

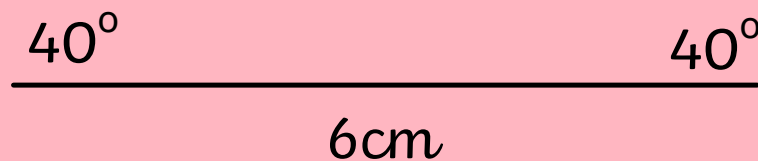
15.06.20

WALT draw shapes accurately

Recap

How to use a protractor - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t4xCOUNEInI>

How would I construct this triangle?



Where would I start?

Start by measuring the angle from the base and draw a line up from 40° degrees. Repeat for the other side and see where they meet. Measure the side lengths and the final angle.

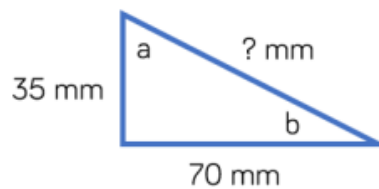
What type of triangle will I be constructing?

Isosceles

Varied Fluency

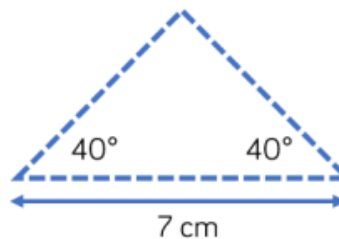
- On a piece of squared paper, accurately draw the shapes.
- A square with perimeter 16 cm.
 - A rectangle with an area of 20 cm^2 .
 - A right-angled triangle with a height of 8 cm and a base of 6 cm.
 - A parallelogram with sides 3 cm and 5 cm.

- Draw the triangle accurately on squared paper to work out the missing length. Measure the size of angles A and B.

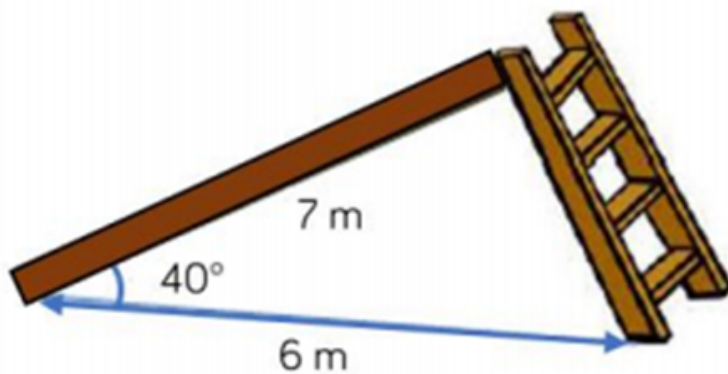


- Rosie has been asked to draw this triangle on plain paper using a protractor.

Create a step-by-step plan to show how she would do this.



Mr Harrison is designing a slide for the playground.



Use a scale of 1 cm to represent 1 m.

Draw a scale diagram.

Use the diagram to find out how long Mr Harrison needs the ladder to be.

Eva has drawn a scalene triangle.
Angle A is the biggest angle.
Angle B is 20° larger than angle C.
Angle C is the smallest angle, and it is 70° smaller than angle A.

Use a bar model to help you calculate the size of each angle, then construct Eva's triangle.

Is there more than one way to construct the triangle?

What is the size of each interior angle of the regular shape below.



Accurately draw a regular pentagon with side length 5 cm.