

ACCESS MATHEMATICS TESTS

9.1

Lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes









Topic 1: One line of symmetry

Topic 2: More than one line of symmetry

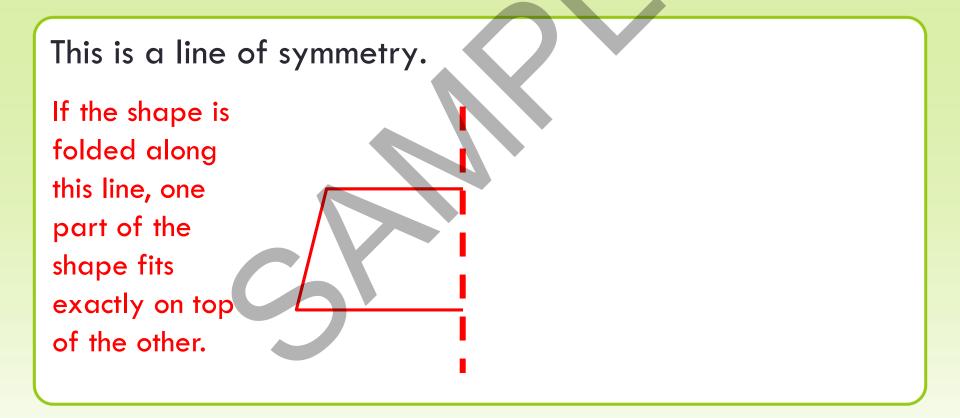
[Suggested timing: 15–20 minutes]







A **line of symmetry** is a line that divides a shape into two equal parts, where one is a reflection of the other.





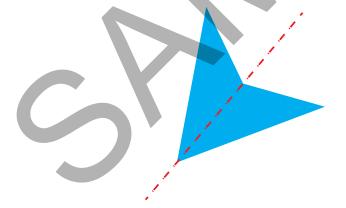




You can use a mirror to check for a line of symmetry.

Place the mirror where you think the line of symmetry is. Does your shape look the same in the mirror? If yes, then the mirror lies on the line of symmetry.

For example, here is the line of symmetry for this shape:

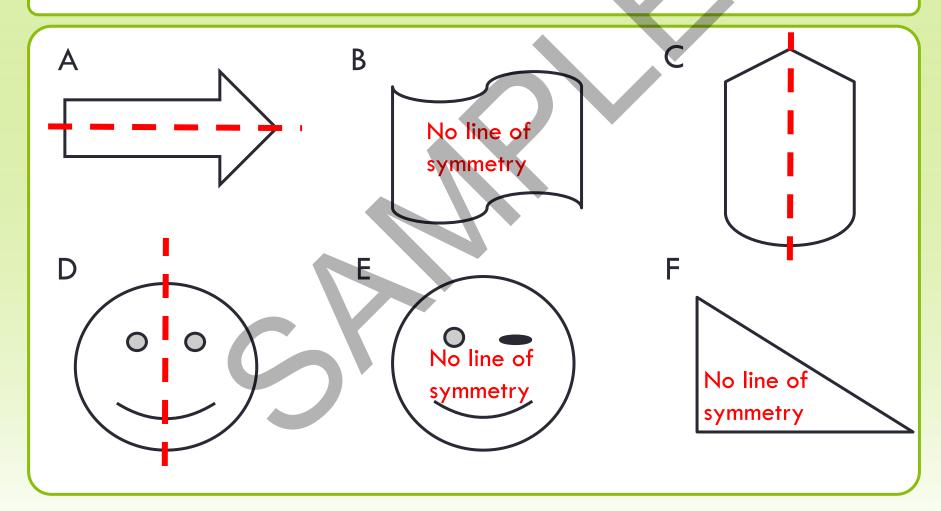








Which of these shapes have a line of symmetry? For those that do, where is the line of symmetry?



