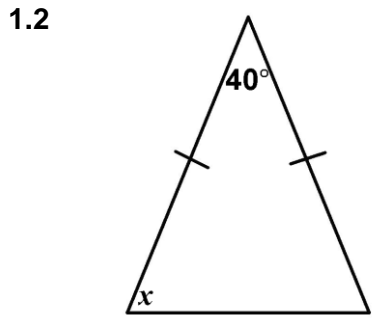
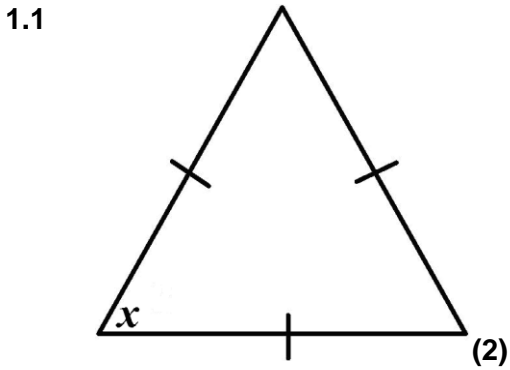
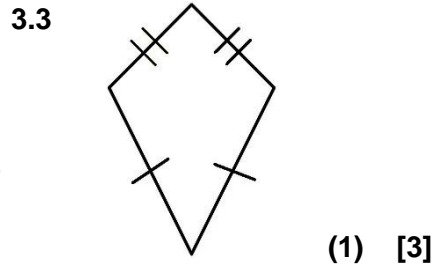
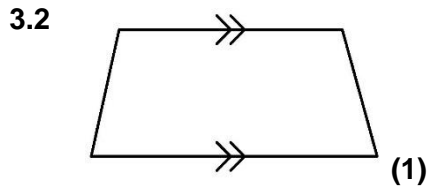
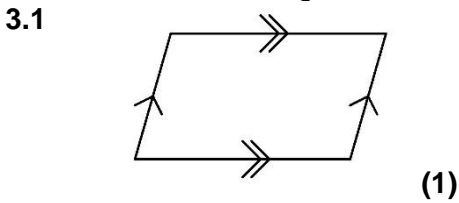


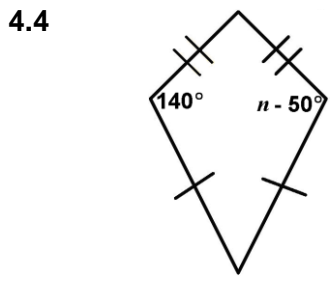
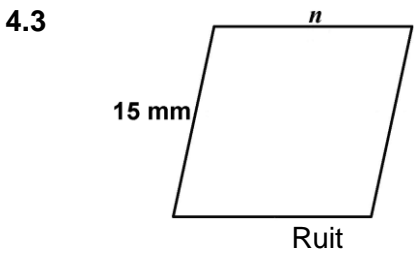
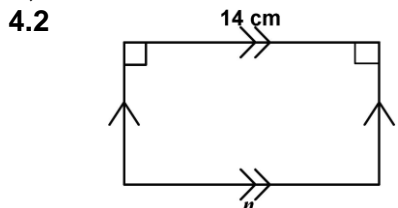
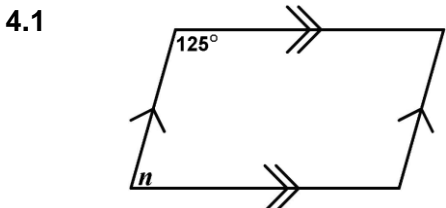
1. Bereken hoek  $x$ , met redes, in elk van die volgende driehoeke:



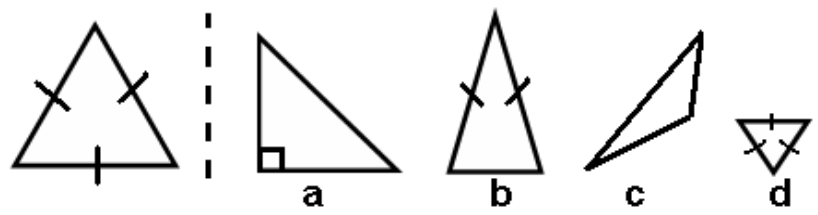
2. Water soort driehoeke is geteken in 1.1 en 1.2?  
3. Benoem die volgende vierhoeke:



