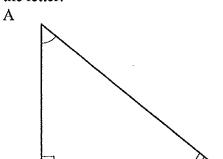
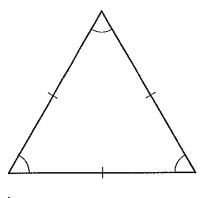
## Test Yourself Chapter 3 Plane and solid shapes

All Multiple Choice

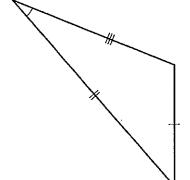
1 An equilateral triangle is shown next to the letter:



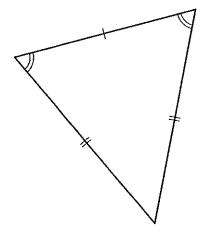
В



C



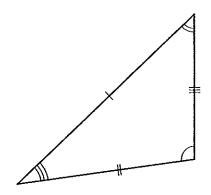
D



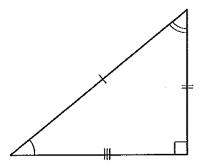
2 The triangle which is not scalene is:

Name:

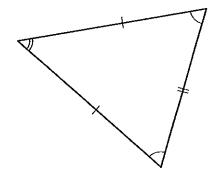
A

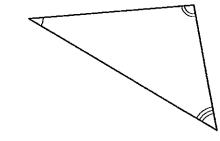


В



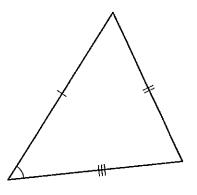
C



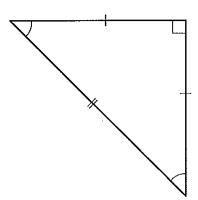


The triangle which has an obtuse angle is:

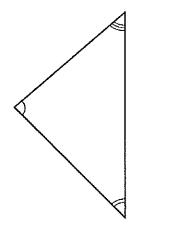
A



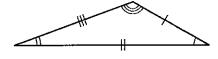
В



C

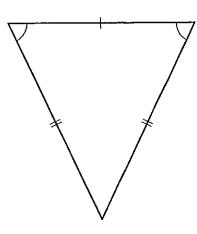


D

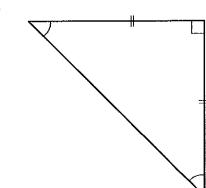


The triangle which is both acute-angled and isosceles is:

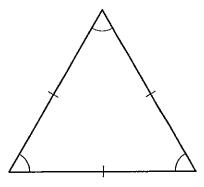
A

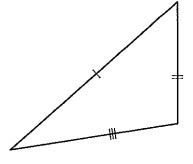


В

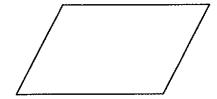


 $\mathbf{C}$ 

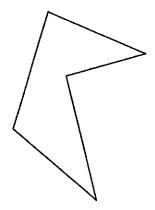




S THE QUANTIACEAL SHOWER IS	5	The	quadrilateral	shown	is	a
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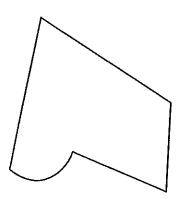
- A rectangle
- B rhombus
- C kite
- D parallelogram
- 6 An octagon has the following number of sides.
  - A 5
  - B 6
  - C 7
  - D 8
- 7 The name given to a polygon with eleven sides is a:
  - A dodecagon
  - B pentagon
  - C undecagon
  - D decagon
- The name given to the polygon below is:



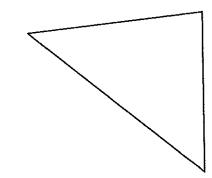
- A quadrilateral
- B hexagon
- C heptagon
- D pentagon

9 The shape which is not a polygon is:

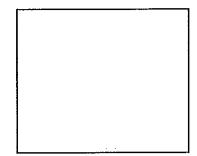
A

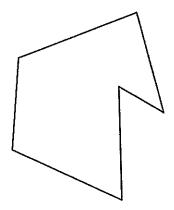


В

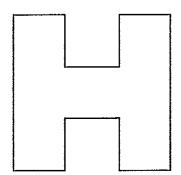


C



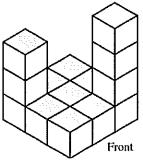


10 The polygon formed by the letter H shown below is a:



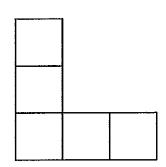
- A nonagon
- B decagon
- C undecagon
- D dodecagon

11

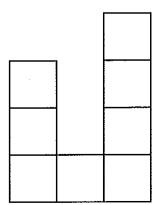


The left side view of the above figure would be:

