

SHAPE, MEASURE and SPACE

Shape

• Lines

Horizontal

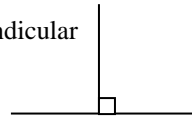
Vertical

Parallel Lines



There is always the same distance between parallel lines

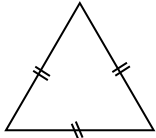
Perpendicular



The angle between two perpendicular lines is **90°** (right angle)

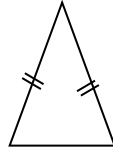
2 -D Shapes

• Triangles



All three angles = 60°

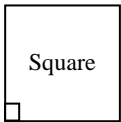
Equilateral triangle



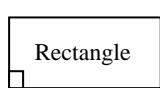
Two Equal Angles
Two Equal Sides

Isosceles triangle

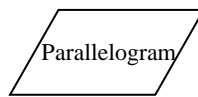
• Quadrilaterals (4 sides)



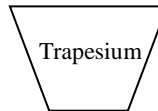
Square



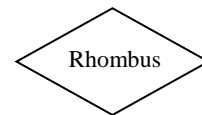
Rectangle



Parallelogram



Trapezium

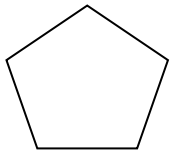


Rhombus

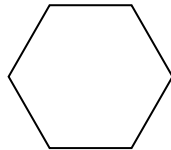


Kite

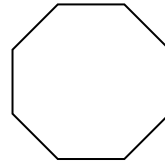
• Polygons (straight sided 2-D shapes)



Pentagon

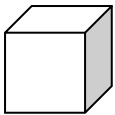


Hexagon

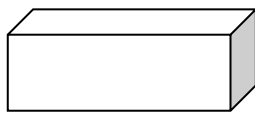


Octagon

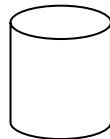
3 - D Shapes



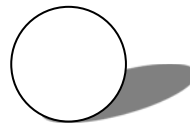
Cube



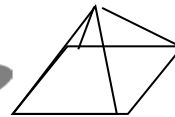
Cuboid



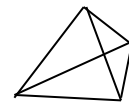
Cylinder



Sphere



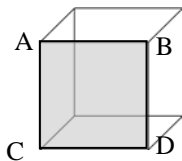
Square based Pyramid
1 Square and 4 triangular faces



Tetrahedron
4 triangular faces

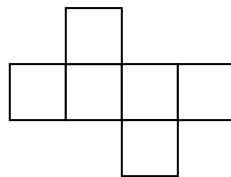


Prism
2 triangular faces
3 rectangular faces

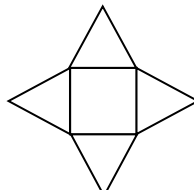


ABCD = the face
AB, AC, CB, BD are the edges
A, B, C, D are the corners (vertices Vertex)

• Nets of 3-D Shapes

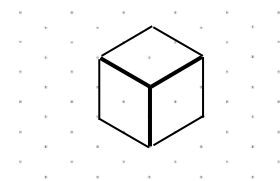


Net of a cube

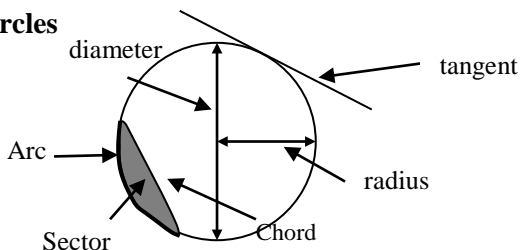


Net of a Square based Pyramid

Isometric Paper
(always start with a Y)



Circles



$2 \times \text{radius} = \text{Diameter}$
Tangent – just touches the circle,
Chord - line across circle not through centre
Arc - part of the circumference