**Coordinate Grid**

A coordinate grid is a system that can be used to write an address for any point within the grid. The grid is formed by two number lines called $x$ and $y$ that intersect at the 0-point on each line. The coordinates (address) for a point on the grid are written in parentheses. The $x$-coordinate is always shown first; the $y$-coordinate is always second.

Look at the coordinate grid at right. The coordinates of point A are $(2,3)$. Point A is 2 places to the right on the $x$-axis and 3 places up on the $y$-axis. The coordinates of point B are $(-4,4)$. Point B is 4 places to the left on the $x$-axis and 4 places up on the $y$-axis. Notice that a negative $x$-coordinate is to the left of 0 on the $x$-axis. To plot a negative $y$-coordinate, move down the $y$-axis below 0.

On the GED® Mathematics Test, you may be asked to plot points on a coordinate grid, like the one below.

### GED PRACTICE

Plot the following coordinates on the grid shown at right.

1. Plot the point with coordinates $(5,1)$.
2. Plot the point with coordinates $(-1,1)$.
3. Plot the point with coordinates $(-3,-5)$.
4. Plot the point with coordinates $(4,-2)$.