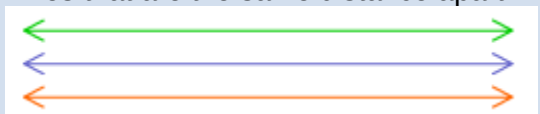
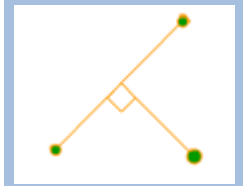
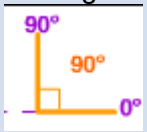
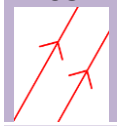
STAGE 7: UNIT 4 VISUALISING AND CONSTRUCTING

KEYWORDS AND DEFINITIONS

1	POINT A position in space
2	LINE The shortest distance between 2 points 
3	EDGE A line along which two faces meet.
4	FACE A flat surface of a solid.
5	VERTEX (VERTICES) A point at which 2 or more edges meet.
6	PLANE A flat surface
7	PARALLEL Lines that are the same distance apart. 
8	PERPENDICULAR Lines that intersect at right angles. 
9	REGULAR All sides and angles are equal
10	POLYGON A 2D shape with at least 3 straight edges.
11	SYMMETRY
	An object is symmetrical when one half is a mirror image of the other half. 
12	ROTATIONAL SYMMETRY The number of times a shape will map to its original outline in a 360^0 turn.
13	RIGHT ANGLE An angle measuring 90 degrees. 
14	CONVENTIONS Agreed notation that is used by all mathematicians.

NOTATION

11	The line between 2 point A and B is denoted as AB.
12	The angle made by line AB and BC intersecting at B is denoted by
13	The angle at point A is $\hat{A}$
14	Arrow notation for a set of parallel lines 
15	Dash notation for sides of equal length.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

16	**Use a ruler to measure and draw lengths to the nearest millimetre.**
17	Use a protractor to measure and draw angles to the nearest degree.

CORE SUCCESS CRITERIA

18	**Know the definitions of faces, edges and vertices.**
19	Use notation for parallel lines
20	Identify and define perpendicular lines.
21	Know the meaning of “regular polygons”.
22	Identify line and rotational symmetry in polygons.
23	Use the correct notation for lines and angles.
24	Use a ruler and protractor to accurately construct triangles.
25	Use a ruler and a compass to accurately construct triangles

CONSTRUCTION OF TRIANGLES

26	**ASA**
27	SAS
28	SSS
29	RHS