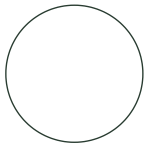
Recognising reflection symmetry and counting axes — Further practice

Year 8, upper volume • text pp. 29–30 • foundation lesson 15

Further practice 11

Which description gives all symmetry axes of a circle?

A. Only one chosen diameter.
B. Every tangent line.
C. Every line through its centre; there are infinitely many.
D. Only the horizontal and vertical diameters.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

Further practice 12

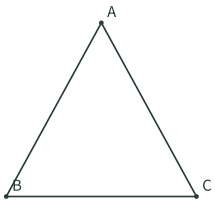
Draw the complete symmetry axes of a non-square rectangle, using a dashed line for each.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

Further practice 13

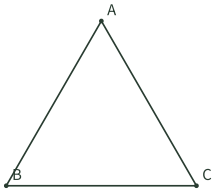
AB=AC and the triangle is not equilateral. Draw its symmetry axis as a full line and mark the base midpoint.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

Further practice 14

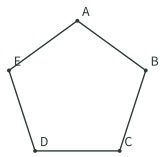
Draw every symmetry axis of an equilateral triangle. Mark each opposite-side midpoint to organise your work.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

Extension 15

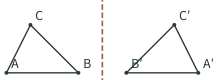
A regular pentagon has five equal sides and five equal angles. Find all its symmetry axes.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

Extension 16

The shown scalene triangle and its mirror image are exchanged by the given vertical line. Does either triangle alone need its own symmetry axis? Explain the distinction.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.