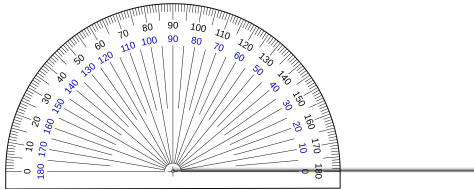


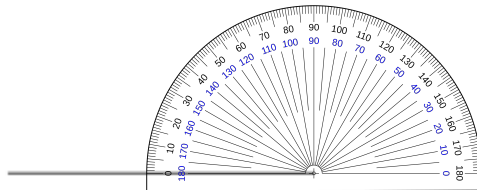
# Drawing lines and angles accurately

- 1 Draw each of the angles accurately.  
Use the line provided as part of your angle.

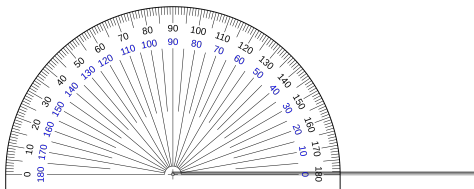
a) 60 degrees



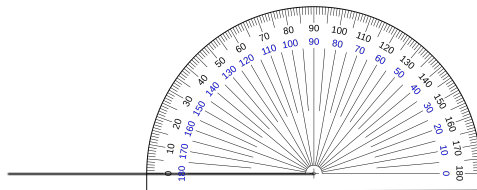
b) 85°



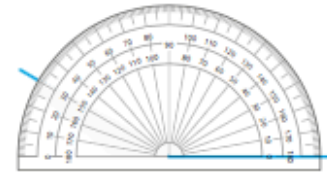
c) 110°



d) 143°



- 2 Dexter is asked to draw an angle of 30 degrees.  
He marks a point as shown.

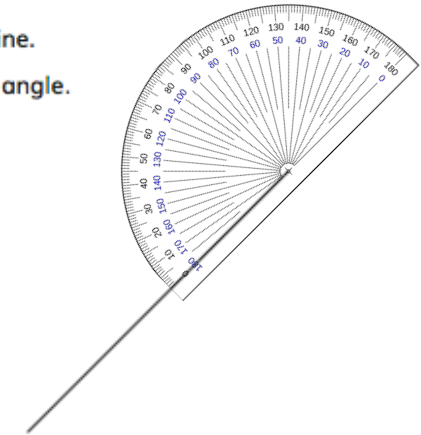
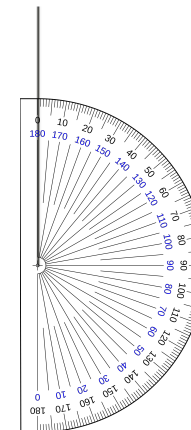


What mistake has Dexter made?

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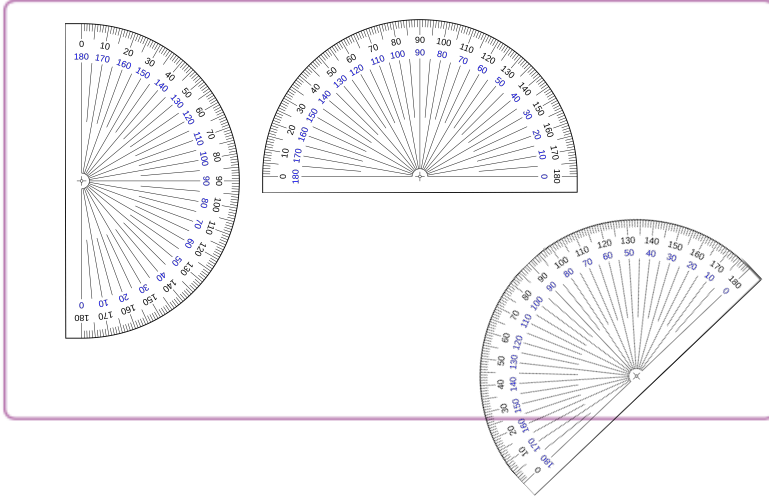
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- 3 Draw an angle of 100° on each line.  
Use the lines to form part of the angle.



4 Draw three angles that all measure  $55^\circ$ .

Each angle should be in a different orientation.



5 Draw these lines and angles accurately using a ruler and protractor.

a)

A diagram shows a vertical line of length 3 cm and a horizontal line of length 5 cm meeting at a vertex. A red arc indicates an angle of  $70^\circ$  between the two lines. To the right of the diagram is a protractor with the  $70^\circ$  angle marked.

b)

A diagram shows a vertical line of length 3 cm and another line of length 4.5 cm meeting at a vertex. A red arc indicates an angle of  $45^\circ$  between the two lines. To the right of the diagram is a protractor with the  $45^\circ$  angle marked.

6 Make an accurate drawing of the shape.

A diagram shows a triangle with a top-left side of 5 cm, a top-right side of 3.9 cm, and a bottom side of 48 mm. The top-left angle is  $40^\circ$  and the bottom angle is  $63^\circ$ . To the left of the triangle are two protractors: one for drawing the  $40^\circ$  angle and one for drawing the  $63^\circ$  angle.

Draw these as two separate angles.

7 Draw the triangle accurately and work out its perimeter.

A diagram shows a triangle with a left side of 45 mm, a right side of 54 mm, and an unknown bottom side. The top angle is  $60^\circ$ . To the left of the triangle is a protractor with the  $60^\circ$  angle marked.

perimeter =  mm