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| Division | 11 |
| Subject | Maths |
| Category | Very Easy |
| No of mcq | 15 |
| Author | Auto Scrapper |

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| --- |
| The point (4, 0, 0) lie on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| X-axis |
| Y-axis |
| Z-axis |
| Y-Z plane |
| 1 |
|  |
| In 3d coordinate system, a point with y and z coordinate zero and x-coordinate having non-zero value must lie on x-axis. So, (4, 0, 0) lie on x-axis. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| The point (0, 0, 3) lie on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| X-axis |
| Y-axis |
| Z-axis |
| X-Y plane |
| 3 |
|  |
| In 3d coordinate system, a point with x and y coordinate zero and z-coordinate having non-zero value must lie on z-axis. So, (0, 0, 3) lie on z-axis. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| The point (0, 2, 0) lie on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| X-axis |
| Y-axis |
| Z-axis |
| X-Y plane |
| 2 |
|  |
| In 3d coordinate system, a point with x and z coordinate zero and y-coordinate having non-zero value must lie on y-axis. So, (0, 2, 0) lie on y-axis. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| The point (0, 2, 4) lie on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| X-Y plane |
| Y-Z plane |
| X-Z plane |
| X-axis |
| 2 |
|  |
| In 3d coordinate system, a point with x-coordinate zero and y & z coordinate having non-zero value must lie on Y-Z plane. So, (0, 2, 4) lie on Y-Z plane. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| The point (4, 2, 0) lie on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| X-Y plane |
| Y-Z plane |
| X-Z plane |
| X-axis |
| 1 |
|  |
| In 3d coordinate system, a point with z-coordinate zero and x & y coordinate having non-zero value must lie on X-Y plane. So, (4, 2, 0) lie on X-Y plane. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| The point (3, 0, 4) lie on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| X-Y plane |
| Y-Z plane |
| X-Z plane |
| X-axis |
| 3 |
|  |
| In 3d coordinate system, a point with y-coordinate zero and x & z coordinate having non-zero value must lie on X-Z plane. So, (3, 0, 4) lie on X-Z plane. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| Find the distance of point (2, 3, 5) from X-Y plane. |
| 2 units |
| 3 units |
| 5 units |
| 1 unit |
| 3 |
|  |
| We know, distance of a point from X-Y plane is equal to the value of its z-coordinate. So, distance of point (2, 3, 5) from X-Y plane is 5 units. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| Find the distance of point (2, 3, 5) from Y-Z plane. |
| 2 units |
| 3 units |
| 5 units |
| 1 unit |
| 1 |
|  |
| We know, distance of a point from Y-Z plane is equal to the value of its x-coordinate. So, distance of point (2, 3, 5) from Y-Z plane is 2 units. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| Find the distance of point (2, 3, 5) from X-Z plane. |
| 2 units |
| 3 units |
| 5 units |
| 1 unit |
| 2 |
|  |
| We know, distance of a point from X-Z plane is equal to the value of its y-coordinate. So, distance of point (2, 3, 5) from X-Z plane is 3 units. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| 2-D geometry has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quadrants. |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 4 |
| 8 |
| 3 |
|  |
| 2-D geometry can have 2 coordinates each with positive or negative value. Total quadrants = 2\*2 = 4. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| 3-D geometry has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ octants. |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 4 |
| 8 |
| 4 |
|  |
| 3-D geometry can have 3 coordinates each with positive or negative value. Total octants = 2\*2\*2 = 8. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| In which octant does the point (1, 5, 7) lies? |
| 1st |
| 2nd |
| 6th |
| 7th |
| 1 |
|  |
| Since the point with all positive coordinates i.e. of the form (+, +, +) so lie in 1st octant. So, (1, 5, 7) lies in 1st octant. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| In which octant does the point (-1, – 5, -7) lies? |
| 1st |
| 2nd |
| 6th |
| 7th |
| 4 |
|  |
| Since the point with all negative coordinates i.e. of the form (-, -, -) lie in 7th octant. So, (-1, – 5, -7) lies in 7th octant. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| In which octant does the point (-1, 5, 7) lies? |
| 1st |
| 2nd |
| 6th |
| 7th |
| 2 |
|  |
| Since the point with only x coordinate negative i.e. of the form (-, +, +) lie in 2nd octant. So, (-1, 5, 7) lies in 2nd octant. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |

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| --- |
| In which octant does the point (-1, 5, -7) lies? |
| 1st |
| 2nd |
| 6th |
| 7th |
| 3 |
|  |
| Since the point with only y coordinate positive i.e. of the form (-, +, -) lie in 6th octant. So, (-1, 5, -7) lies in 6th octant. |
| Three Dimensional Geometry |