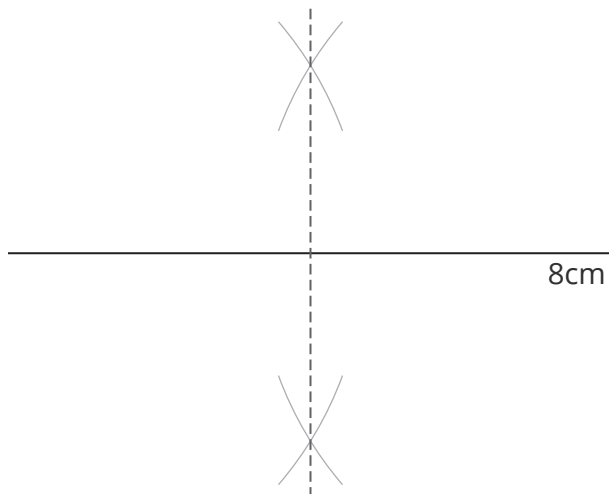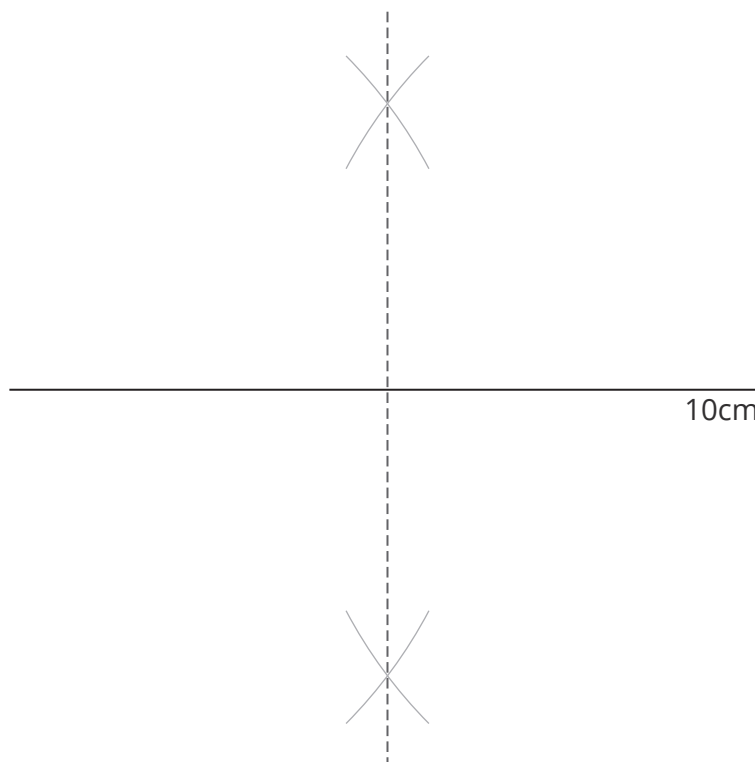# Perpendicular and Angle Bisectors – Worded Constructions
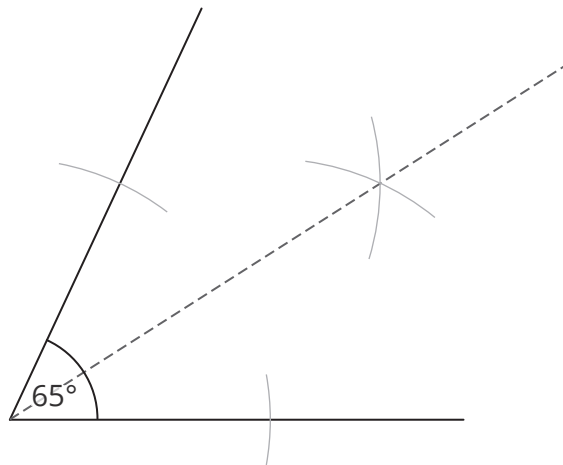## Answers