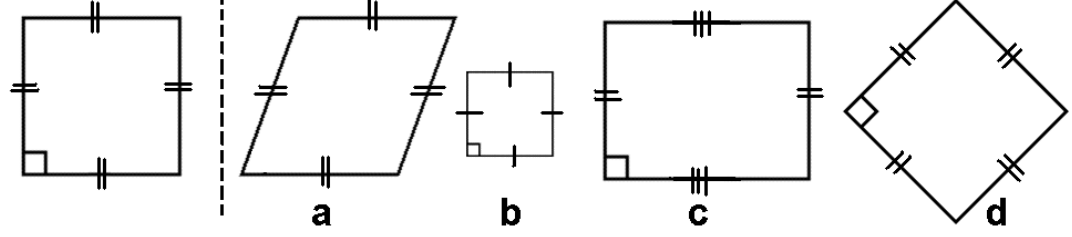
4. Bereken  $n$  in elk van die volgende vierhoeke, verskaf asseblief redes.



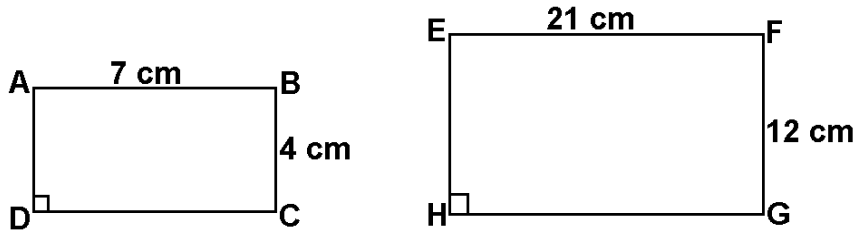
5.1 Pas die figuur in die eerste kolom met 'n gelykvormige figuur van die tweede kolom.



5.2 Pas die figuur in die eerste kolom met 'n kongruente figuur in die tweede kolom.



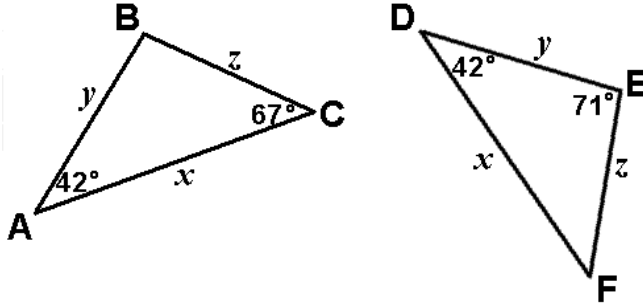
6. Die volgende reghoeke is gelykvormig, bereken die skaalfaktor.



[3]

7. Sê, met redes, of die volgende twee driehoeke kongruent is of nie.

7.1

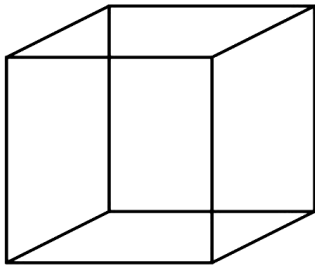


[5]

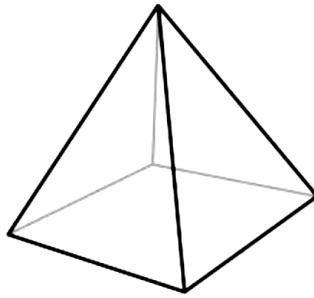
TOTAAL: [33]

