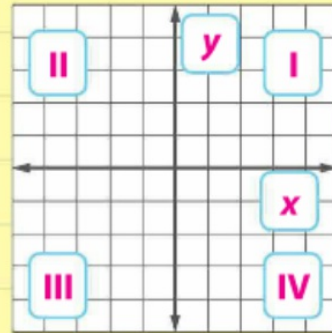# Review Vocabulary

The Coordinate Plane The *x*- and *y*-axes divide the coordinate plane into four regions called quadrants. Label the axes and the quadrants on the coordinate plane shown.

II   **y**   I

x

III   IV

**Quadrilateral ABCD has vertices A(1, 1), B(3, 5), C(4, 7), and D(2, 6).**

1. In what quadrant is *ABCD* located? **I**

2. Suppose you multiplied the coordinates of *ABCD* by $\frac{3}{4}$. In what quadrant would the new figure be located? **I**

3. Suppose the *x*-coordinates in *ABCD* are multiplied by −1. In what quadrant would the new figure be located? **II**

4. Suppose you switched the *x*- and *y*-coordinates from Exercise 3. In what quadrant would the new figure be located? **IV**
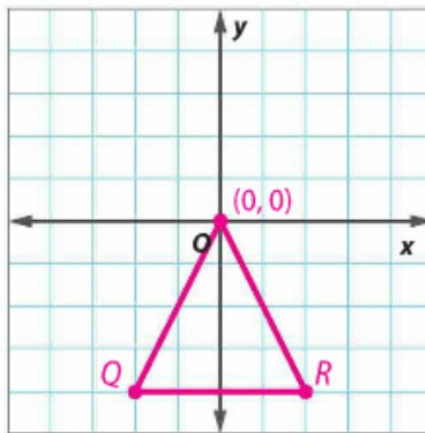
$(1,-1)\ (5,-3)$

II   J

IV
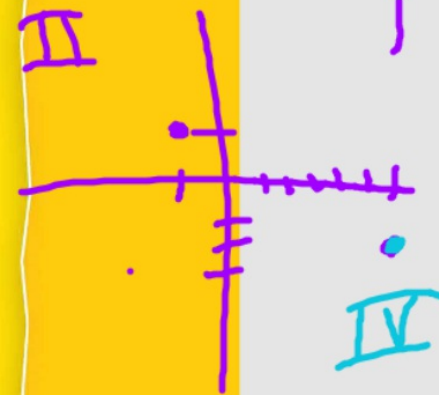
Coordinate Plane Graph each figure and label the missing vertices. **Sample answers: 1 and 2**
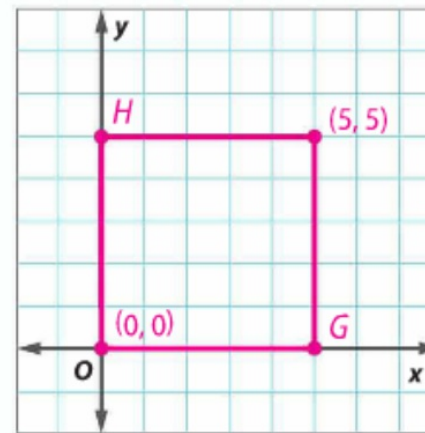
1. rectangle with vertices:
$B(-3, 3)$, $C(-3, 0)$; side
length: 6 units

B   (3, 3)

C   O   (3, 0)   x
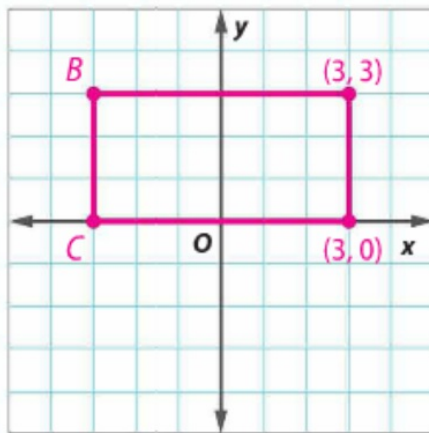
2. triangle with vertices:
$Q(-2, -4)$, $R(2, -4)$;
height: 4 units

(0, 0)

O   x

Q   R

3. square with vertices:
$G(5, 0)$, $H(0, 5)$; side
lengths: 5 units

H   (5, 5)

(0, 0)   G

O   x

Integers Add.

4. $-5 + 3 =$ __−2__

5. $7 + (-9) =$ __−2__

6. $-4 + (-9) =$ __−13__

7. $-2 + 8 =$ __6__

8. $-8 + (-6) =$ __−14__

9. $0 + (-6) =$ __−6__

10. $-8 + 2 =$ __−6__

11. $3 + (-1) =$ __2__