TARGET To draw shapes on the full co-ordinate grid.
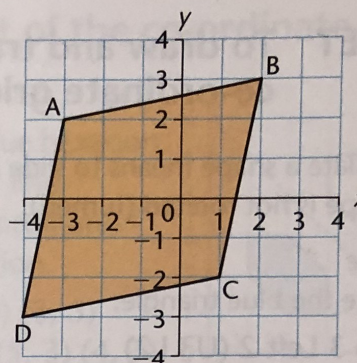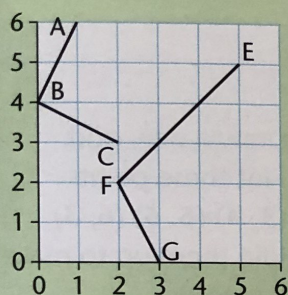
Examples

Join the following points in the order given to form a rhombus.

1 A (−3, 2) **3** C (1, −2) **5** A (−3, 2)

2 B (2, 3) **4** D (−4, −3)

A

1 Copy the above grid. Draw and complete:

a) square ABCD

b) parallelogram EFGH.

Draw a grid like the one above. Plot the points for each shape and join them up in the order given.

2 (2, 0) **3** (5, 6)
(0, 2) (6, 4)
(3, 3) (5, 2)
(2, 0) (4, 4)
(5, 6)

Draw a new grid and form the shapes.

4 (3, 6) **5** (2, 1)
(4, 4) (5, 4)
(0, 2) (6, 3)
(3, 6) (3, 0)
(2, 1)

6 Label each shape.

B

Draw a grid like the one above. Plot the points for each shape and join them up in the order given. Use a different colour for each shape.

1 (−4, 4) **2** (4, −2)
(0, 3) (−2, −4)
(1, −1) (−3, −1)
(−3, 0) (3, 1)
(−4, 4) (4, −2)

Draw a new grid and form the shapes.

3 A (−4, 1) **4** E (−1, 4)
B (0, 3) F (4, 2)
C (2, −1) G (3, −2)
D (−2, −3) H (−2, 0)
A (−4, 1) E (−1, 4)

5 Label each shape.

6 Write down the mid-point of each line.

a) AB c) CD

b) BC d) AD

7 Write down the point where the diagonals intersect in:

a) shape ABCD

b) shape EFGH

C

1 Draw a grid with both x and y axes labelled from −6 to 6. Plot the following points:

L (−4, −1)
M (2, 1)
R (0, −2)

2 LM is the longest line in an isosceles triangle KLM. Give the co-ordinates of both possible positions of K.

3 LMN is an isosceles triangle. Give both possible positions for N if:

a) LM = MN

b) LM = LN

4 L, M and R are three vertices of a parallelogram LMRQ. Give the co-ordinates of all three possible positions for Q.