1. Benoem elk van die volgende figure:

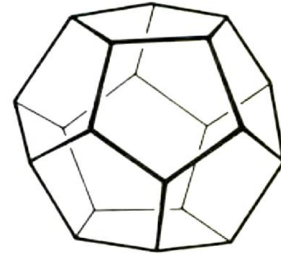
1.1



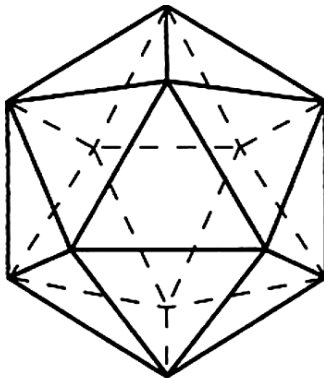
1.2



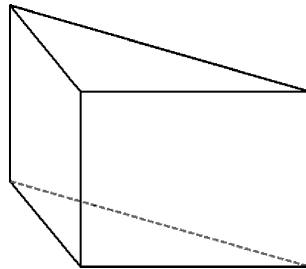
1.3



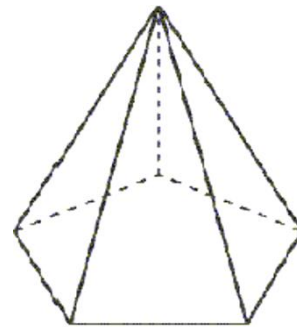
1.4



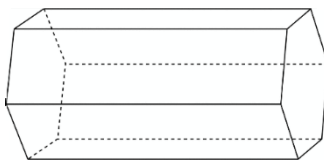
1.5



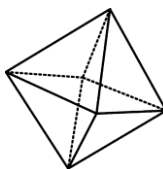
1.6



1.7



1.8



[8]

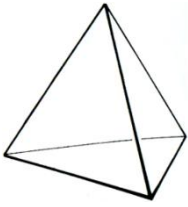
2. Pas elk van die figure in die linkerkante kolom met 'n eienskap in die regter kolom. Skryf slegs die regte nommer en letter. (Byvoorbeeld 2.1 C – Elke nommer kan meer as een regte letter hê wat by die hoort.

- |      |                      |   |   |
|------|----------------------|---|---|
| 2.1  | Driehoekige prisma   | A | Het 30 rande.   |
| 2.2  | Reghoekige prisma    | B | Tetraëder   |
| 2.3  | Kubus                | C | Agtvlak   |
| 2.4  | Pentagonale prisma   | D | Het 6 hoekpunte.  |
| 2.5  | Driehoekige Piramide | E | Die net bestaan uit 3 reghoeke en 2 driehoeke.          |
| 2.6  | Vierkantige Piramide | F | Het 12 rande.   |
| 2.7  | Pentagonale Piramide | G | Bestaan uit 'n pentagoon en vyf driehoeke.              |
| 2.8  | Tetraëder            | H | Antieke monumente in Egipte.                            |
| 2.9  | Heksaëder            | I | Die net bestaan uit 12 pentagone.                       |
| 2.10 | Dodekaëder           | J | Die net bestaan uit 5 rehoeke en 2 veelhoeke met 5 sye. |
| 2.11 | Ikosaëder            | K | Die net bestaan uit 6 reghoeke.                         |
| 2.12 | Oktaëder             | L | Het 4 vlakke.   |
|      |                      | M | Die net bestaan uit 20 kongruente driehoeke.            |
|      |                      | N | Heksaëder   |
|      |                      | O | Het 20 hoekpunte.                                       |
|      |                      | P | Die net bestaan uit 6 kongruente vierkante.             |

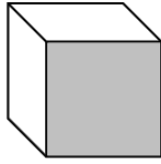
[19]

3. Pas die volgende figure (genommer 3.1 – 3.8) met die korrekte net (genommer A – H):  
Sommige van die figure het meer as een korrekte net.

