





## **CHAPTER 5: THE STRAIGHT LINE**



## Paper 1

1. The coordinates of point G are (4, -2) and the gradient of the straight line GH is -2. The coordinates of point H could be

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 $\mathbf{A}$  (-1, 6)

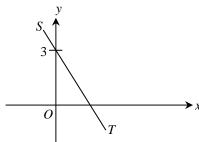
 $\mathbf{C}$  (-1, 10)

**B** (-1, 8)

 $\mathbf{D}$  (-1, 12)

2. In the diagram, the gradient of the straight line ST is -6.

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Find the *x*-intercept of the straight line *ST*.

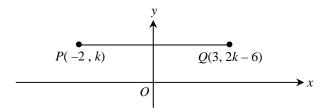
 $\mathbf{A} \qquad \frac{1}{2}$ 

**C** 3

 $\mathbf{B}$  2

**D** 18

3. The diagram shows a straight line PQ which is parallel to the x-axis.



The value of k is

**A** 4

**C** 6

**B** 5

**D** 7

4. A straight line passes through points R(0, -3) and T(h, 0). Given the gradient of the straight line is  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Find the value of h.

**A** −12

 $C \qquad \frac{4}{3}$ 

**B**  $-\frac{4}{3}$ 

**D** 12

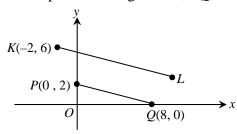




## Paper 2

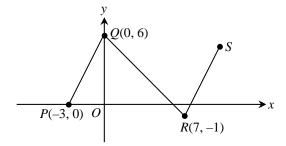
1. The diagram shows two parallel straight lines, *PQ* and *KL*, drawn on a Cartesian plane.

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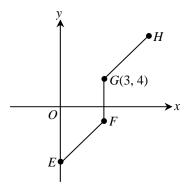
Find

- (a) the equation of the straight line KL,
- (b) the x-intercept of the straight line KL.
- **2.** In the diagram, the straight lines *PQ* and *RS* are parallel.



Find

- (a) the equation of the straight line QR,
- (b) the x-intercept of the straight line RS.
- 3. In the diagram, the straight line GF is parallel to the y-axis and the straight line EF is parallel to the straight line GH. The equation of the straight line EF is y = 2x 8.

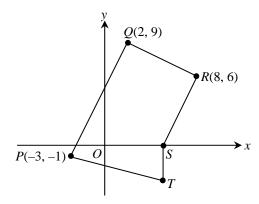


- (a) State the equation of the straight line GF.
- (b) Find
  - (i) the equation of the straight line GH,
  - (ii) the x-intercept of the straight line GH.





4. In the diagram, the straight line PQ is parallel to the straight line SR and the straight line ST is parallel to the y-axis.



Find

- (a) the equation of the straight line SR,
- (b) the x-intercept of the straight line ST.