1. Here is a sketch of a triangle.


In the space below, use ruler and compasses to construct this triangle accurately. You must show all construction lines.
2.

$A B C$ is a triangle.
$A B=8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$A C=1 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Angle $A=43^{\circ}$.
In the space below, make an accurate drawing of triangle $A B C$.
3. The diagram shows a sketch of triangle $A B C$.

$B C=7.3 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$A C=8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Angle $C=38^{\circ}$.
(a) Make an accurate drawing of triangle $A B C$.
(b) Measure the size of angle $A$ on your diagram.
$\qquad$
4. In the space below, use ruler and compasses to construct an equilateral triangle with sides of length 6 centimetres.
You must show all your construction lines.
5. Use the ruler and compasses to construct the perpendicular to the line segment $A B$ that passes through the point $P$.
You must show all construction lines.

6.


Use ruler and compasses to construct the bisector of angle $P Q R$. You must show all your construction lines.
7.

(a) Make an accurate drawing of triangle $A B C$.
(b) Measure the size of the angle at $C$ in your triangle.
$\qquad$ .
8.


Diagram NOT accurately drawn
(a) Make an accurate drawing of this triangle.
(b) Measure the length of the line $A C$ on your drawing. You must state the units.

The size of the angle in the triangle at $C$ is $90^{\circ}$.
(c) Write down the mathematical name for this type of angle.
$\qquad$
9.

Diagram NOT
accurately drawn


Make an accurate drawing of the quadrilateral $A B C D$ in the space below.
10.

Diagram NOT accurately drawn

$A B C$ is a triangle.
$A B=8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$A C=6 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$B C=10 \mathrm{~cm}$.

Use ruler and compasses to construct an accurate drawing of triangle $A B C$.

You must show all your construction lines.
11. Here is a sketch of a rhombus.


Diagram NOT accurately drawn
The rhombus has a side of length 6 cm .
One angle of the rhombus is $50^{\circ}$.
Another angle of the rhombus is $130^{\circ}$.
Use a ruler and a protractor to make an accurate drawing of the rhombus.

