Geometric Construction Worksheet

1 Match the names to the correct angles:











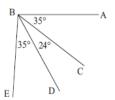






- 2 Draw and label each of the following angles:
 - a DÊF
- b ZXY
- XŶZ
- d PÔR
- e reflex RPO

- 3 Find the size of these angles without your protractor:
 - a ABC
- b DBC
- ABD
- d ABE



- 4 Use your ruler and protractor to draw angles with the following sizes:
 - $a 35^o$
- b 131°
- c 258°

Get someone else to check the accuracy of your angles.

- 1 a Use your protractor to draw accurately ABC of size 50°.
 - **b** Use a compass and ruler only to bisect ABC.
 - Use a protractor to check the accuracy of your construction.
- 2 a Use your protractor to draw accurately PQR of size 122°.
 - b Use a compass and ruler only to bisect PQR.
 - Use a protractor to check the accuracy of your construction.
- 3 a Draw any triangle ABC and carefully bisect its three angles.
 - **b** Repeat with another triangle DEF of different shape.
 - Check with other students in your class for any observations about the three angle bisectors.
 - d Copy and complete: "The three angle bisectors of a triangle".





- **b** Bisect PQR using a compass and ruler only. Check that each angle measures 45°.
- Using a compass and ruler only, construct an angle measuring $22\frac{1}{2}^{o}$.
- 5 a [XY] is a line segment 5 cm long. At X an arc is drawn to cut [XY] at A. Keeping the same radius another arc is drawn with centre A to cut the first arc at B.

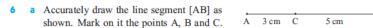
[AB] and [BX] are then joined by straight line segments.

Explain why triangle ABX is equilateral.



• Perform the construction in a. Use it to construct angles of size:

i 30° ii 15°.

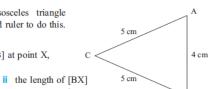


b Use a compass and ruler construction to draw right angles at B above the line segment [AB], and at C below [AB].

5 cm

X

- 7 a Draw a line segment [XY] of length 8 cm.
 - At X use a compass and ruler to construct a 90° angle.
 - Draw [XZ] of length 5 cm and join [ZY] as shown.
 - d Measure [ZY] to the nearest mm.
 - Bisect ZXY using a compass and ruler only.
 - f Find by measuring:
 - i the length of [QY] ii the size of XQY.



8 cm

- 10 a Accurately construct the isosceles triangle illustrated. Use a compass and ruler to do this.
 - Bisect ACB using a compass.
 - c If the bisector in **b** meets [AB] at point X, measure:
 - i the length of [AX] ii the length of [BX]
 iii the size of AĈB iv the size of AXC
- 11 a Draw a line segment [PQ] where PQ = 5 cm.
 - **b** Use a compass and ruler to construct the perpendicular bisector of [PQ].
 - c If the perpendicular bisector of [PQ] meets [PQ] at Y, measure the lengths of [PY] and [QY].
- 12 a Draw any triangle ABC and construct the perpendicular bisectors of its three sides.
 - **b** Repeat with another triangle PQR of different shape.
 - c What do you observe from a and b?
 - d Copy and complete: "The three perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle".
- 13 a In the figure alongside, the line segment [AB] has been perpendicularly bisected. Repeat this construction with AB = 4 cm.
 - **b** Choose P on the perpendicular bisector such that the length of [MP] is 3.5 cm.
 - Measure the lengths of [AP] and [BP]. What do you notice?
 - d Measure APM and BPM with a protractor. What do you notice?

