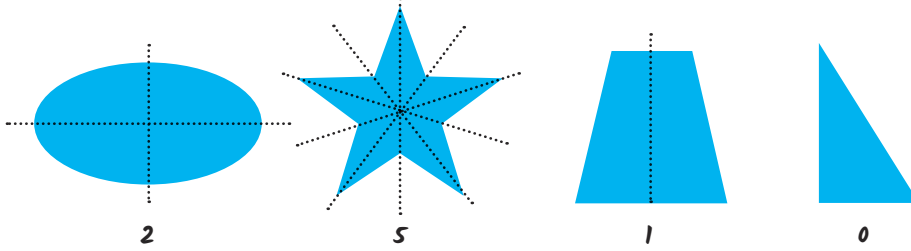


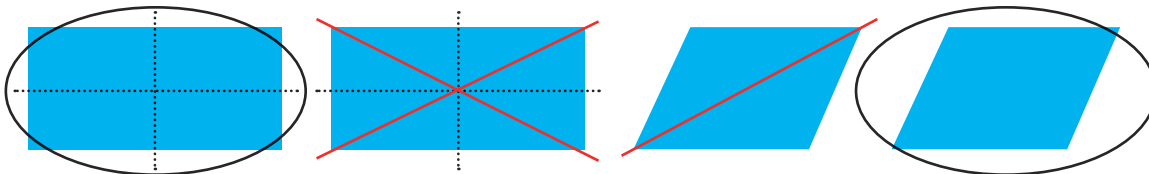


1) Draw all of the lines of symmetry on these shapes using a ruler.



How many lines of symmetry does each shape have? Write the answer under each shape.

2) Circle the shapes that have all their correct lines of symmetry drawn on:



Trace over any incorrect lines of symmetry in a different colour.

1) Are these statements always, sometimes or never true?

- a) A triangle has at least one line of symmetry. **Sometimes**
- b) A circle has an infinite number of lines of symmetry. **Always**
- c) A pentagon has ten lines of symmetry. **Never**
- d) A parallelogram has no lines of symmetry. **Sometimes**



2) This line of symmetry is incorrect.

Explain why:

The curled points of the star on opposite sides of the line should curl towards each other. Accept answers drawn on to show what the star looks like in a mirror.

1) Zainab says, "2D shapes with straight edges always have the same number of sides as lines of symmetry."

Investigate her statement.

Is she correct? **No**

How do you know?

Children should be able to show an example of a shape with lines of symmetry not equal to the number of sides, or a set of shapes with the same number of sides but different numbers of lines of symmetry.

If she is incorrect, what mistake has she made?

She has only thought about regular shapes.

2) A regular pentagon has 5 lines of symmetry.

Children should be able to demonstrate a series of pentagons with differing numbers of lines of symmetry.