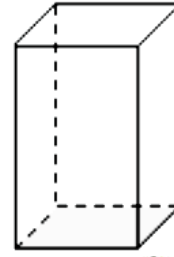
3.1



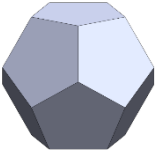
3.2



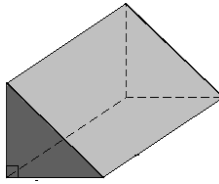
3.3



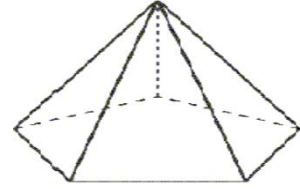
3.4



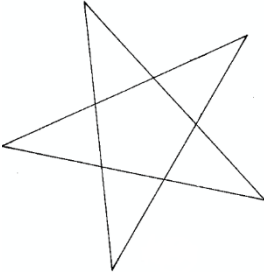
3.5



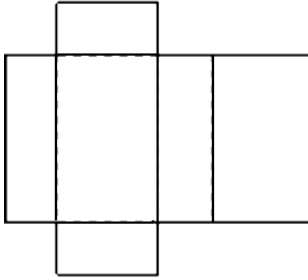
3.6



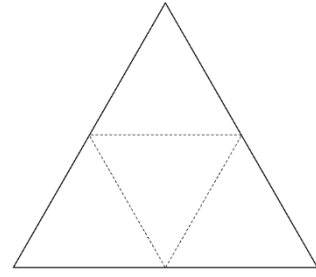
A



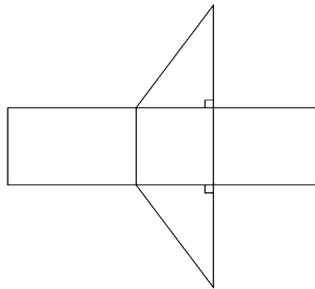
B



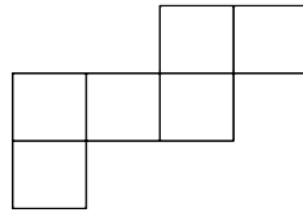
C



D



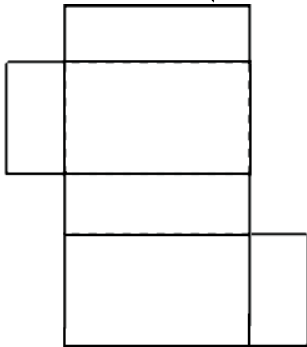
E



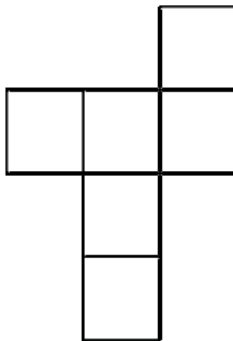
F



G

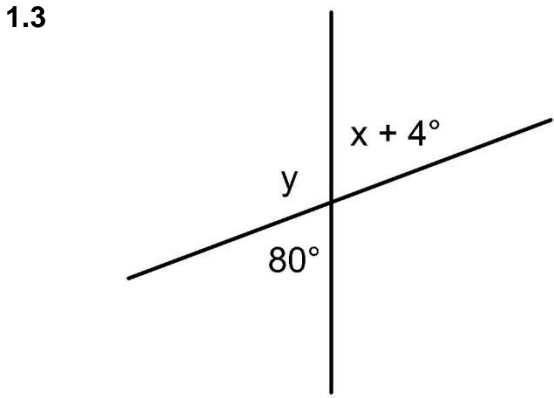
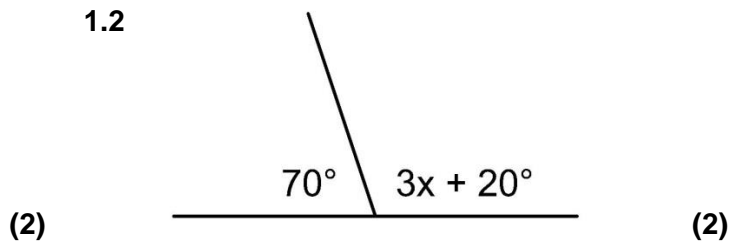
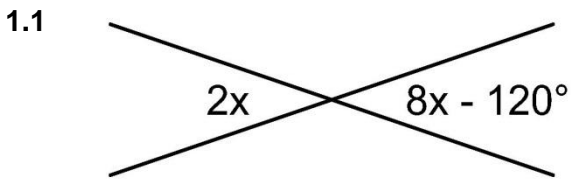


