

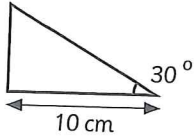
Geometry

A Drawing 2D shapes

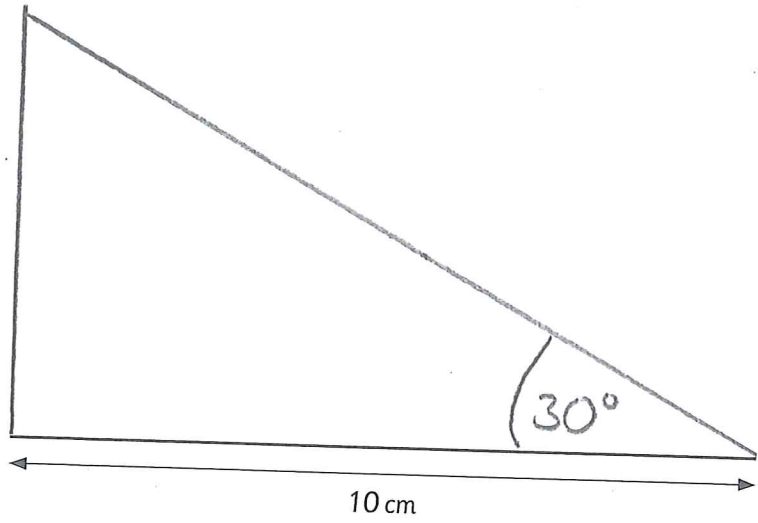


You will need a pencil, ruler, protractor and set square.

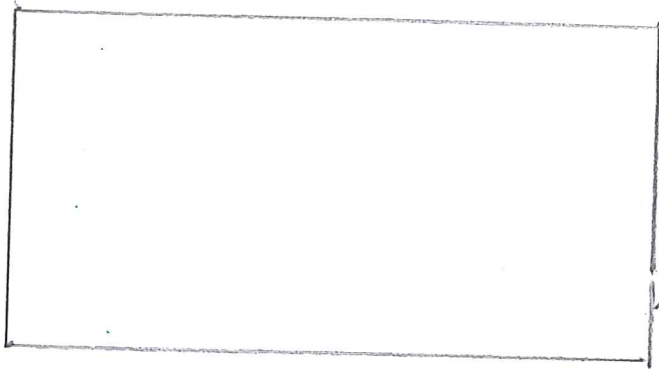
1 Draw this triangle to scale.



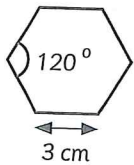
One line is drawn for you.



2 Can you draw a rectangle with sides 45 mm and 85 mm in the space below?

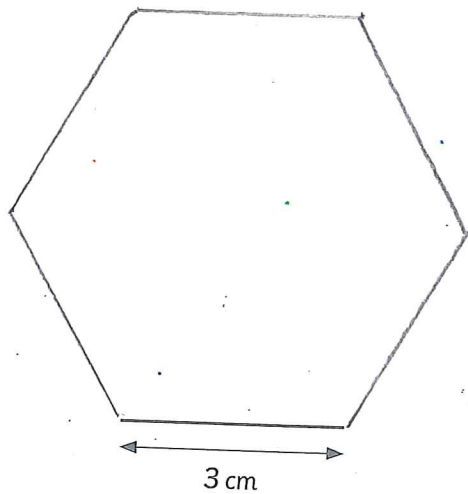


3 Try to draw a hexagon with these measurements.



One line is drawn for you.

Not again!



I can draw some 2D shapes.

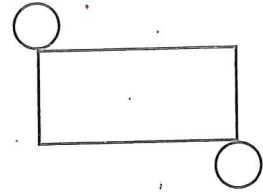
I'm confident

I'm nearly there

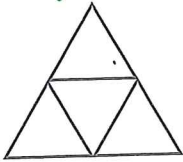
B 3D shapes

What 3D shape can you build using this net?

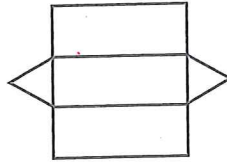
Answer: **A cylinder**



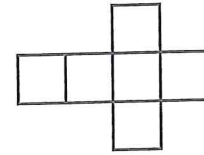
1 Can you spot which 3D shapes these nets are for?



triangular based
pyramid or tetrahedron



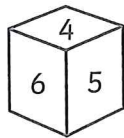
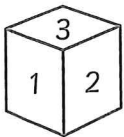
triangular prism



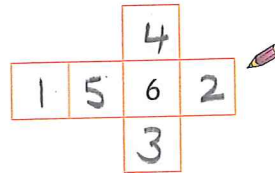
cube



2 Jon wanted to make his own dice for a board game.

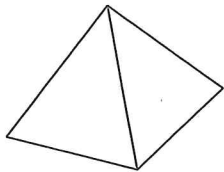


Can you write the numbers in their correct places on this net?



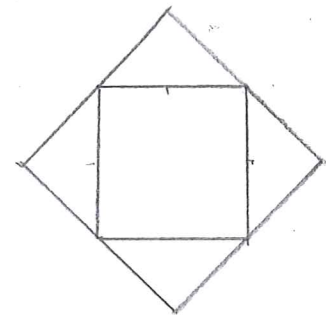
Hint: Opposite sides always add up to 7.

