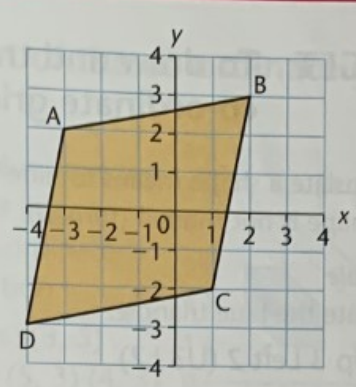
CO-ORDINATES 2

TARGET To draw shapes on the full co-ordinate grid.

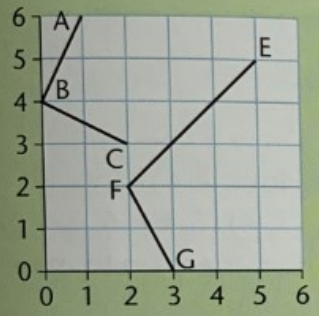
Examples

Join the following points in the order given to form a rhombus.

1. A (−3, 2)
2. B (2, 3)
3. C (1, −2)
4. D (−4, −3)
5. A (−3, 2)



A



1. Copy the above grid. Draw and complete:
   a) square ABCD
   b) parallelogram EFGH.

Draw a grid like the one above. Plot the points for each shape and join them up in the order given.

2. (2, 0) (0, 2) (3, 3) (2, 0)
3. (5, 6) (6, 4) (5, 2) (4, 4) (5, 6)

Draw a new grid and form the shapes.

4. (3, 6) (4, 4) (0, 2) (3, 6)
5. (2, 1) (5, 4) (6, 3) (3, 0) (2, 1)
6. Label each shape.

B

Draw a grid like the one above. Plot the points for each shape and join them up in the order given. Use a different colour for each shape.

1. (−4, 4) (0, 3) (1, −1) (−3, 0) (−4, 4)
2. (4, −2) (−2, −4) (−3, −1) (3, 1) (4, −2)

Draw a new grid and form the shapes.

3. A (−4, 1) B (0, 3) C (2, −1) D (−2, −3) A (−4, 1)
4. E (−1, 4) F (4, 2) G (3, −2) H (−2, 0) E (−1, 4)
5. Label each shape.
6. Write down the mid-point of each line.
   a) AB
   b) BC
   c) CD
   d) AD
7. Write down the point where the diagonals intersect in:
   a) shape ABCD
   b) shape EFGH

C

1. Draw a grid with both x and y axes labelled from −6 to 6. Plot the following points:
   L (−4, −1)
   M (2, 1)
   R (0, −2)
2. LM is the longest line in an isosceles triangle KLM. Give the co-ordinates of both possible positions of K.
3. LMN is an isosceles triangle. Give both possible positions for N if:
   a) LM = MN
   b) LM = LN
4. L, M and R are three vertices of a parallelogram LMRQ. Give the co-ordinates of all three possible positions for Q.