school

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Math 3 Classwork 10

Warm-Up Calculate.  $10 \times 2 =$   $12 \times 4 =$   $15 \times 2 =$   $40 \times 4 =$   $3 \times 15 =$  $40 \times 2 =$  $20 \times 6 = 15 \times 4 = 4 \times 20 = 5 \times 50 =$  $100 \times 2 = 50 \times 4 =$  $10 \times 8 = 25 \times 2 = 25 \times 4 =$  $30 \times 2 =$   $30 \times 8 =$   $25 \times 10 =$   $35 \times 2 =$   $40 \times 6 =$ Compare expressions (<, >, =):  $7 \times 5 \dots 6 \times 8$  $12 + 12 + 12 \dots 12 \times 4$  $3 \times 9 \dots 5 \times 5$  $4 \times 6 \dots 3 \times 8$ 5 × 9 ... 5 × 5 + 5  $10 \times 3 \dots 5 \times 5 + 5$  $3 \times 9 \dots 4 \times 7 + 2$  $15 + 15 + 15 \dots 10 \times 5 - 5$ Find all pairs of numbers, such that their product is: a) 20 b) 30 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ c) 40 d) 50 Solve equations and check your answer: b) x - 18 = 33a) 14 + x = 26c) 89 - a = 71



#### Lesson 10

5

#### Types of straight lines. Quadrilateral. Triangles.

Draw the line which is parallel to the line XY and that passes through point A. 1. Use your protractor to draw a line that goes through A and is at  $90^{\circ}$  to XY. Label the point C where your new line intersects line XY.



2. Measure the perpendicular distance between the point and the line. Write down the length of AC: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Draw a point that is the same distance from the line.

Draw another line that is perpendicular to line XY. Mark off the same length as AC on that line. The sketch below shows what you must get. Mark the new point



4. Draw the parallel line.

Join A with the new point that is an equal distance away from XY. You now have a parallel line.

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Lesson 10

#### Quadrilateral

A Quadrilateral has four-sides, it is 2-dimensional (a flat shape), closed (the lines join up), and has straight sides.



# A quadrilateral that has 2 parallel sides is called trapezoid.

What is the difference between the trapezoid II and the quadrilaterals III, IV, V, and VI? How many parallel sides do these quadrilaterals have?

# A quadrilateral that is formed by 2 pairs of the parallel sides is called a parallelogram.

What is the difference between the quadrilateral IV and the parallelogram III? How are the sides related to each other?

# A parallelogram with 4 equal ( or congruent) sides is called rhombus.

Is there a parallelogram that has only 3 congruent (equal) sides? Why or why not? What is the difference between the quadrilaterals V and VI and the other quadrilaterals on the picture?

What kind of angles do they have?



	Lesson 10Types of straight lines. Quadrilateral. Triangles.
6	<ul><li>Choose the correct statement(s) and circle it:</li><li>a) Any square is a parallelogram.</li><li>b) Any parallelogram is a square.</li><li>c) Any rectangle is a parallelogram.</li><li>d) Any parallelogram is a rectangle.</li></ul>
7	What shape am I?
	a) four sides; all sides equal; four right angles
	b) four sides; opposite sides equal; four right angles
	c) four sides; opposite sides parallel; no right angles
	d) four sides; exactly two sides parallel
	e) four sides; opposite sides equal; no sides perpendicular
	f) four sides; opposite sides parallel; adjacent sides perpendicular
	g) four sides; all sides equal; no sides perpendicular
	h) four sides; no sides parallel; no sides perpendicular
8	Quadrilateral is divided in squares. Find a perimeter of a quadrilateral if one side of the shaded square is 8 cm. $P = \_\_\_\_\_$
	Challenge yourself
9	a) One penny out of three is fake. It is lighter than the others. How can you identify the fake coin by using a balance scale like the one shown in the picture? You can only weigh once!
	b) How can you find one fake penny out of 9 pennies if you can only weigh twice?
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