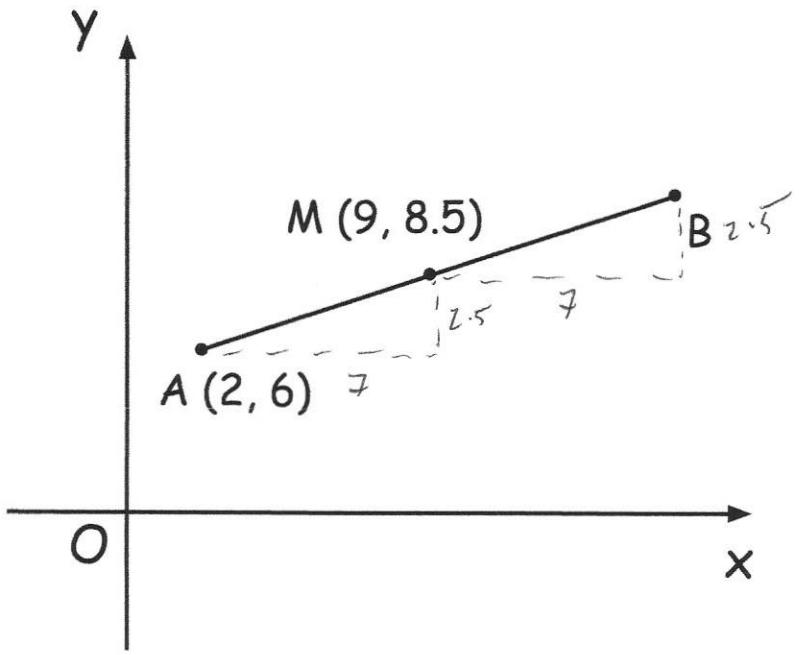
$4 + 13 + 13 = 30$

$3 + 13 = 16$

(30, 16)

(4)

18. M is the midpoint of AB.



Work out the coordinates of B.

$9 + 7 = 16$

$8.5 + 2.5 = 11$

(16, 11)

.....

(3)