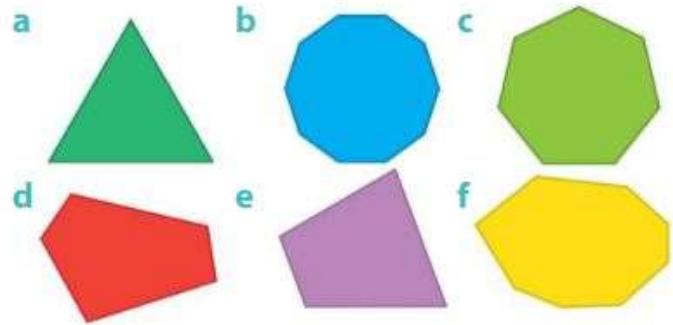


1

Name and draw.

Name these regular polygons.
Draw an example of an irregular polygon for each one.

Name these irregular polygons.
Draw the regular polygon with the same number of sides.



2

Draw.

Draw the 7 different quadrilaterals.
Decide where each one will go in the table.
Some may go in the same section and some sections may stay empty.

	No equal sides	1 pair of equal sides	2 pairs of equal sides
No parallel sides			
1 pair of parallel sides			
2 pairs of parallel sides			

Describe a quadrilateral that will fit in the blue section.
Explain why there are no quadrilaterals that fit in some sections.

3

Apply.

If you have 60 metres of fencing, what regular polygon-shaped enclosures can be made that have lengths of whole metres? What lengths would the sides be?

As an example, you could make an equilateral triangle with sides of 20 metres.

4

Investigate.

Look at the shapes that can be made when one regular polygon is moved on top of another.

The red shape is an octagon.



The red shape is a hexagon.



Choose a pair of identical 2-D shapes.

Move 1 shape across the other and then draw, describe and name the new shape.

Repeat with other pairs.

Now try with pairs of different shapes.