1. Draw a line of length 8cm. Using a pair of compasses and a ruler, construct its perpendicular bisector.
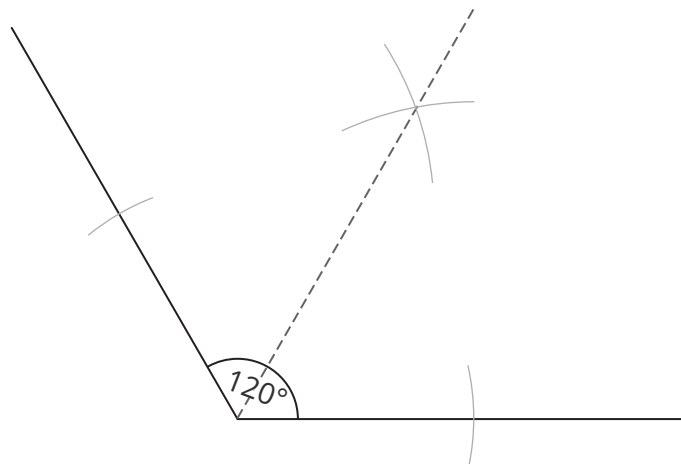
8cm

2. Draw a line of length 10cm. Using a pair of compasses and a ruler, construct its perpendicular bisector.
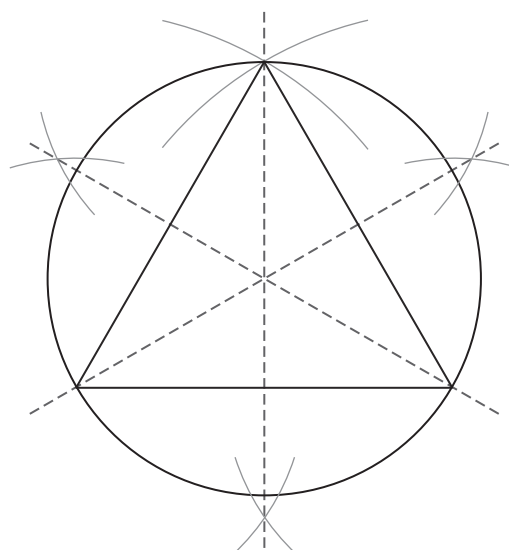
10cm

3. Using a protractor, draw an angle of 65°. Using a pair of compasses and ruler, construct its angle bisector.
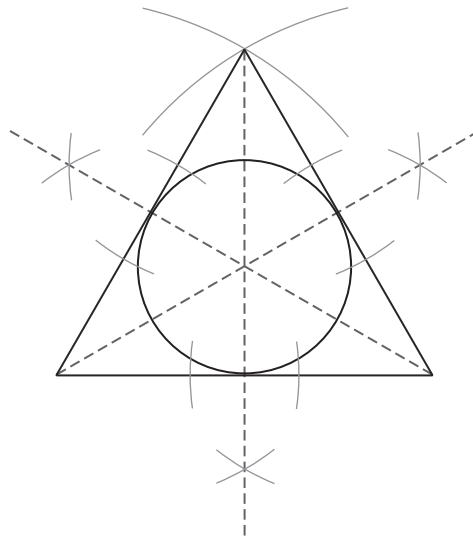
65°

4. Using a protractor, draw an angle of 120°. Using a pair of compasses and ruler, construct its angle bisector.
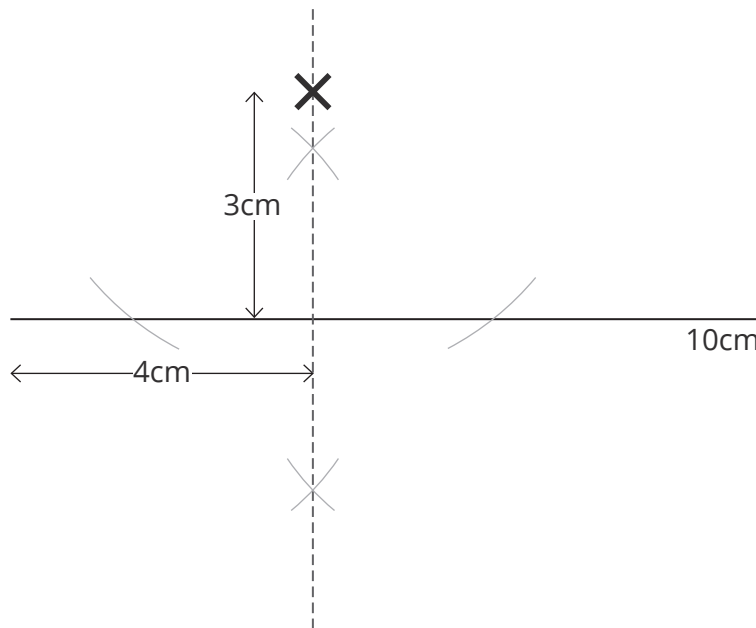
120°

5. Draw an equilateral triangle and construct the perpendicular bisector of each side. Draw the smallest possible circle that does not enter the triangle.

