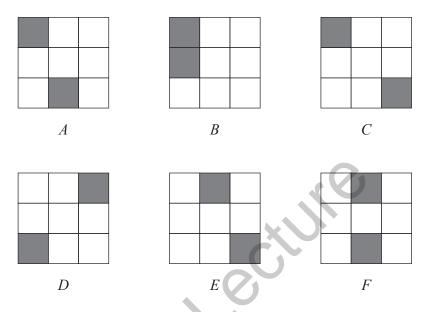


Name:

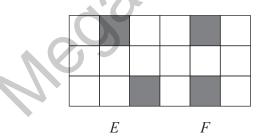
Section:

Symmetry Worksheet

1 Sam has six square tiles labelled *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E* and *F*.



When Sam places tiles E and F side by side the resulting rectangle has no lines of symmetry and no rotational symmetry.

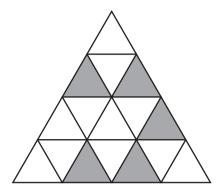


Write down the two tiles that Sam should place side by side to make a rectangle that has

(a) one line of symmetry only,

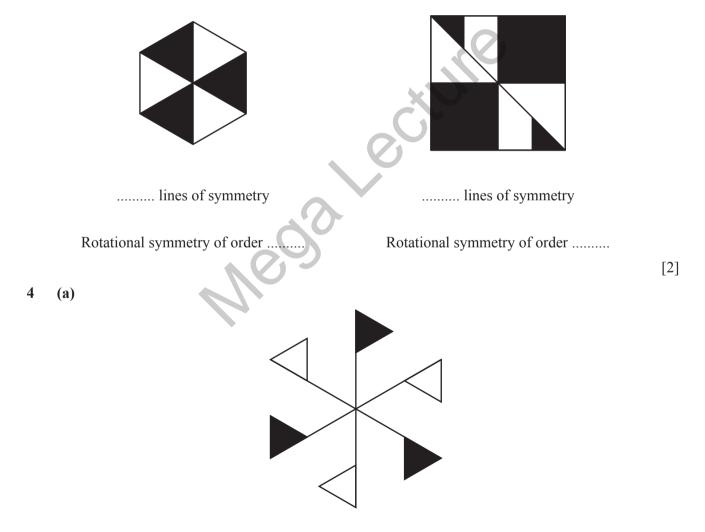
......[1]

(b) rotational symmetry of order 2.



Shade **one** more small triangle so that the shape has rotational symmetry of order 3. [1]

3 Complete the description of the symmetry for each shape.



Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this shape.

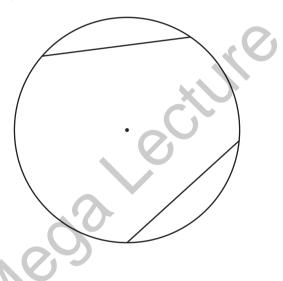
(b) Samuel describes a special quadrilateral.

It has only one line of symmetry. Its diagonals cross at right angles.

Write down the name of this special quadrilateral.

5 (a) The diagram shows a circle, its centre and two chords of equal length. The diagram has one line of symmetry.

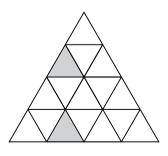
Draw this line of symmetry.



[1]

(b) In the diagram below, two small triangles are shaded.

Shade **one** more small triangle to give a diagram that has rotational symmetry of order 3.



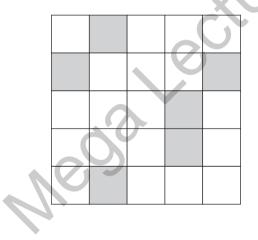
[1]

6 (a) The diagram shows part of a figure that has rotational symmetry of order 4 about the point *O*. Complete the figure.



(b) In the diagram, six small squares are shaded.

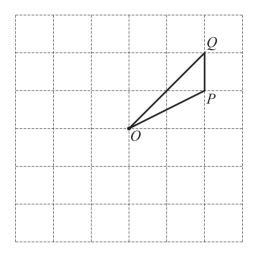
Shade **one** more small square to give a diagram that has exactly one line of symmetry.



[1]

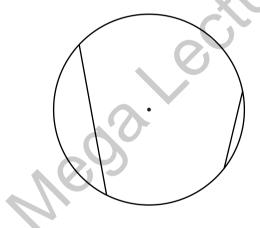
[1]

7 (a) Triangle *OPQ* is part of a figure that has rotational symmetry of order 2 about the point *O*.Complete the figure.

