

GEOMETRY AND MEASURES

Construction and loci

Pupils should learn to:

As outcomes, Year 7 pupils should, for example:

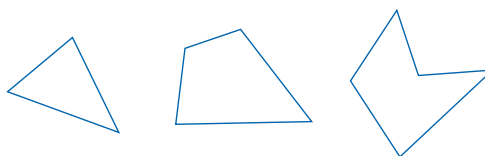
Construct lines, angles and shapes

Use, read and write, spelling correctly:
*construct, draw, sketch, measure... perpendicular, distance...
ruler, protractor (angle measurer), set square...*

Use ruler and protractor to measure and draw lines to the nearest millimetre and angles, including reflex angles, to the nearest degree.

For example:

- Measure the sides and interior angles of these shapes.



[Link to angle measure \(pages 232–3\).](#)

GEOMETRY AND MEASURES

Construction and loci

Pupils should learn to:

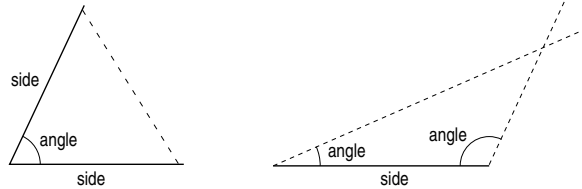
As outcomes, Year 7 pupils should, for example:

Construct lines, angles and shapes (continued)

Construct triangles.

Use ruler and protractor to construct triangles:

- given two sides and the included angle (SAS);
- given two angles and the included side (ASA).

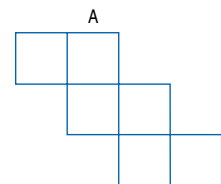


For example:

- Construct $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle A = 36^\circ$, $\angle B = 58^\circ$ and $AB = 7$ cm.
- Construct a rhombus, given the length of a side and one of the angles.

Construct solid shapes. Use ruler and protractor to construct simple nets. For example:

- Look at this net of a cube. When you fold it up, which edge will meet the edge marked A? Mark it with an arrow.



- Imagine two identical square-based pyramids. Stick their square faces together. How many faces does your new shape have?
- Construct on plain paper a net for a cuboid with dimensions 2 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm.
- Construct the two possible nets of a regular tetrahedron, given the length of an edge.

