

1

Calculate.

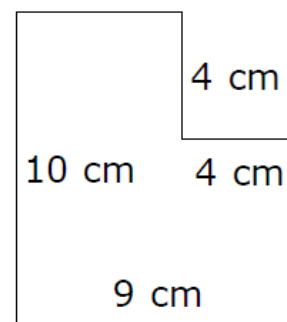
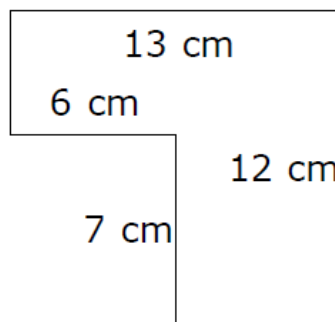
$$4 \text{ m } 2 \text{ dm } 6 \text{ cm} + 1 \text{ m } 5 \text{ dm } 2 \text{ cm} = \_ \text{ m } \_ \text{ dm } \_ \text{ cm}$$

$$9 \text{ m } 8 \text{ dm } 3 \text{ cm} - 6 \text{ m } 2 \text{ dm } 1 \text{ cm} = \_ \text{ m } \_ \text{ dm } \_ \text{ cm}$$



2

Find the perimeter and the area of the following shapes. Try to use the most optimal way to calculate. Show your work.



Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_

Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_

Area = \_\_\_\_\_

Area = \_\_\_\_\_

3

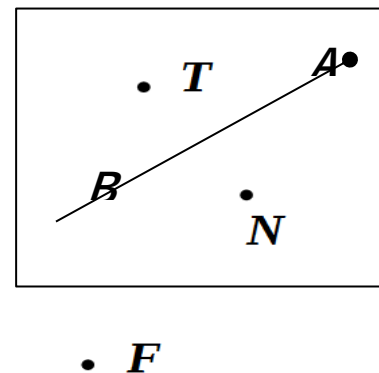
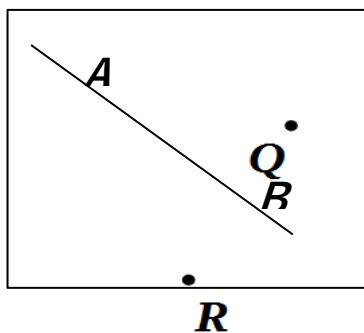
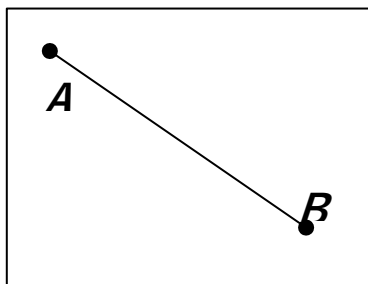
Connect the names with the appropriate drawings.

Straight line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

Segment  $\overline{AB}$

Ray  $\overrightarrow{AB}$

4



Use a ruler.

a) Plot straight line  $\overleftrightarrow{NQ}$

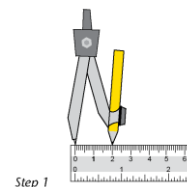
- b) Plot ray  $\overrightarrow{RT}$
- c) Label the intersection **M**.
- d) Plot segment  $\overline{MF}$ .

5

Use a ruler and a compass. Draw a line segment  $\overline{AB}$ , place a point C on the segment between points A and B. Write down the name of each line segment you get. Place another point D and D' on the same distance from point C (use a compass to put points D and D' on the same distance from point C - any distance of your choice). Point D should be between points A and C, point D' should be between points C and B. Name all line segments you get.

A •

• B



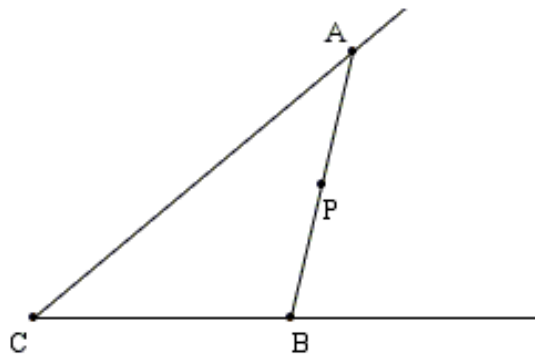
6

a) Draw a line segment  $\overline{AB}$ .  
 Draw another line segment  $\overline{CD}$  in a way that the intersection between  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{CD}$  is a point K.

b) Draw a line segment  $\overline{AB}$  again below. Draw another line segment  $\overline{EF}$  in a way that the intersection between  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{EF}$  is a line segment  $\overline{EB}$ .