H

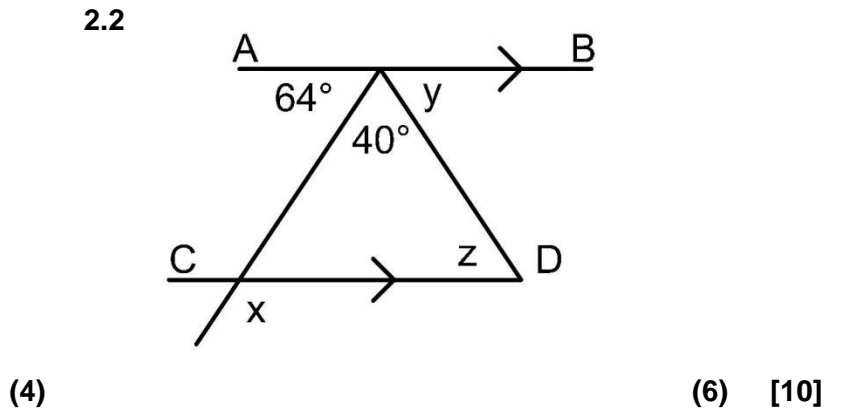
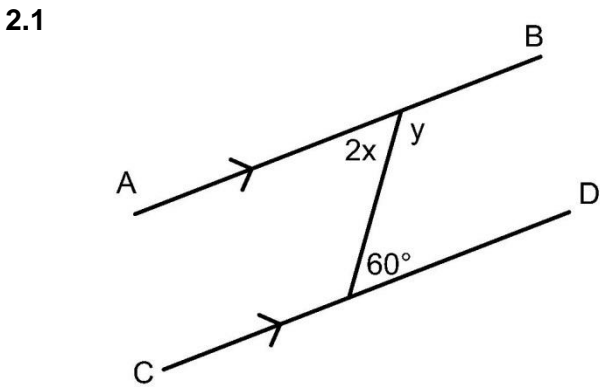


TOTAAL: [8]  
[35]

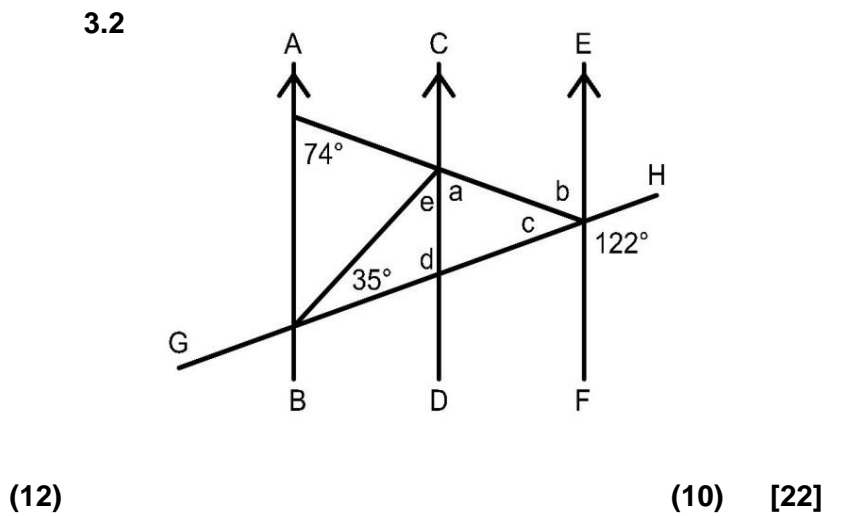
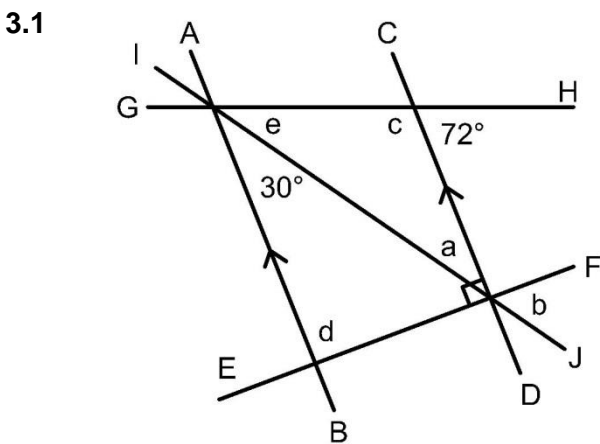
1. Bereken die onbekendes in elk van die volgende (met redes).



