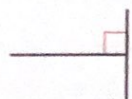


I can identify pairs of parallel or perpendicular lines in 2-D shapes and I can recognise and draw different types of triangles.



parallel lines

the same distance apart



perpendicular lines

meet at right angles



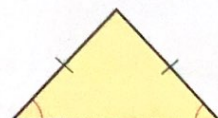
scalene triangle

no equal sides
no equal angles



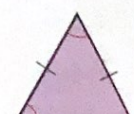
right-angled triangle

one 90° angle



isosceles triangle

2 equal sides
2 equal angles

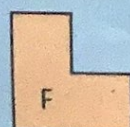
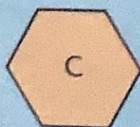
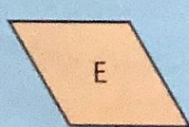
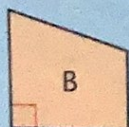
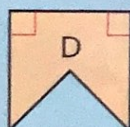
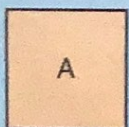


equilateral triangle

3 equal sides
3 equal angles

A

- 1 Copy the 2-D shapes below. Show all the parallel sides with arrow heads (see above). Show all the perpendicular sides by marking right angles (see above).

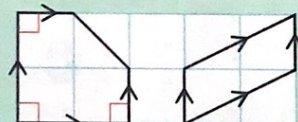


- 2 Use square paper. Draw and label:
a) 2 different right-angled triangles
b) 2 different isosceles triangles
c) 2 different scalene triangles.

B

- 1 Draw and label different shapes on grids of 4 squares. Show all the parallel sides and perpendicular sides.

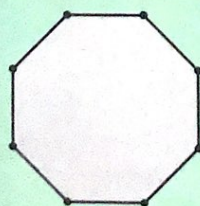
Examples



pentagon

quadrilateral

- 2 Copy the octagon or draw round a template.



Join three dots to make:

- a) a right-angled triangle
 - b) a scalene triangle
 - c) 3 different isosceles triangles.
- 3 Use a set square and ruler. Draw a right-angled isosceles triangle with shorter sides of 3.5 cm.

C

- 1 What is the largest possible number of parallel sides in:
a) a pentagon
b) a hexagon?
- 2 What is the largest possible number of perpendicular sides in:
a) a pentagon
b) a hexagon?
- 3 Investigate the largest possible number of:
a) parallel sides in polygons
b) perpendicular sides in polygons.
Describe any patterns you find.
- 4 Use a ruler and a protractor. Draw:
a) a right angled triangle with an angle of 55° and a shortest side of 3 cm
b) an isosceles triangle with two angles of 65° and a shortest side of 2.5 cm.