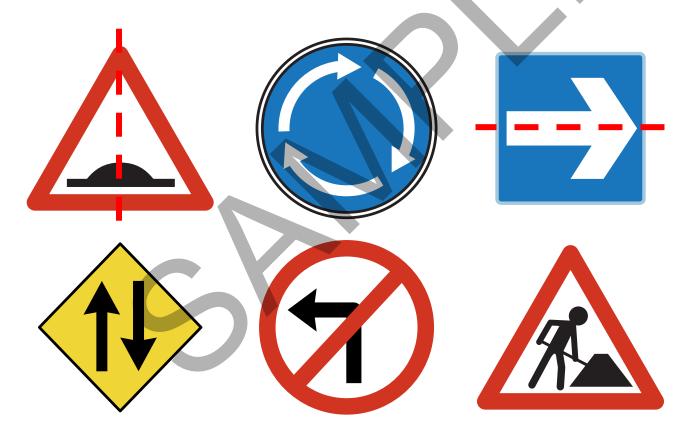






Further activity



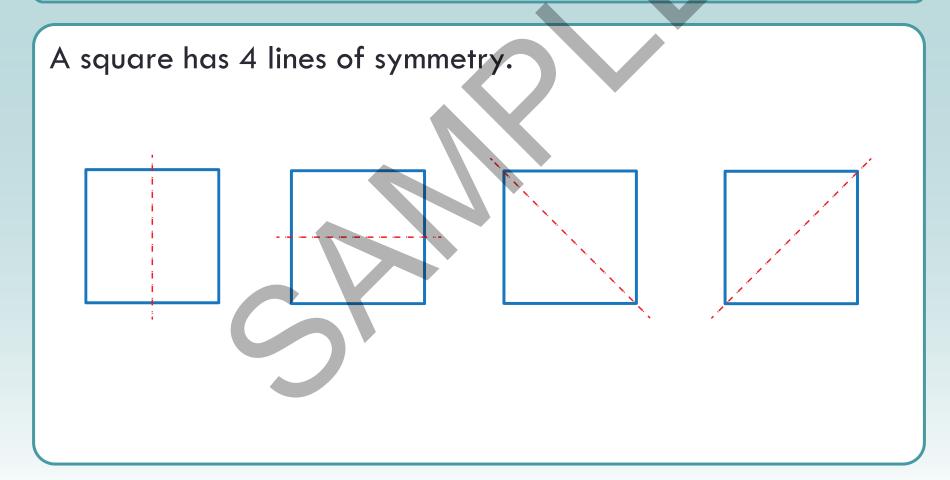








Some shapes have more than one line of symmetry.









How many lines of symmetry does a parallelogram have?



Opinion 1

Opinion 2

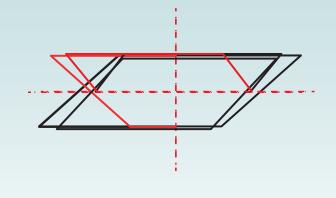
Opinion 1





Abi is correct.

There is no way to fold a parallelogram so that the parts of the shape fit exactly on top of each other.

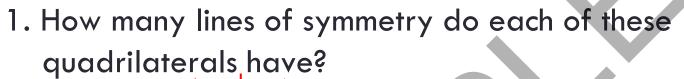








Further activity



a. square





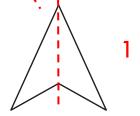
c. parallelogram

d. rhombus



f. kite

g. arrowhead



2. Here are three different trapeziums, how many lines of

symmetry does each one have?

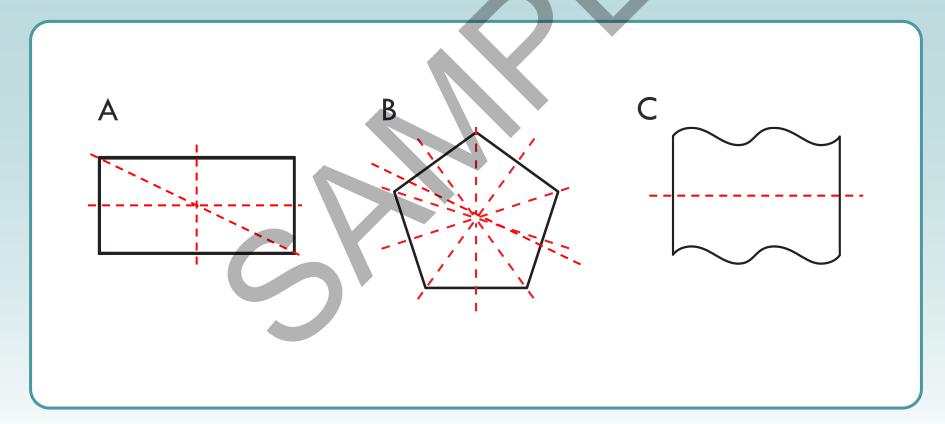








The lines of symmetry on these shapes are all wrong. Explain why.



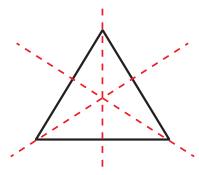




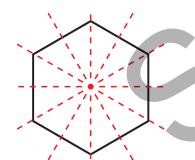


Further activity

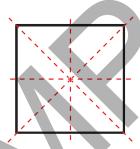
Here are some regular shapes. Draw on all the lines of symmetry. What do you notice?



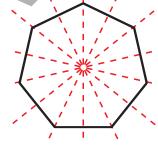
Equilateral triangle



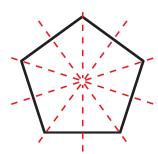
Regular hexagon



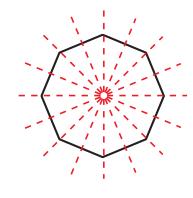
Square



Regular heptagon



Regular pentagon



Regular octagon