(2) (2) (4) [8]

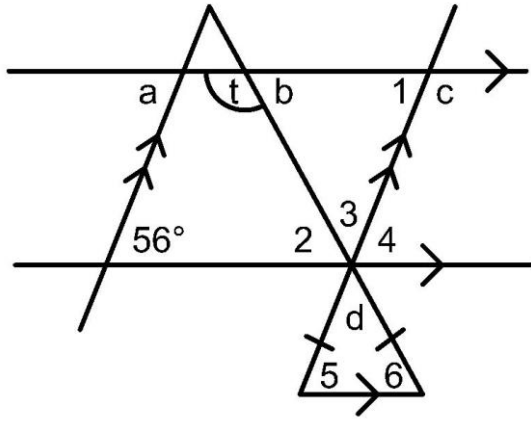


(4) (6) [10]



(12) (10) [22]

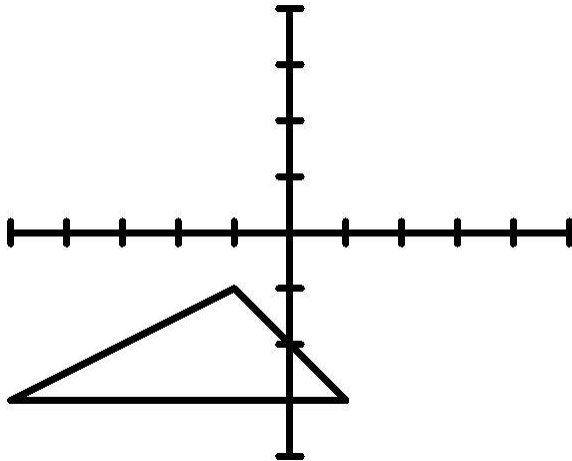
4.



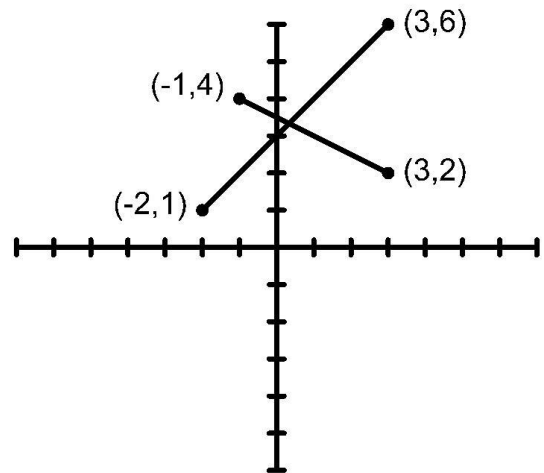
TOTAAL: [10]  
[50]

1. Reflekteer die volgende figure om die  $x$ -as. Skryf die nuwe koördinate neer.

1.1



1.2



2. Reflekteer die volgende punte om die  $x$ -as. (3) (4) [7]

2.1  $(-3; 4)$  (2) 2.2  $(2; b)$  (2) [4]

3. Reflekteer die volgende punte om die  $y$ -as.

3.1  $(-2; -4)$  (2) 3.2  $(x; y)$  (2) [4]

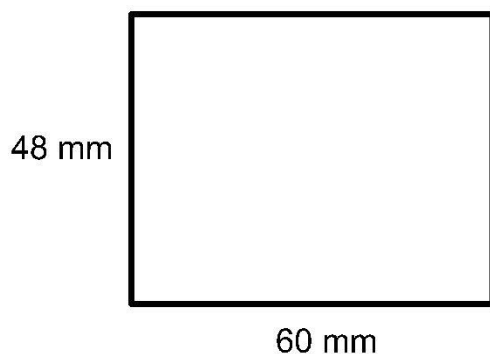
4. Transleer die volgende punte 2 eenhede af en 3 eenhede na regs.

