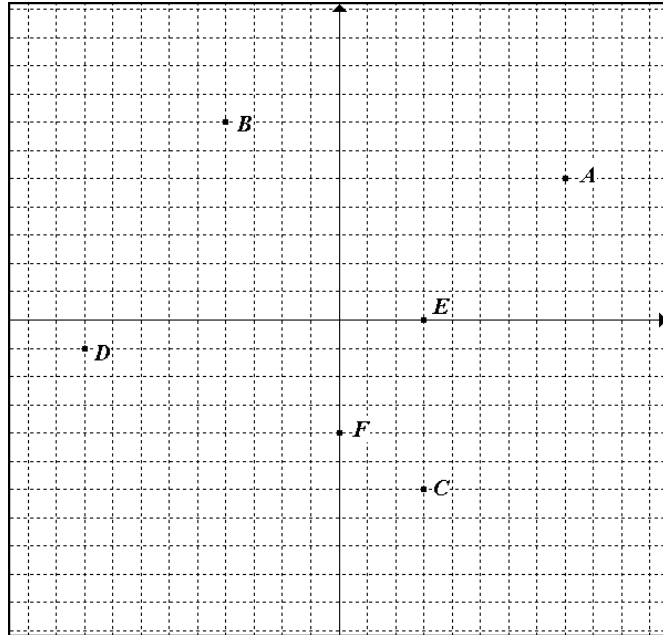


In 1637, the famous mathematician René Descartes devised a method identifying a point's position on a flat surface. He thought of using two intersecting numbered lines known as the **x** and **y axes** (pronounced "axées" – this is the plural of "axis") in order to plot points. The location of each point could then be identified by a pair of numbers known as the point's **coordinates**.

This **Cartesian plane**, and its invention changed mathematics forever. In analytic geometry we can represent points, lines, circles and other curves using Descartes' system.



1. There are two axes, the _____
the _____. Place the name of the axis at its **positive end**.
2. Label each axis with a scale numbered at each fourth square.
3. The Cartesian plane is divided into _____ regions called _____.
Number them in a counter-clockwise direction starting at the top right with **Q1, Q2,...** etc.
4. Points are written with the _____ co-ordinate first, and the _____ coordinate second **inside brackets**.
This is called an **ordered pair**. Label ordered pairs onto the points A to F.
5. The **origin** is the point where the axes intersect. The coordinates of the origin are _____.
6. State where the points have:
 - a) x coordinate 0 _____
 - b) y coordinate 0 _____
 - c) x coordinate negative _____
 - d) y coordinate negative _____
 - e) x coordinate negative and y coordinate positive _____
 - f) x coordinate -4 _____
 - g) y coordinate 3 _____