

1

Calculate.

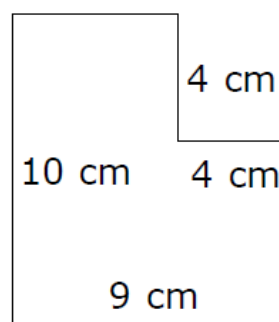
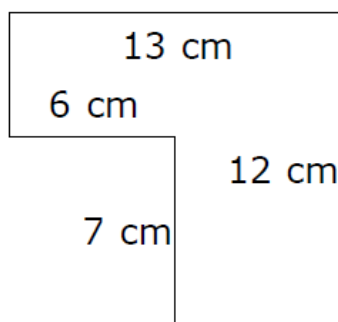
$$4 \text{ m } 2 \text{ dm } 6 \text{ cm} + 1 \text{ m } 5 \text{ dm } 2 \text{ cm} = _ \text{ m } _ \text{ dm } _ \text{ cm}$$

$$9 \text{ m } 8 \text{ dm } 3 \text{ cm} - 6 \text{ m } 2 \text{ dm } 1 \text{ cm} = _ \text{ m } _ \text{ dm } _ \text{ cm}$$



2

Find the perimeter and the area of the following shapes. Try to use the most optimal way to calculate. Show your work.



Perimeter = _____

Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

Area = _____

3

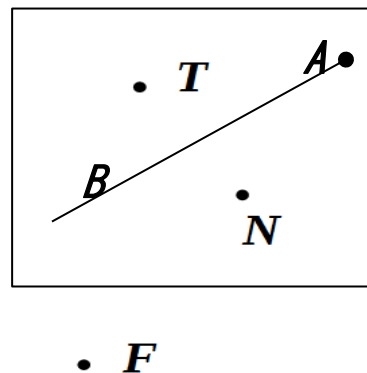
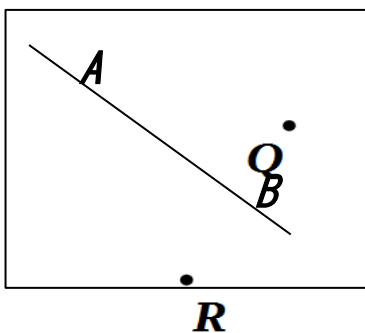
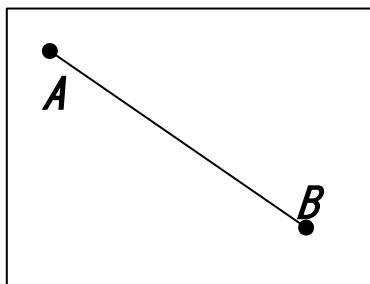
Connect the names with the appropriate drawings.

Straight line \overleftrightarrow{AB}

Segment \overline{AB}

Ray \overrightarrow{AB}

4



Use a ruler.

a) Plot straight line \overleftrightarrow{NQ}

- b) Plot ray \overrightarrow{RT}
- c) Label the intersection **M**.
- d) Plot segment \overline{MF} .

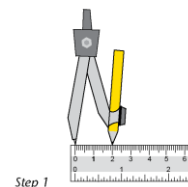
5

Use a ruler and a compass. Draw a line segment \overline{AB} , place a point C on the segment between points A and B. Write down the name of each line segment you get. Place another point D and D' on the same distance from point C (use a compass to put points D and D' on the same distance from point C - any distance of your choice). Point D should be between points A and C, point D' should be between points C and B. Name all line segments you get.

A



B



6

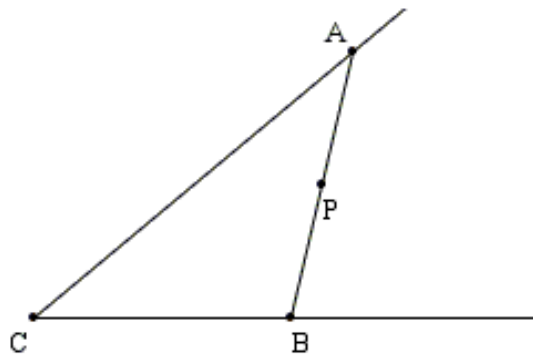
- a) Draw a line segment \overline{AB} .
Draw another line segment \overline{CD} in a way that the intersection between \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} is a point K.

