

Answers – Developing Four Quadrants

Varied Fluency

- 1a. A (-2, 2), B (1, 3), C (3, 1)
2a. A (1, 3), B (3, 3), C (3, 1), D (1, 1)
3a. Rectangle

Reasoning and Problem Solving

- 1a. Eliza is not correct because (3, 4) should be (3, 3) to make a square.
2a. Various answers, for example:
(1, 2); (1, 4); (4, 2); (4, 4) or
(1, 2); (4, 2); (1, 0); (4, 0) or
(1, 2); (1, 3); (4, 3); (4, 2) or
(1, 2); (1, 1); (4, 1); (4, 2)
3a. Use the coordinates that are given to deduce that A = (-1, 2).

Answers – Developing Four Quadrants

Varied Fluency

- 1b. A (-4, 2), B (-1, 3), C (3, 4)
2b. A (-3, 3), B (-2, 3), C (-2, 1), D (-3, 1)
3b. Square

Reasoning and Problem Solving

- 1b. Jacob is not correct because (-1, 2) should be (-1, 1) to make a rectangle.
2b. Various answers, for example:
(-2, 3); (-3, 1); (-2, 1) or
(-2, 3); (-3, 1); (-1, 1) or
(-2, 3); (-2, 1); (-1, 1) or
(-2, 3); (-4, 3); (-3, 1)
3b. Use the coordinates that are given to deduce that A = (3, 2).

Answers – Expected Four Quadrants

Varied Fluency

- 1a. A (-4, -1), B (-1, 3), C (2, 3), D (2, -2)
2a. A (-3, 3), B (-1, 3), C (-1, 2), D (-3, 2),
E (3, -1), F (3, -3), G (1, -3), H (1, -1)
3a. Trapezium and parallelogram

Reasoning and Problem Solving

- 1a. Holly is not correct because (-2, -4) should be (-2, -3) to make a parallelogram.
2a. Various answers, for example:
(2, -1); (4, -1); (1, -3); (3, -3) or
(2, -1); (5, -1); (1, -4); (4, -4) or
(2, -1); (4, -2); (2, -3); (4, -4) or
(2, -1); (5, -2); (2, -4); (5, -5)
3a. Use the coordinates that are given to deduce that A = (1, -2); B = (4, -4).

Answers – Expected Four Quadrants

Varied Fluency

- 1b. A (-3, 2), B (-1, -2), C (3, -1), D (4, 1)
2b. A (1, 3), B (3, 3), C (3, 0), D (1, 0),
E (-3, -1), F (-2, -1), (-3, -4), H (-2, -4)
3b. Kite and arrowhead (irregular quadrilateral)

Reasoning and Problem Solving

- 1b. Max is not correct because (-2, 4) should be (-2, 5) or (3, 5) should be (3, 4) to make a trapezium.
2b. Various answers, for example:
(-3, -1); (-5, -4); (-1, -4); (-3, -5) or
(-3, -1); (-5, -3); (-2, -3); (-3, -4) or
(-3, -1); (-4, -3); (-2, -3); (-3, -4) or
(-3, -1); (-5, -2); (-1, -2); (-3, -5)
3b. Use the coordinates that are given to deduce that A = (-2, 4); B = (-1, 2).

Answers – Greater Depth Four Quadrants

Varied Fluency

1a. A (-4, 3), B (-4, -3), C (-3, -4), D (3, 4), E (4, -3)

2a. A (-3, 3), B (-2, 4), C (1, 4) D (1, 1), E (-3, 1), F (-1, -2), G (2, -2), H (3, -3), I (2, -4), J (-1, -4)

3a. Pentagon and irregular hexagon

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1a. Sam is not correct because (2, 3) should be (1, 3) to make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

2a. Various answers, for example:

A trapezium: (-3, -4); (-2, -2); (2, -2); (3, -4)

or (-3, -4); (-2, -2); (-2, 1); (-4, 3)

or (-3, -4); (-2, -2); (1, -2); (2, -4)

or (-3, -4); (-2, -2); (0, -2); (1, -4)

An irregular pentagon: (-3, -4); (-3, -3);

(-2, -1); (1, -1); (2, -4)

3a. Use the coordinates that are given to

deduce that A = (3, 0); B = (1, -2);

C = (-3, 2); D = (-1, 4).

Answers – Greater Depth Four Quadrants

Varied Fluency

1b. A (-5, 2), B (-2, -5), C (2, 5), D (2, -5), E (5, -2)

2b. A (-4, 2), B (-3, 1), C (-2, 2), D (-2, -1), E (-3, -2), F (-4, -1), G (-1, 1), H (2, -1), I (4, -4), J (1, -2)

3b. Octagon and scalene triangle

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1b. Daisy is not correct because (-1, -2) should be (-1, -1) to make a pentagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

2b. Various answers, for example:

hexagon: (2, 2); (0, 2); (-1, 0);

(0, -2); (2, -2); (3, 0)

octagon: (2, 2); (0, 2); (-1, 0);

(1, -2); (0, -4); (2, -4); (3, -2); (3, 0)

pentagon: (2, 2); (2, 0); (0, -1);

(-2, 1); (0, 3)

3b. Use the coordinates that are given to

deduce that A = (1, 1); B = (1, -2);

C = (-2, -2); D = (-2, 1).