



- 1) Complete the sentences:

The angle in the corner of a square is called a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

A right angle is the same as a \_\_\_\_\_ turn.

- 2) Colour any shapes with right angles, then mark each right angle with a small square using your pencil or pen:



- 3) Toby the turtle turned a quarter of a circle clockwise to make a right angle. Circle the pair of arrows that shows his start and end.



- 1) Write your own name here in capital letters: \_\_\_\_\_

How many right angles can you find in your name? \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Circle the odd one out:



Explain why you chose it: \_\_\_\_\_



- 1) Draw a line to match the shape to the description:



Caroline

My shape has more than double the number of right angles that Akeem's shape has.



Akeem

My shape has three right angles.



Harvey

My shape has fewer right angles than Caroline's.




- 2) Draw a **picture** with exactly 20 right angles. Use squared paper to help.



1) Complete the sentences:

Straight lines that never meet and stay the same distance apart are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

Straight lines which meet at a right angle are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines. 

2) Write the number of pairs of parallel and perpendicular lines you can see in each shape. Mark the right angles for the perpendicular lines.

pairs of parallel lines: \_\_\_\_\_

pairs of perpendicular  
lines: \_\_\_\_\_



pairs of parallel lines: \_\_\_\_\_

pairs of perpendicular  
lines: \_\_\_\_\_



pairs of parallel lines: \_\_\_\_\_

pairs of perpendicular  
lines: \_\_\_\_\_



1) Robin wants to draw parallel lines.

Which points should he join up to create a pair of parallel lines? \_\_\_\_\_



He says, "If I draw a line from A to D, and one from B to C, the lines will be perpendicular to each other."

Is he correct? \_\_\_\_\_

Prove it on the picture!

2) Tick the correct statements:

- ☐ Line AC is parallel to line DF.  
☐ Line DE is perpendicular to line EF.  
☐ Line AB is perpendicular to line AC.  
☐ Line AB is parallel to line EF.



1) This pentagon has no parallel lines. Can you explain, or show on the diagram, how you know?

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2) Draw a picture of a house which has at least three pairs of parallel lines and three pairs of perpendicular lines.

- 1) Label these lines as horizontal or vertical:



Now, find two examples of:

horizontal lines in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_

vertical lines in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Use a red colouring pencil to trace over the vertical lines and a blue colouring pencil to trace over the horizontal lines in this shape.

How many of each type are there? How many lines in the shape are neither horizontal nor vertical?



Vertical \_\_\_\_\_ Horizontal \_\_\_\_\_ Neither \_\_\_\_\_



- 1) Circle the images which have a vertical line of symmetry.

Tick the images which have a horizontal line of symmetry.

Remember that some could have both.



- 2) Find three items in the classroom that have both a horizontal and vertical line of symmetry.

\_\_\_\_\_



- 1) Scott sorts the letters in this word into two groups:

SYMMETRICAL

He says:

The letters Y, M, T, I and A are the only symmetrical letters.

What mistake has he made?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Use squared paper to create a picture using **only** horizontal and vertical lines.  
3) Investigate: Can you find a word, written in capitals, that has six vertical lines?

Write it here: \_\_\_\_\_

How many horizontal lines does it have? \_\_\_\_\_