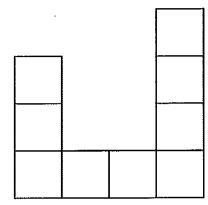
A



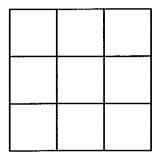
В



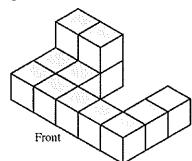
C



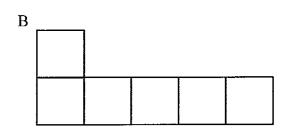
 $\mathbf{D}$ 

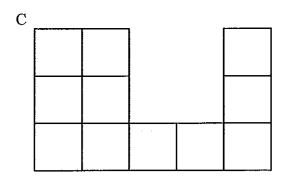


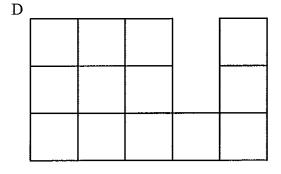
12 The top view of this figure would be:



A







A polygon with 8 faces and 4 vertices must have the following number of edges.

A 4 B 6

C 10

12

D

A polygon with 5 vertices and 7 edges must have the following number of faces.

A A 4 B B 5 C C 6

D D 7

15 A polygon with 7 faces and 10 edges must have the following number of vertices.

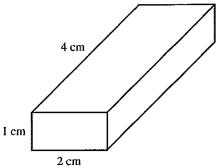
A 4

B 5

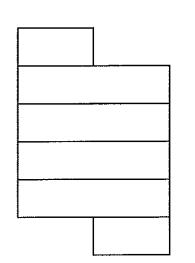
C 6

D 7

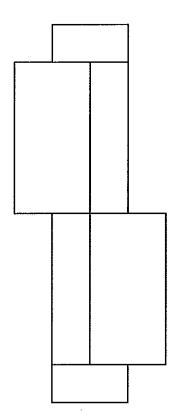
16 The net of this figure would be:



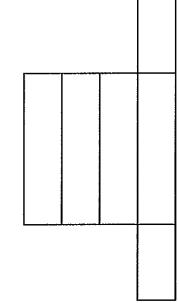
A



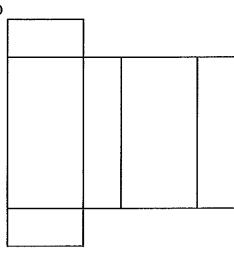
В



C



D



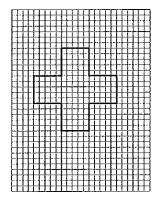
The letter Y has the following number **17** of axes of symmetry:

0

В 1 2 C

D 3

18



The figure above has the following number of axes of symmetry:

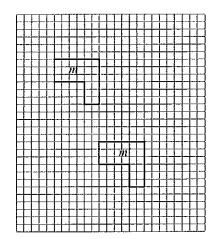
A 1

В 2

C 3

D 4

19



The translation shown above is:

11 units left, 6 up

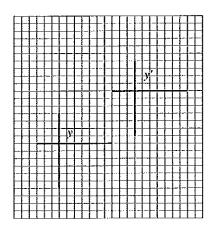
6 units right, 11 down В

6 units left, 11 up C

10 units down, 6 right D

- A single translation that would have taken the object from its starting point to its final position for the translation 8 units left, 2 down, 4 right, 3 up, 4 left, 6 up would be:
  - A 0 units left, 7 up
  - B 16 units right, 11 up
  - C 7 units up, 8 left
  - D 12 units down, 4 right

21

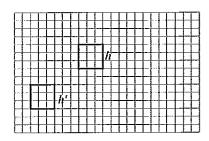


The translation shown above is:

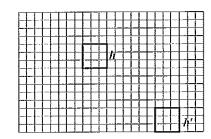
- A 10 units right, 7 up
- B 10 units left, 7 up
- C 7 units up, 10 down
- D 7 units left, 10 up

22 The object *h* has undergone a translation of 5 units down, 6 right. The image *h'* would appear as:

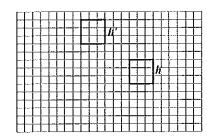
A

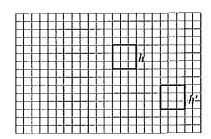


В



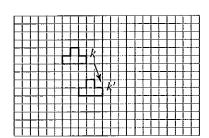
C



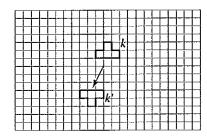


The object k has undergone a translation of 4 units up, 3 right,
2 down, 5 right, 2 up, 10 left. The image k' would appear as:

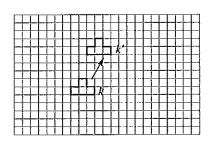
A



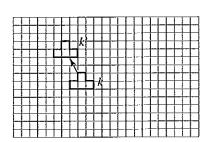
В



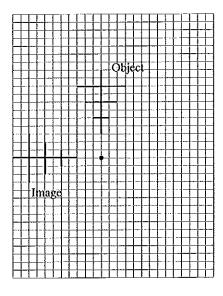
C



 $\mathbf{D}$ 



24



The rotation about the dot that has taken place in the figure above is:

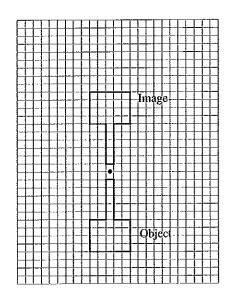
A  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn clockwise

B  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn anticlockwise

C  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn clockwise

D full turn

25



The rotation about the dot that has taken place in the figure above is:

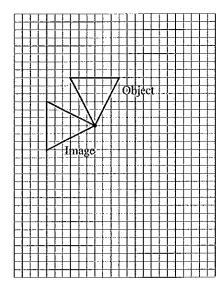
A  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn clockwise

B  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn anticlockwise

C  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn clockwise

D  $\frac{3}{4}$  turn anticlockwise

**26** 



The clockwise rotation that has taken place in the figure above is:

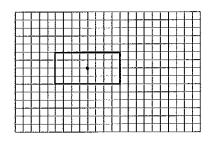
A 45°

B 90°

C 135°

D 270°

27



The smallest rotation that is needed for the image to be the same as the object in the figure above is:

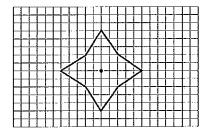
A  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn clockwise

B 90°

 $C \frac{1}{2} turn$ 

D full turn

28



The smallest rotation needed for the image to be the same as the object in the figure above is:

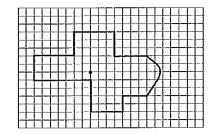
A 45°

B  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn

C 135°

D  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn

29



The smallest rotation needed for the image to be the same as the object in the figure above is:

A 45°

B  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn

C  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn

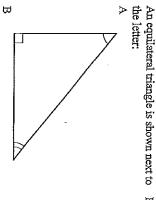
D full turn

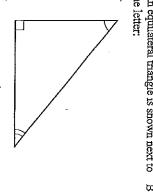
...\Test Yourself answers\MQ7 NSW Ch03 TY ans.doc

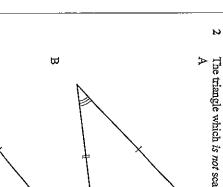
## All Multiple Choice

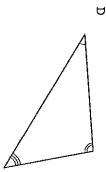
Name:

An equilateral triangle is shown next to B the letter:

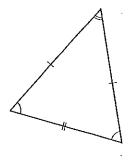


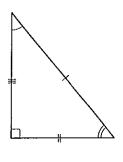






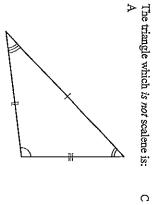
ŭ

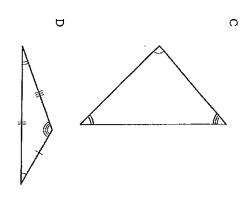


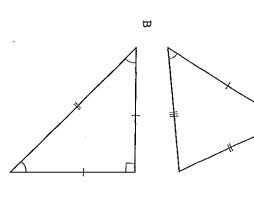


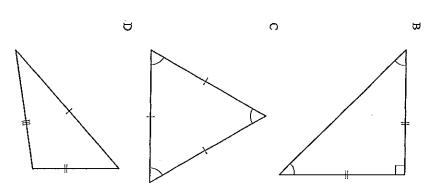
Ω

a







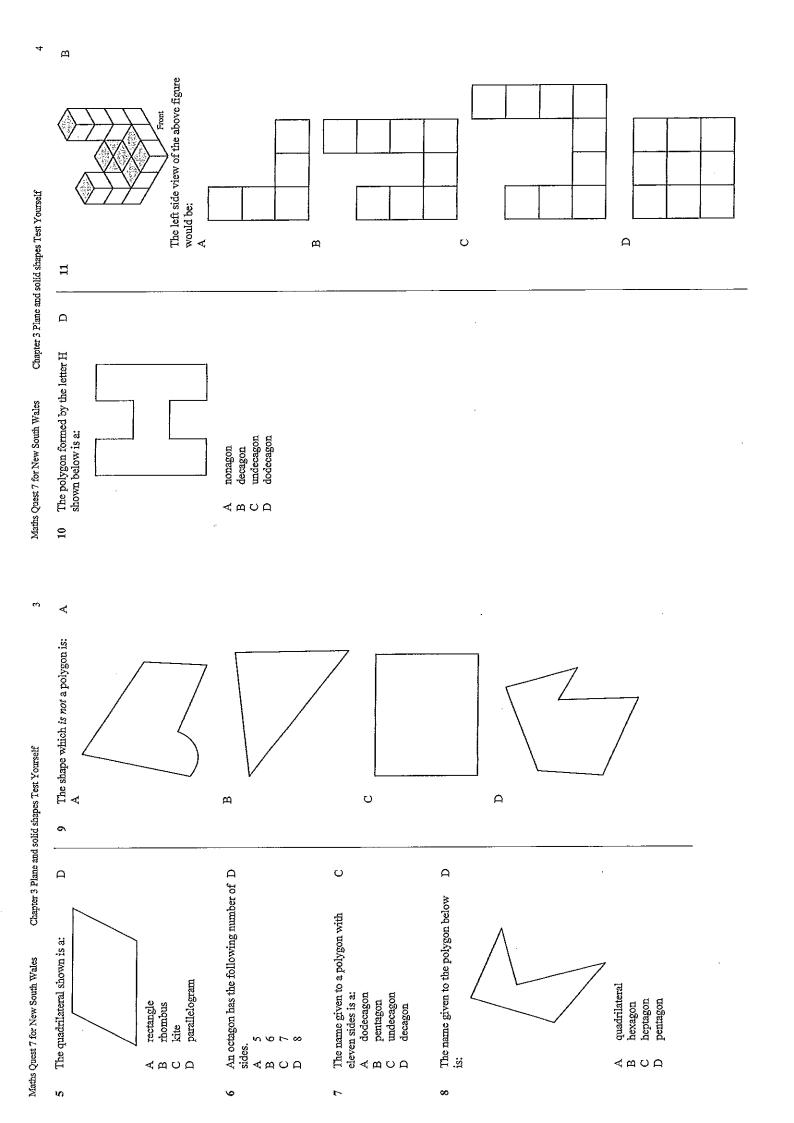


Maths Quest 7 for New South Wales The triangle which has an obtuse angle is:

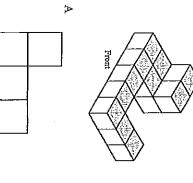
Chapter 3 Plane and solid shapes Test Yourself

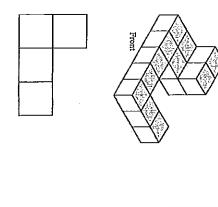
ט

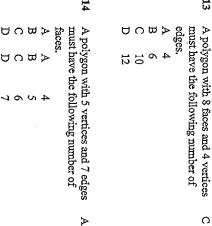
The triangle which is both acute-angled A and isosceles is:
A

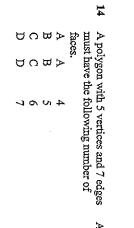


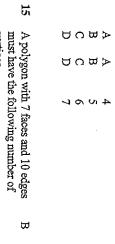


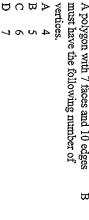








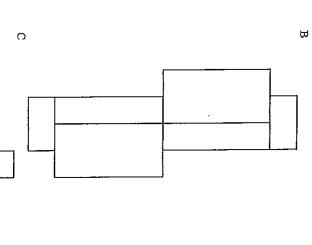


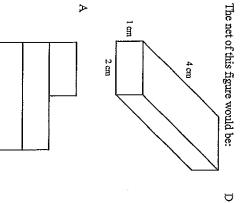


a

16

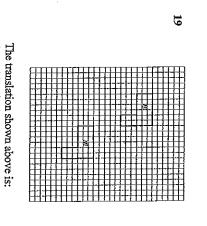
₩





D

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U	a	В	Þ	
10 units down, 6 right	6 units left, 11 up	6 units right, 11 down	11 units left, 6 up	

щ

number of axes of symmetry:

A 1

B 2

C 3

The figure above has the following

DC B >

Maths Quest 7 for New South Wales

Chapter 3 Plane and solid shapes Test Yourself

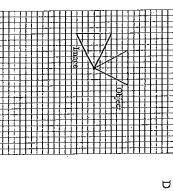
A M O A

A M O A

2

ន

Ω



place in the figure above is: The clockwise rotation that has taken

U

90° <del>5</del>5

DCB> 135° 270°

a

27



The smallest rotation that is needed for the image to be the same as the object in the figure above is:

full turn } tum turn

turn clockwise

full turn

U

45°

900

СВ ½ turn

28 છ d U The smallest rotation needed for the image to be the same as the object in the figure above is: 45° ½ turn 135° 1/4 turn

figure above is: image to be the same as the object in the The smallest rotation needed for the