- b) Draw a line segment \overline{AB} again below. Draw another line segment \overline{EF} in a way that the intersection between \overline{AB} and \overline{EF} is a line segment \overline{EB} .

7

Interior and Exterior of an Angle.

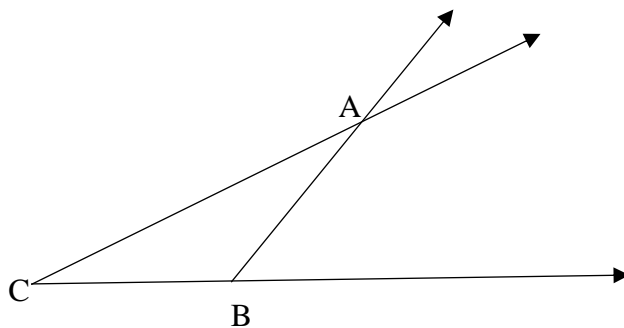
Does point P belong to an $\angle ACB$? _____ Does a segment \overline{AB} belong to an $\angle ACB$? _____



8.

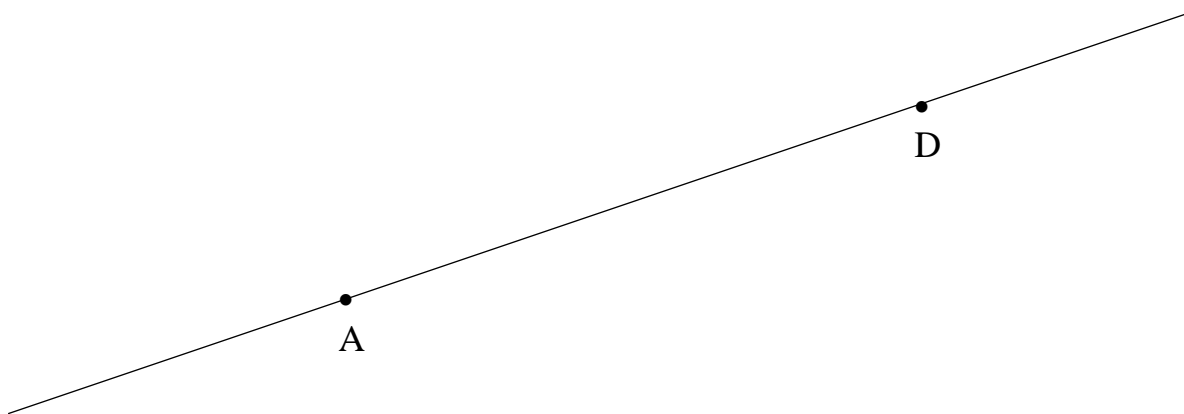
Do all points of a ray \overrightarrow{BA} belong to the $\angle ACB$? _____

- a) Take a blue pencil and follow the part of the ray \overrightarrow{BA} which is inside the angle $\angle ACB$
- b) Take a green pencil and follow the part of the ray \overrightarrow{BA} which is outside the angle $\angle ACB$



9.

Use a compass and the ruler to find a midpoint between points A and D.



10

Practice to draw concentric circles. Place a center **A** in the middle of the page. Using a compass, draw 3 circles – with a radius 7 cm, 5 cm and 3 cm. Name each circle. What is the diameter of each circle?

11

- Use a compass to draw a circle centered at a given point **A** and passing through another point **B** (choose your own compass opening).
- Use a straightedge and connect the point **B** on the circle to the center **A** to make a radius r .
- Mark another point **C** at any place between points **A** and **B**. Using a compass draw a circle with a radius \overline{AC} .
- Mark one more point **D** at any place between points **A** and **C**. Using a compass draw a circle with a radius \overline{AD} .

• A

12

The $\angle ACB$ is 43° . How big (in degrees) will be a complementary angle? How big (in degrees) will be a supplementary angle?

Complementary angle = _____ supplementary angle = _____

13

The square with a side equal to 1m cut down on the smaller squares with a side of 1 cm. Then all small squares are put along the straight line one by one. The line will have a width equals to 1cm. How long is the line going to be?