Information gap activity

Instructions

In pairs, each student will be given a handout with four diagrams and four empty boxes. Students should not show their handout to their partner. They must take it in turns to describe their diagram to the partner to help them draw it exactly. In doing this, they must take into account the orientation of the triangle (For example, the right angle is at the top left corner) and guide their partners to label all the information in their handout.

Student 1

| This is a right-angled triangle where the right angle is located on the bottom left. The top corner is labelled J, and the bottom two corners from left to right are labelled K and L. |       | This is a rectangle with corners labelled E, F, G and H from left to right, top to bottom. A 6.25cm line joins corners E and H to create two right-angled triangles. The width of this rectangle is 2 and the square root of 3 centimetres long, and is longer than its height. |
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|       | This is a right-angled triangle where the right-angle is located in the top left corner. The width is the longer side, measuring 4.24cm, and the hypotenuse is 5cm. |       |
| This is a right-angled triangle where the right angle is located on the bottom left. The height is the square root of 7, the length is the square root of 10, and the hypotenuse is the square root of 17. |       | Decorative - image of a smiley face with the words "Congratulations! You did it!" |

Student 2

|       | This is a isosceles right-angled triangle labelled ABC where the right-angle is located in the top right corner. B is the corner where the right-angle sits, A is to the left of B, and C is below B. |       |
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| This is a isosceles right-angled triangle where the right-angle is located in the bottom left corner. The adjacent sides to the right-angle are each 3cm long. |       | This is a right-angled triangle where the right-angle is located in the bottom right corner. The height of the triangle is 2m, with a hypotenuse of the square root of 29 metres. |
|       | This is a square with corners labelled P, Q, R and S from left to right, top to bottom. Each side is the square root of 2 centimeters. A 4cm line joins corners Q and R to create two right-angled triangles. | Decorative - image of a smiley face with the words "Congratulations! You did it!" |

Solution

| This is a right-angled triangle where the right angle is located on the bottom left. The top corner is labelled J, and the bottom two corners from left to right are labelled K and L. | This is a isosceles right-angled triangle labelled ABC where the right-angle is located in the top right corner. B is the corner where the right-angle sits, A is to the left of B, and C is below B. | This is a rectangle with corners labelled E, F, G and H from left to right, top to bottom. A 6.25cm line joins corners E and H to create two right-angled triangles. The width of this rectangle is 2 and the square root of 3 centimetres long, and is longer than its height. |
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| This is a isosceles right-angled triangle where the right-angle is located in the bottom left corner. The adjacent sides to the right-angle are each 3cm long. | This is a right-angled triangle where the right-angle is located in the top left corner. The width is the longer side, measuring 4.24cm, and the hypotenuse is 5cm. | This is a right-angled triangle where the right-angle is located in the bottom right corner. The height of the triangle is 2m, with a hypotenuse of the square root of 29 metres. |
| This is a right-angled triangle where the right angle is located on the bottom left. The height is the square root of 7, the length is the square root of 10, and the hypotenuse is the square root of 17. | This is a square with corners labelled P, Q, R and S from left to right, top to bottom. Each side is the square root of 2 centimeters. A 4cm line joins corners Q and R to create two right-angled triangles. | Decorative - image of a smiley face with the words "Congratulations! You did it!" |