7

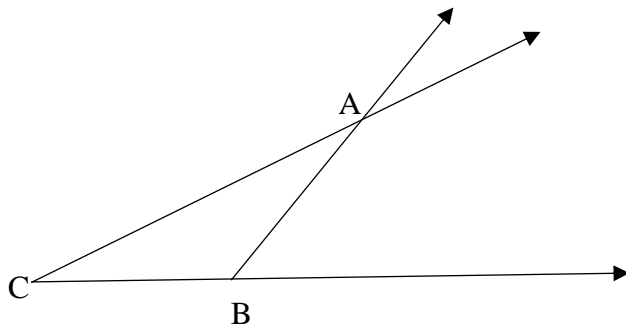
Interior and Exterior of an Angle.  
 Does point P belong to an  $\angle ACB$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ Does a segment  $\overline{AB}$  belong to an  $\angle ACB$ ? \_\_\_\_\_



8

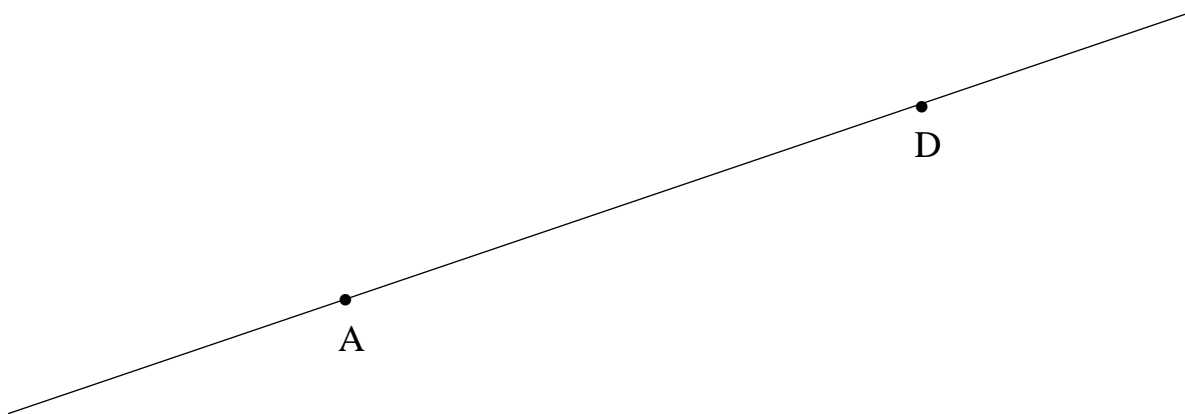
Do all points of a ray  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  belong to the  $\angle ACB$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Take a blue pencil and follow the part of the ray  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  which is inside the angle  $\angle ACB$
- b) Take a green pencil and follow the part of the ray  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  which is outside the angle  $\angle ACB$



9

Use a compass and the ruler to find a midpoint between points A and D.



10

Practice to draw concentric circles. Place a center **A** in the middle of the page. Using a compass, draw 3 circles – with a radius 7 cm, 5 cm and 3 cm. Name each circle. What is the diameter of each circle?

11

- Use a compass to draw a circle centered at a given point **A** and passing through another point **B** (choose your own compass opening).
- Use a straightedge and connect the point **B** on the circle to the center **A** to make a radius  $r$ .
- Mark another point **C** at any place between points **A** and **B**. Using a compass draw a circle with a radius  $\overline{AC}$ .
- Mark one more point **D** at any place between points **A** and **C**. Using a compass draw a circle with a radius  $\overline{AD}$ .

• A

12

The  $\angle ACB$  is  $43^\circ$ . How big (in degrees) will be a complementary angle? How big (in degrees) will be a supplementary angle?

Complementary angle = \_\_\_\_\_ supplementary angle = \_\_\_\_\_

13

The square with a side equal to 1m cut down on the smaller squares with a side of 1 cm. Then all small squares are put along the straight line one by one. The line will have a width equals to 1cm. How long is the line going to be?