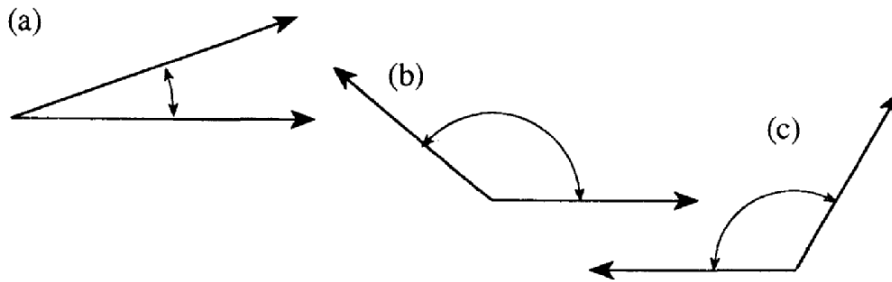
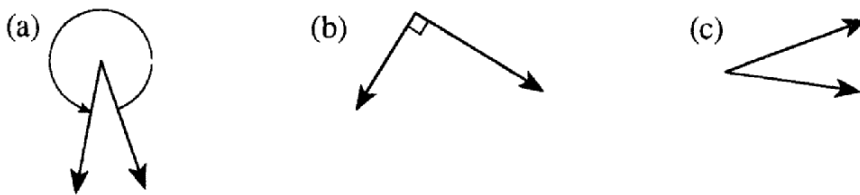


## Geometry

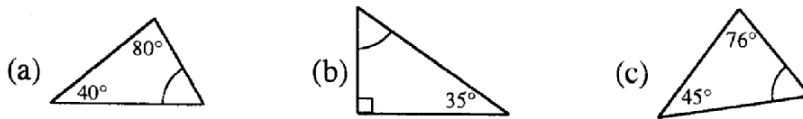
Q1. Measure the following angles using a protractor:



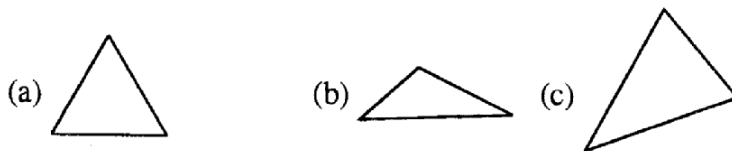
Q2. Name the types of angles below without using a protractor:



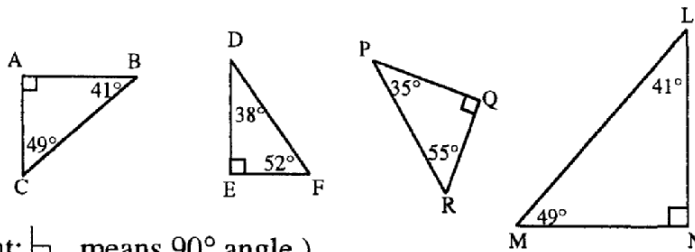
Q3. Without using a protractor, calculate the size of the unknown angle in the triangles below:



Q4. Measure the lengths of the sides and state whether the triangles below are scalene, isosceles or equilateral:



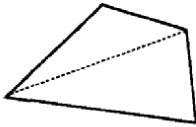
Q5. Name 2 triangles below which are similar:



(Hint:  $\square$  means  $90^\circ$  angle.)

## Geometry

Q1.



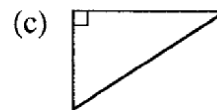
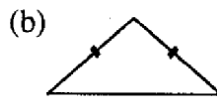
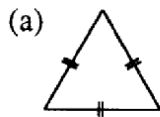
The angle sum of a quadrilateral is  $360^\circ$ . This can be easily proved by splitting up the quadrilateral into 2 triangles — each of which has an angle sum of  $180^\circ$ . By drawing & splitting up the following figures into triangles, find their angle sum:

- (a) pentagon (5 sides)      (b) hexagon (6 sides)      (c) octagon (8 sides)

Q2. If you wanted to draw regular figures (all angles exactly the same size), calculate the angle size for:

- (a) regular pentagon      (b) regular hexagon      (c) regular octagon.

Q3. Name the following types of triangles according to both angle size and lengths of sides. They must have 2 names — for example: right angled isosceles triangle.

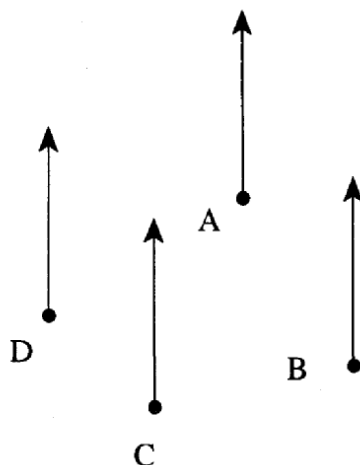


Q4. (a) Name 3 important facts about a rhombus.  
 (b) Name 4 important facts about a square.

Q5. Find the number of faces, edges and vertices for:

- (a) triangular prism      (b) square pyramid      (c) cube

Q6. By connecting up the points A, B, C and D with straight lines (and with the aid of a protractor) find the bearing of:



- (i) point B from point A  
 (ii) point C from point B  
 (iii) point D from point C  
 (iv) point A from point D.