

Step-by-Step 1**Lesson 1, Question 5**

You need pipe cleaners and drinking straws cut to these lengths:

- 1 piece 3 cm long
- 2 pieces 4 cm long
- 3 pieces 5 cm long
- 1 piece 8 cm long
- 1 piece 9 cm long

Step 1 Choose 3 straws with the same length. Arrange the straws to make an equilateral triangle. Trace the triangle. Label it “equilateral.”

Step 2 Choose the 2 shortest straws with equal length. Choose the shortest straw with a different length. Arrange the straws to make an isosceles triangle. Trace and label your triangle.

Step 3 Choose 3 straws with different lengths. Choose the longest straws possible. Arrange the straws to make a scalene triangle. Trace and label your triangle.

Step 4 Which straws could not be used together to make a triangle? Why not?

Step-by-Step 2

Lesson 2, Question 4

- Step 1** To construct a 80° angle:
Use a ruler.
Draw a horizontal line. This is one arm of the angle.
- Step 2** Use a protractor.
Place the middle of the protractor at the left end of the arm you drew in *Step 1*.
Start at the 0° on the arm.
Count around the protractor until you reach the angle you are looking for.
Make a mark at the angle.
- Step 3** Draw a line joining the left end of the arm with the mark.
Label the angle with its measure.
- Step 4** Repeat *Steps 1* to *3* to make a 30° angle.
- Step 5** Repeat *Steps 1* to *3* to make a 100° angle.
- Step 6** Repeat *Steps 1* to *3* to make a 10° angle.
- Step 7** Repeat *Steps 1* to *3* to make a 180° angle.
- Step 8** Look at the angle that measures 180° .
What does this angle look like? _____
How might you name an angle that measures 180° ?

Step-by-Step 4**Lesson 4, Question 5**

Use square dot paper, or a geoboard and geobands.

- Step 1** Draw an obtuse angle.
At the end of one arm, draw another obtuse angle.
Join the ends of the arms to make a polygon.
Write the name of the polygon inside it.
- Step 2** Draw an acute angle.
At the end of one arm, draw another acute angle.
Join the ends of the arms to make a polygon.
Write the name of the polygon inside it.
- Step 3** Draw a right angle.
At one end of the arm, draw another right angle.
Join the ends of the arms to make a polygon.
Write the name of the polygon inside it.
- Step 4** Draw an acute angle.
At the end of one arm draw an obtuse angle.
At the end of one arm, draw a right angle.
Join the ends of the arms to make a polygon.
Write the name of the polygon inside it.
- Step 5** Look at the instructions for each polygon in the Student Book.
Draw different polygons that match these instructions.

Master 3.17

Step-by-Step 5

Lesson 5, Question 4

Step 1 Construct triangle GHK.
 Use the line segment HK, below left.
 Use a protractor. Construct a 45° angle at H.
 Use a ruler to mark 46 mm along the arm you drew.
 Label the end of this segment G.
 Use a ruler to join G to K.



Step 2 For the triangle in *Step 1*:
 What is the length of side GK? _____
 What is the measure of $\angle K$? _____
 Record the measures on the triangle in *Step 1*.

Step 3 Repeat *Step 1* for line segment HK, above right.
 This time, make HG 7 cm long.
 Draw a new line segment to connect G to K to complete the triangle.

Step 4 For the triangle in *Step 3*:
 What is the new side length of GK? _____
 Is it greater than or less than the
 length of GK in the triangle in *Step 1*? _____
 What is the new measure of $\angle K$? _____
 Is it greater than or less than $\angle K$ for *Step 2*? _____
 Record these measures on the triangle.

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Step-by-Step 6

Lesson 6, Question 5

You will need 2-cm grid paper.
Look at the net for a cube on page 99.

Step 1 Draw the squares again on grid paper, with one square in a different position.
Is this new picture a net? _____
Cut out and fold to check.

Step 2 If it is a net, record the net on another piece of grid paper.

Step 3 Repeat *Steps 1* and *2* for a different square.

Step 4 Repeat *Steps 1* and *2* for the same square but moved to a different position.

Step 5 Use *Steps 1* to *4* to find as many nets as you can.
How do you know the nets are different?
