

# Coordinates & Graphs: Easy Practice Paper 1 Answers

| Q# | Answer | Explanation                                                                                                                                                           |
|----|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | A      | Coordinates are always written across first, then up. Point A is 2 squares across from 0 and 4 squares up, so it is (2, 4).                                           |
| 2  | B      | Go 5 squares across and then 2 squares up. That lands on point B.                                                                                                     |
| 3  | C      | The y-axis is the upright line through 0. A point on it has not moved across at all, so its x-coordinate is 0. Point C is (0, 3).                                     |
| 4  | E      | The x-coordinate is the first number, which tells you how far across the point is. Point E is 4 squares across, so E is (4, 5).                                       |
| 5  | C      | Point D sits on the x-axis, 3 squares across and 0 squares up, so it is (3, 0).                                                                                       |
| 6  | E      | How high a point is depends only on its y-coordinate. The y-coordinates are 4, 2, 3, 0 and 5, and the largest is 5, which belongs to point E.                         |
| 7  | A      | The origin is where the two axes cross. You move 0 across and 0 up to reach it, so it is (0, 0).                                                                      |
| 8  | A      | The first number is the x-coordinate and tells you how far to go across, and the second is the y-coordinate and tells you how far to go up. So go 6 right, then 1 up. |
| 9  | D      | Corner R is 6 squares across and 4 squares up, so its coordinates are (6, 4).                                                                                         |
| 10 | C      | P is (1, 1) and Q is (6, 1). They are on the same level, so count across: $6 - 1 = 5$ squares.                                                                        |
| 11 | E      | The fourth corner must sit below C and level with A. It is 4 across like C and 2 up like A, so it is (4, 2).                                                          |
| 12 | B      | M is at (2, 3). Moving right changes only the x-coordinate: $2 + 3 = 5$ . The height stays at 3, so the new point is (5, 3).                                          |
| 13 | D      | Moving right adds to the x-coordinate: $1 + 4 = 5$ . Moving up adds to the y-coordinate: $2 + 3 = 5$ . The counter finishes at (5, 5).                                |

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| 14 | C | Each point is one further across and one further up than the one before, and both coordinates are always the same number. After (4, 4) comes (5, 5). |
| 15 | D | The points are (1, 3), (3, 3) and (5, 3). They are at different distances across but all 3 squares up, so every y-coordinate is 3.                   |