3



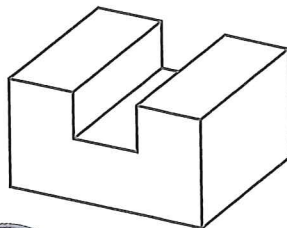
Look at this square based pyramid.

Can you draw a net for it?

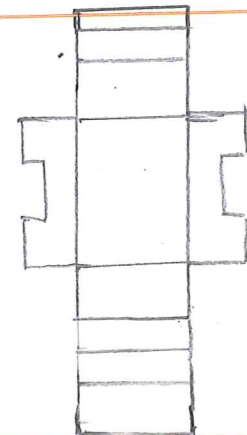


4 Try to draw a net for this 3D shape.

Hint: You can copy it on to a piece of paper, cut it out and try it if you want to!



Woah!



Tricky!

I can recognise 3D shapes and make nets for them.

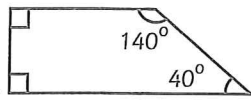
I'm confident

I'm nearly there

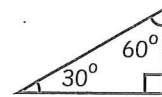
C Properties of shapes

Remember:

The angles inside a quadrilateral add up to 360°



The angles inside a triangle add up to 180°



1 Which of these shapes have at least 2 pairs of parallel sides? Circle your answers.



square



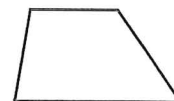
pentagon



hexagon



rhombus



trapezium

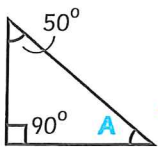
2 What quadrilateral is being described here?

It has 4 sides. Opposite sides are the same length and opposite angles are equal.

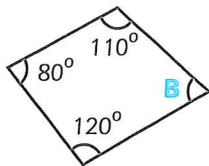
rectangle/square/rhombus



3 Can you find the missing angles?



$A = 40^\circ$



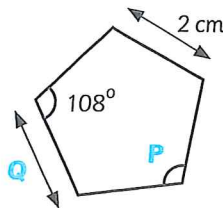
$B = 50^\circ$



			110	
90			80	
50	120			
140	310			

4 This is a regular pentagon.

Can you write down the angle P and the length Q ?



Angle $P =$

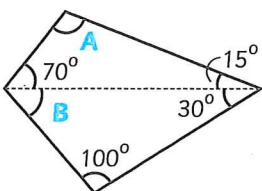
108°

Length $Q =$

2 cm

5

Can you find angles A and B ?



Angle $A =$

95°

Angle $B =$

50°



	70		100	
+	15		30	
	85		130	

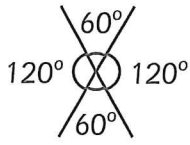
I know some properties of shapes.

I'm confident

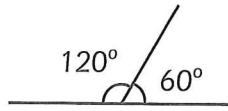
I'm nearly there

D Angles

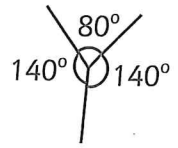
With two straight lines vertically opposite angles are **equal**



Angles on a straight line add up to **180°**



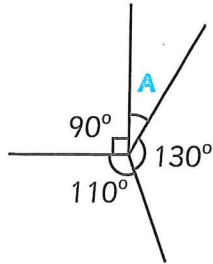
The angles meeting at a point add up to **360°**



- 1 Without measuring it, work out the missing angle in this diagram.

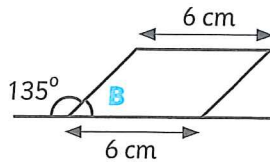
Angle **A** =

30°



	1	1	0	3	6	0
+	1	3	0	3	3	0
+		9	0	0	3	0
	3	3	0			

- 2 Can you find angle **B** without measuring it?

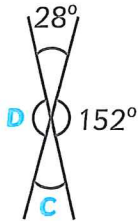


Angle **B** =

45°

	1	8	0
-	1	3	5
	0	4	5

- 3 Can you write down angles **C** and **D**?



Angle **C** =

28°

Angle **D** =

152°

- 4 Look at this regular hexagon. What are angles **A** and **B**?

Angle **A** =

60°

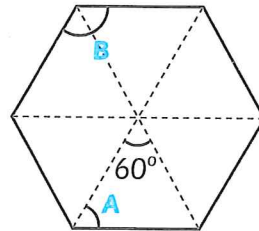
Angle **B** =

120°

What is the sum of all the interior angles in a hexagon?

Hint: **B** is an interior angle.

720°



	1	2	0
x		6	
	7	2	0

- 5 Look at this regular pentagon.

Can you work out angle **A**?

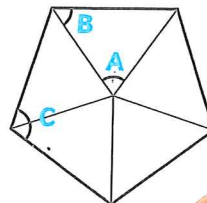
72°

Now can you work out angle **B**?

54°

Finally, what is angle **C**?

108°



Wow!



	5	4	1	8	0	
	5	4	-	1	0	8
	1	0	8	0	7	2

I can find missing angles.

I'm confident

I'm nearly there

