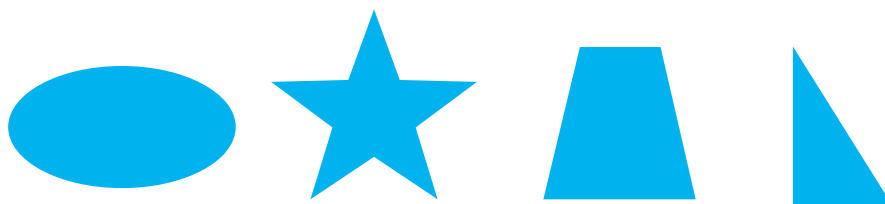


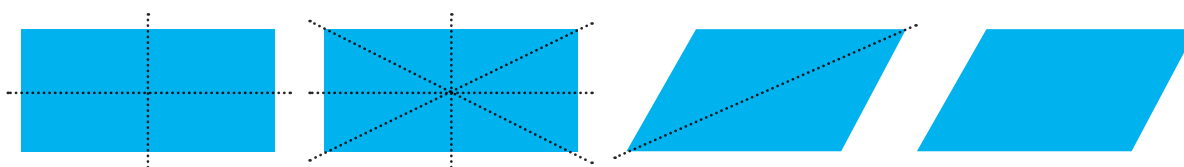


1) Draw all of the lines of symmetry on these shapes using a ruler.



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. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) A circle has an infinite number of lines of symmetry. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) A pentagon has ten lines of symmetry. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) A parallelogram has no lines of symmetry. \_\_\_\_\_

2) This line of symmetry is incorrect.  
Explain why:

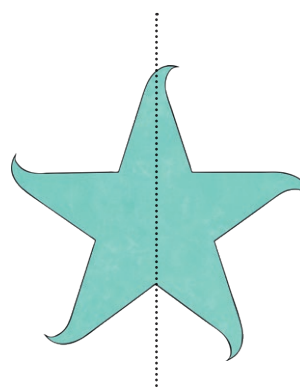
\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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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? \_\_\_\_\_

How do you know?

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If she is incorrect, what mistake has she made?

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2) A regular pentagon has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.

Investigate if it is possible to draw an irregular pentagon with:

- 1 line of symmetry;
- 2 lines of symmetry;
- 3 lines of symmetry;
- 4 lines of symmetry;
- more than 5 lines of symmetry.