4.1  $(-1; 4)$  (2) 4.2  $(3; -8)$  (2) [4]

5. Transleer die volgende punte volgens die reël  $(x; y) \rightarrow (x - 2; y + 1)$ .

5.1  $(4; 1)$  (2) 5.2  $(2; -1)$  (2) [4]

6. Beskou die volgende reghoek.

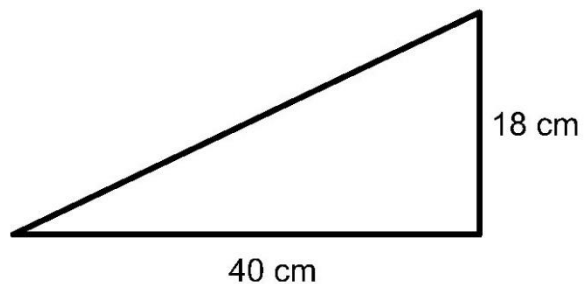


6.1 Bereken die oppervlakte van die reghoek. (3)

6.2 Vergroot die lengtes van die reghoek volgens die skaal 1:3 en bereken die oppervlakte van die vergroting. (2)

6.3 Wat is die verhouding van die oorspronklike oppervlakte tot die vergroting se oppervlakte? (2) [7]

7. Beskou die volgende reghoekige driehoek.



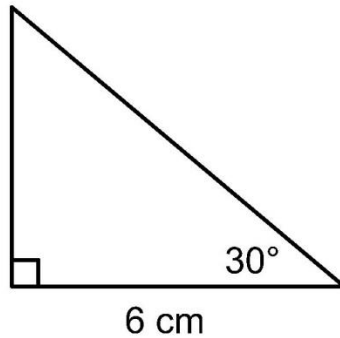
- 7.1 Bereken die oppervlakte van die driehoek. (3)
- 7.2 Verklein die lengtes van die driehoek volgens die skaal 2:1 en bereken die oppervlakte van die verkleining. (2)
- 7.3 Wat is die verhouding van die oorspronklike oppervlakte tot die verkleining se oppervlakte? (2) [7]
8. Gestel 'n reghoek se oppervlakte is  $250 \text{ cm}^2$ . As die sylengtes vergroot word volgens die skaal 1:4, wat sal die oppervlakte van die vergrootte reghoek wees? [3]

**TOTAAL:** [40]

---



1. 1.1 Konstrueer lynsegment  $AB = 7 \text{ cm}$ . (2)  
 1.2 Konstrueer die middelloodlyn  $XC$  op  $AB$ . (3) [5]
2. 2.1 Konstrueer lynstuk  $XY = 55 \text{ mm}$ . (2)  
 2.2 Konstrueer  $\angle XYZ = 110^\circ$ . (2)  
 2.3 Halveer  $\angle XYZ$ . (3) [7]
3. Konstrueer die volgende figuur op skaal sonder die gebruik van 'n gradeboog.



4. 4.1 Konstrueer  $\triangle ABC$  met  $AB = 8 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 7 \text{ cm}$  en  $AC = 8 \text{ cm}$ . (4)  
 4.2 Konstrueer die middelloodlyn van  $BC$  met die middelpunt  $M$  op  $BC$ . (3)  
 4.3 Verleng die middelloodlyn. Dit behoort deur  $A$  te gaan. (1)  
 4.4 Meet die lengte van  $AM$ . (1)  
 4.5 Watter soort driehoek is  $\triangle ABC$ ? (1) [10]

**TOTAAL:** [27]