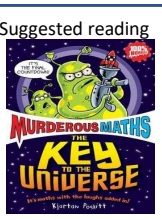
Waingels Maths

Year 7 – Lines & Angles

Constructing, measuring & using geometric notation

Suggested reading



Want to know more? Scan the QR code to visit the curriculum overview for Year 7 Maths, including topic summaries, key words, and books that you may want to read in your own time

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What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Use letter and labelling conventions
- Draw and measure line segments and angles
- Identify parallel and perpendicular lines
- Recognise types of triangle
- Recognise types of quadrilateral
- Identify polygons
- Construct triangles (SAS, SSS, ASA)
- Draw Pie charts

Keywords

Polygon – a 2D shape made with straight lines
Scalene triangle – a triangle with all different sides and angles
Isosceles triangle – a triangle with two angles the same size and two angles the same size
Right-angled triangle – a triangle with a right angle
Frequency – the number of times a data value occurs
Sector – part of a circle made by two radii touching the centre
Rotation – turn in a given direction
Protractor – equipment used to measure angles
Compass – equipment used to draw arcs and circles

Letter and labelling convention

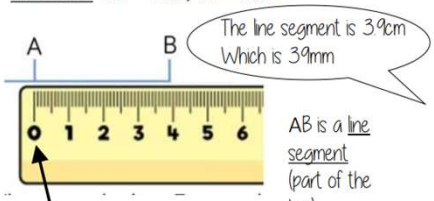
The letter in the middle is the angle
The arc represents the angle

Angle Notation: three letters ABC
This is the angle at B = 113°

Line Notation: two letters EC
The line that joins E to C

Draw and measure line segments

Conversions 1cm = 10mm, 1m = 100cm



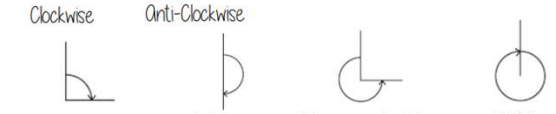
AB is a line segment (part of the line)

Make sure the start of the line is at 0.

Angles as measures of turn

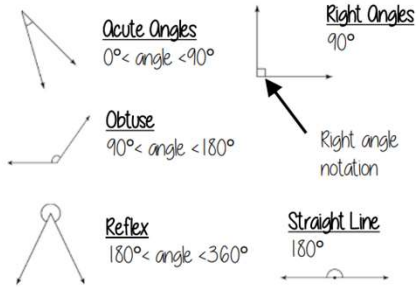
Clockwise Anti-Clockwise

East to South is a quarter turn clockwise



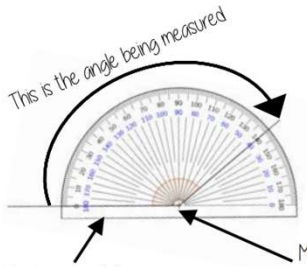
Quarter Turn 90° Clockwise
Half Turn 180°
Three-quarter Turn 270° Anti-Clockwise
Full Turn 360°

Classify angles



Acute Angles 0° < angle < 90°
Right Angles 90°
Right angle notation
Obtuse 90° < angle < 180°
Reflex 180° < angle < 360°
Straight Line 180°

Measure angles to 180°



Read from 0° on the base line.
Remember to use estimation.
This is an obtuse angle so between 90° and 180°

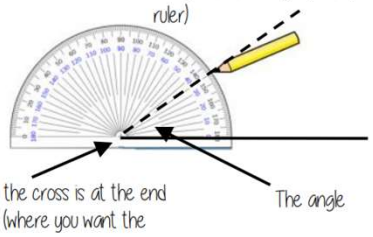
The base line follows the line segment

Make sure the cross is at the point the two lines meet

Draw angles up to 180°

Draw a 35° angle

Make a mark at 35° with a pencil and join to the angle point (use a ruler)

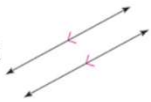


Make sure the cross is at the end of the line (where you want the angle)

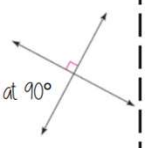
The angle

Parallel and Perpendicular lines

Parallel lines
Straight lines that never meet
(Have the same gradient)



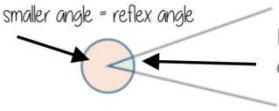
Perpendicular lines
Straight lines that meet at 90°



Angles over 180°

Use your knowledge of straight lines 180° and angles around a point 360°

360° - smaller angle = reflex angle



Measure the smaller angle first (less than 180°

Properties of Quadrilaterals

Square
All sides equal size
All angles 90°
Opposite sides are parallel

Rectangle
All angles 90°
Opposite sides are parallel

Rhombus
All sides equal size
Opposite angles are equal

Parallelogram
Opposite sides are parallel
Opposite angles are equal
Co-interior angles

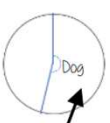
Trapezium
One pair of parallel lines

Kite
No parallel lines
Equal lengths on top sides
Equal lengths on bottom sides
One pair of equal angles

Draw Pie Charts

Type of pet	Dog	Cat	Hamster
Frequency	32	25	3

$\frac{32}{60}$ "32 out of 60 people had a dog"



This fraction of the 360 degrees represents dogs

$\frac{32}{60} \times 360 = 192°$

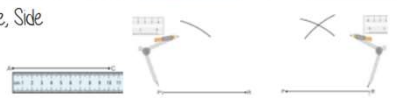
Use a protractor to draw
This is 192°

SAS, SSS, ASA constructions

Side, Angle, Angle

Side, Angle, Side

Side, Side, Side



Polygons

3	- Triangle	5	- Pentagon	8	- Octagon
4	- Quadrilateral	6	- Hexagon	9	- Nonagon
		7	- Heptagon	10	- Decagon

If all the sides and angles are the same, it is a **regular** polygon