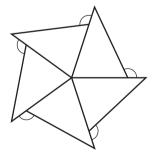


(b) The diagram shows a circle, its centre, and two chords.

Add one chord, to give a diagram that has one line of symmetry.



8

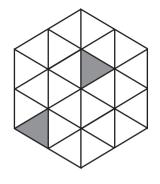


The diagram shows a figure made from five identical triangles. The figure has rotational symmetry.

(a) Write down the order of rotational symmetry.

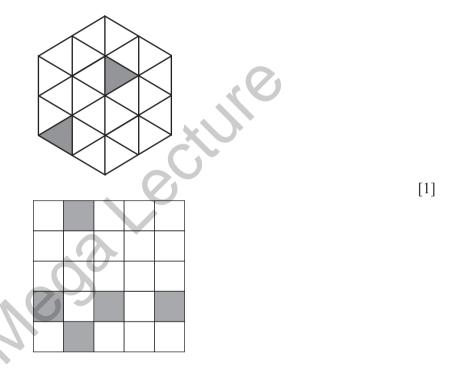
[1]

9 (a) Shade one more small triangle in the shape below to make a pattern with one line of symmetry.



[1]

(b) Shade **two** more small triangles in the shape below to make a pattern with rotational symmetry of order 2.



10 (a)

In the diagram, five small squares are shaded.

Shade **one more** small square, so that the diagram has exactly one line of symmetry. [1]

(b)

In the diagram, three small squares are shaded.

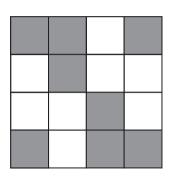
Shade **one more** small square, so that the diagram has rotational symmetry of order 4. [1]

11 (a) Complete this description.

A rectangle has rotational symmetry of order

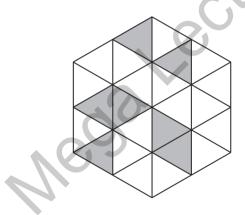
and lines of symmetry.

(b) Shade 4 more small squares in the shape below to make a pattern with rotational symmetry of order 4.



12 (a) In the diagram, seven small triangles are shaded.

Shade two more small triangles, so that the diagram will then have rotational symmetry of order 3.



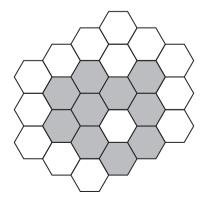
[1]

[1]

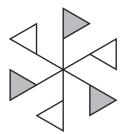
[1]

(b) In the diagram, ten small hexagons are shaded.

Shade one more small hexagon, so that the diagram will then have exactly one line of symmetry.



13 (a) Complete the description of the pattern below.



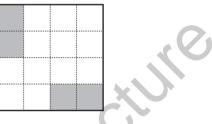
The pattern has rotational symmetry of order

and lines of symmetry.

[1]

[1]

(b) Shade in **two** more small squares in this shape to make a pattern with exactly 2 lines of symmetry.



14 (a) In the diagram, two small triangles are shaded.

Shade one more small triangle, so that the diagram will then have one line of symmetry.

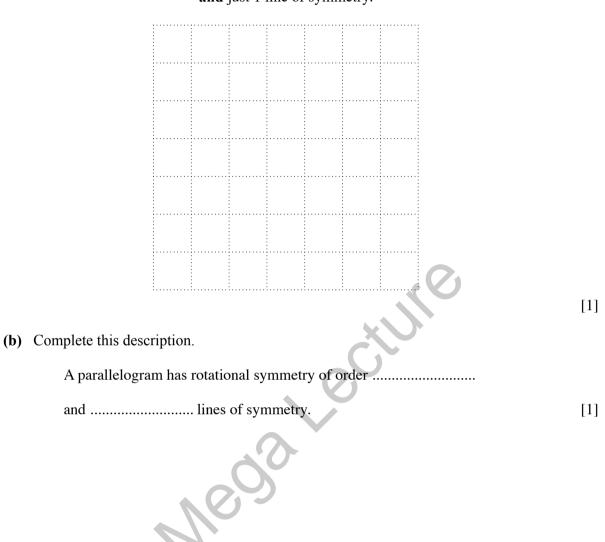


[1]

(b) In the diagram, two small squares are shaded.

Shade two more small squares, so that the diagram will then have rotational symmetry of order 2.

15 (a) On the grid below, draw a quadrilateral with



no rotational symmetry and just 1 line of symmetry.