Coordinates & Graphs: Easy Practice Paper 2 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Corner A is 2 squares across and 1 square up. Across comes first, so A is (2, 1).
2	D	Count 2 across and 5 up. That is the top left corner, which is labelled D.
3	A	B is (7, 1) and C is (7, 5). They are one above the other, so count up: 5 − 1 = 4 squares.
4	E	The rectangle is 5 squares across and 4 squares up, so its area is 5 × 4 = 20 squares.
5	C	Inside means the x-coordinate is between 2 and 7 and the y-coordinate is between 1 and 5, without touching either edge. Only (4, 3) does both.
6	A	The corner on the y-axis has not moved across at all, so its x-coordinate is 0. It is 2 squares up, so it is (0, 2).
7	A	The top corner is 3 squares across and 5 squares up, so it is (3, 5).
8	D	The missing corner is above P and level with R. It is 1 across like P and 4 up like R, so it is (1, 4).
9	E	The line runs from 1 across to 7 across, a length of 6 squares. Half of 6 is 3, so the middle is 3 squares in from A, at (4, 2).
10	E	The square stretches from 2 to 6 across, so the middle is at 4 across. It stretches from 1 to 5 up, so the middle is at 3 up. The centre is (4, 3).
11	B	Both points are 3 squares across, so the line goes straight up: it is vertical. Its length is 6 − 1 = 5 squares.
12	C	The rectangle is 6 squares across and 2 squares up. The perimeter is 6 + 2 + 6 + 2 = 16 squares.
13	B	The bottom side is 5 − 1 = 4 squares long and the side up is 4 − 1 = 3 squares long. Opposite sides match but the shape is not equal on all sides, so it is a rectangle.

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14	C	The unlabelled corner is the top left one. It is 2 squares across and 4 squares up, so it is (2, 4).
15	D	Each step adds 1 to both coordinates, so the path visits (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5) and (6, 6). In all of these the two numbers match, and in (6, 5) they do not.

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