GRADE: 10
MATHEMATICS
TERM 1 INVESTIGATION 2021

MARKS:
DUE DATE:
50
6 APRIL 2021
EXAMINER :
Ms. L. Liebenberg
MODERATOR:
Mrs. N. Duvenhage

Name:


## INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This question paper consists of 7 questions. Answer ALL the questions on this question paper.

Do any DRAWINGS on the ADDENDUM.
2. A ruler and protraoforare the mathematical tools that you may use for this investigation.
3. Make use of the colours green, blue, orange and pink when asked to draw.
4. Round ALL measurements off to the nearest $1 / 2 \mathrm{~cm}$ (see example).

Eg: 0,$1 ; 0,2 ; 0,3 \approx 0,0 ; \quad 0,4 ; 0,5 ; 0,6 ; 0,7 \approx 0,5 ; 0,8 ; 0,9 \approx 1,0$
5. Make sure to adhere to the instructions at each question.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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## VOCABULARY

| OUADRILATERAL: | A shape with four sides and four angles (vertices). |
| :--- | :--- |
| DIAGONAL: | A line that joins one vertex of a quadrilateral with the opposite <br> vertex. |
| BISECT: | To divide in half (two equal parts). |
| PERPENDICULAR: | Forming a $\mathbf{9 0}^{\circ}$ angle. |
| PARALLEL: | Lines are equidistant (equal perpendicular distance between the <br> $\mathbf{2}$ lines at any point) |
| MIDPOINT: | The exact middle point of a straight line (the point that bisects <br> the line). |

## QUESTION 1

For QUESTION 1, work with Shapes (1) and (2) on the ADDENDUM.

| 1.1 | At shape (1) and (2) measure the following sides using your ruler: | (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.2 | Underline the odrect answers of the following statements: <br> The shape $A B C D$ is a square / rectangle because opposite / all sides are equal. <br> The shape EFGH is a square / rectangle because opposite / all sides are equal. | (2) |
| 1.3 | In shape $A B C D$, draw diagonal $A C$ with green. Measure the length of $A C$. $\mathrm{AC}=$ $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 1.4 | In shape ABCD, draw diagonal BD with blue. Measure the length of BD. | (1) |

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## QUESTION 2

For QUESTION 2, work with Shapes (3) and (4) on the ADDENDUM.

| 2.1 | In shape (3) and (4) measure the following sides using your ruler: <br> $\mathrm{MN}=$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{NO}=$ $\qquad$ <br> $\mathrm{OP}=$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{MP}=$ $\qquad$ <br> $Q R=$ $\qquad$ $\text { RS }=$ $\qquad$ <br> ST = $\qquad$ QT = $\qquad$ | (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.2 | Underline the correct answers: <br> The shape MNOP is a parallelogram / rhombus because opposite / all sides are equal. <br> The shape QRST is a parallelogram / rhombus because opposite / all sides are equal. | (2) |
| 2.3 | In shape MNOP, draw diagonal MO with orange. Measure the length of MO. $\mathrm{MO}=$ | (1) |
| 2.4 | In shape MNOP, draw diagonal NP with pink. Measure the length of NP. $N P=$ $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 2.5 | In shape QRST, draw diagonal QS with orange. Measure the length of QS. QS = $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 2.6 | In shape QRST, draw diagonal RT with pink. Measure the length of RT. <br> $\mathrm{RT}=$ $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 2.7 | In shape MNOP, indicate where the 2 diagonals cut (cross) with the letter X . <br> Now measure: <br> $M X=$ $\qquad$ $N X=$ $\qquad$ <br> OX = $\qquad$ $\mathrm{PX}=$ $\qquad$ | (2) |

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| 2.8 | In the shape QRST, indicate where the 2 diagonals cut (cross) with the letter Y. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Now measure: | $\mathrm{RY}=\ldots$ | $\mathrm{TY}=$ |
| $\mathrm{SY}=\ldots$ | (2) |  |  |
| 2.9 | What do shapes (1), (2), (3) and (4) have in common? | (1) |  |

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## QUESTION 3

For QUESTION 3, work with Shapes (5), (6), (7) and (8) on the ADDENDUM.

| 3.1 | In shapes (5) to (8), measure the following angles using a protractor: $A \widehat{X} B=$ $\qquad$ $\boldsymbol{C} \widehat{X} B=$ $\qquad$ $\boldsymbol{E} \widehat{Y} F=$ $\qquad$ $G \widehat{Y} F=$ $\qquad$ $\boldsymbol{M} \widehat{X} N=$ $\qquad$ <br> $\boldsymbol{O} \widehat{X} N=$ $\qquad$ <br> $\boldsymbol{R} \widehat{\boldsymbol{Y}} \boldsymbol{Q}=$ $\qquad$ <br> $\boldsymbol{T} \widehat{\mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{Q}=$ $\qquad$ | (8) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.2 | Write down a conclusion about the diagonals of the 4 shapes. | (2) |
| 3.3 | Can you provide a reason for your conclusion in 3.2? | (2) |

## Downloaded from St anmorephysics. com <br> QUESTION 4

For QUESTION 4, work with Shape (9) on the ADDENDUM.

| 4.1 | Measure $A B$ and $B D$. $A B=$ $\qquad$ $B D=$ | (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.2 | Measure AC and CE. $A C=$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{CE}=$ $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 4.3 | Complete the following sentence: <br> $B$ is the $\qquad$ of line $A D$ and $C$ is the $\qquad$ of line $A E$. | (1) |
| 4.4 | Measure BC and DE. $B C=$ $\qquad$ DE = $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 4.5 | Write down the relationship between BC and DE . | (1) |
| 4.5 | Measure FG and CH. $\mathrm{FG}=.$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{CH}=$ $\qquad$ | (1) |
| 4.6 | Write down the relationship between FG, CH and BD. | (1) |
| 4.7 | Complete: <br> The line that joins the midpoints of 2 sides of a triangle, is $\qquad$ to the $3^{\text {rd }}$ side and half the length of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ side. | (1) |

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Subject : Mathematics
INVESTIGATION: ADDENDUM
Grade : 10
Date : :
``` \(\qquad\)
``` March 2021
Time: 1 hour
```

This ADDENDUM consists of 4 pages.

Name: $\qquad$ Gr. 10 $\qquad$

QUESTION 1 [15]
Shape (1)


Shape (2)


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## QUESTION 2 [15]

Shape (3)


Shape (4)


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## QUESTION 3 [12]

Shape (5)


Shape (6)


Shape (7)


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QUESTION 4 [8]
Shape (9)


Triangle ADE is drawn. Point $B$ is on side $A D$, point $C$ is on side $A E$. Dotted lines $F G$ and $C H$ are drawn between lines $B C$ and $D E$.

