



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class X, Mathematics

Worksheet-Coordinate Geometry_MCQ 13-08- 2026

Q. No.	Questions of 1 Mark each.							
1.	AD is a median of ΔABC with vertices A(5, -6), B(6, 4) and C(0, 0). Length AD is equal to:							
	A	$\sqrt{68}$ units	B	$2\sqrt{15}$ units	C	$\sqrt{101}$ units	D	10 units
2.	The distance of a point A from x – axis is 3 units. Which of the following cannot be coordinates of the point A?							
	A	(1,3)	B	(-3, -3)	C	(-3, 3)	D	(3, 1)
3.	The mid – point of the line segment joining the points P(-4, 5) and Q(4, 6) lies on:							
	A	x-axis	B	y-axis	C	origin	D	Neither x-axis nor y - axis
4.	If the point P(2, 1) lies on the line segment joining points A(4, 2) and B(8, 4) then:							
	A	$AP = \frac{1}{3}AB$	B	$AP = PB$	C	$PB = \frac{1}{3}AB$	D	$AP = \frac{1}{2}AB$
5.	The distance between the points (a cos θ + b sin θ , 0), and (a sin θ - b cos θ , 0)is:							
	A	$a^2 + b^2$	B	$a^2 - b^2$	C	$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	D	$\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$
6.	The points (a, a), (-a, -a) and $(-\sqrt{3}a, \sqrt{3}a)$ are the vertices of:							
	A	equilateral triangle	B	scalene triangle	C	isosceles triangle	D	right and isosceles
7.	The distance of the point A(3a, -4a) from the x-axis is:							
	A	3a	B	-3a	C	4a	D	-4a
8.	In the given figure, ΔABC is an equilateral triangle. AD is a median of the triangle joining the points A $(0, \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2})$ and D(0, 0). Points B and C are (in same order):							
	A	(-5,0), (5,0)	B	$(-\frac{5}{2}, 0), (\frac{5}{2}, 0)$	C	(-10,0),(10,0)	D	$(-5\sqrt{3}, 0), (5\sqrt{3}, 0)$

9.	The line segment joining the points P(-4, -2) and Q(10, 4) is divided by the y – axis in the ratio:							
	A	2 : 5	B	1 : 2	C	2 : 1	D	5 : 2
10.	For a point (3, -5), the value of abscissa - ordinate is :							
	A	-8	B	-2	C	2	D	8
11.	The distance of the point A(4a, 3a) from X- axis is:							
	A	3a	B	-3a	C	4a	D	-4a
12.	Two of the vertices of ΔPQR are P(1, 5) and Q(5, 2). The coordinates of a point which divides PQ in the ratio 2 : 1 are :							
	A	$(3, \frac{11}{3})$	B	(5, 5)	C	$(\frac{11}{3}, 3)$	D	(5, 1)
13.	AOBC is a rectangle whose three vertices are A(0, 2), O(0, 0) and B(4, 0).The square of the length of its diagonal is equal to :							
	A	36	B	20	C	16	D	4
	DIRECTION: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A) (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.							
14.	Assertion (A): The points(A(7, 3), B(6, 1), C(8, 2) and D(9, 4) are the vertices of a parallelogram. Reason (R): The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.							
15.	Assertion (A): The point P(0, -2) is equidistant from points A(5, -2) and B(-3, 2). Reason (R): A point on the y-axis is of the form (0, y).							
	Answers							
Answers	1	A	2	D	3	B	4	D
	5	C	6	A	7	C	8	B
	9	A	10	D	11	A	12	C
	13	B	14	a	16	b		