6. Draw another equilateral triangle and construct the angle bisector of each vertex. Draw the largest possible circle that does not exit the triangle.
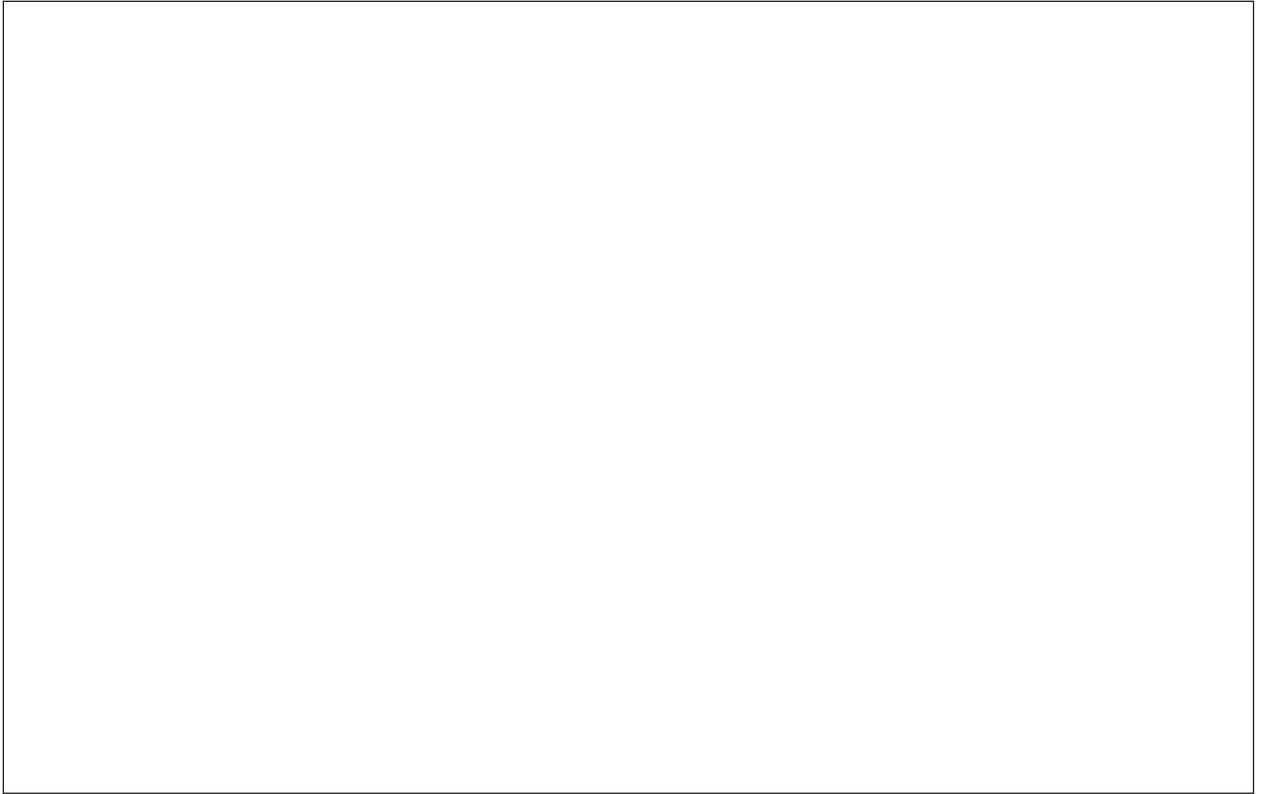
7. Draw a line of length 10cm. Mark a point 3cm from the line, 4cm from one end. Using a pair of compasses and a ruler, construct a second line, perpendicular from the first, which crosses the marked point.
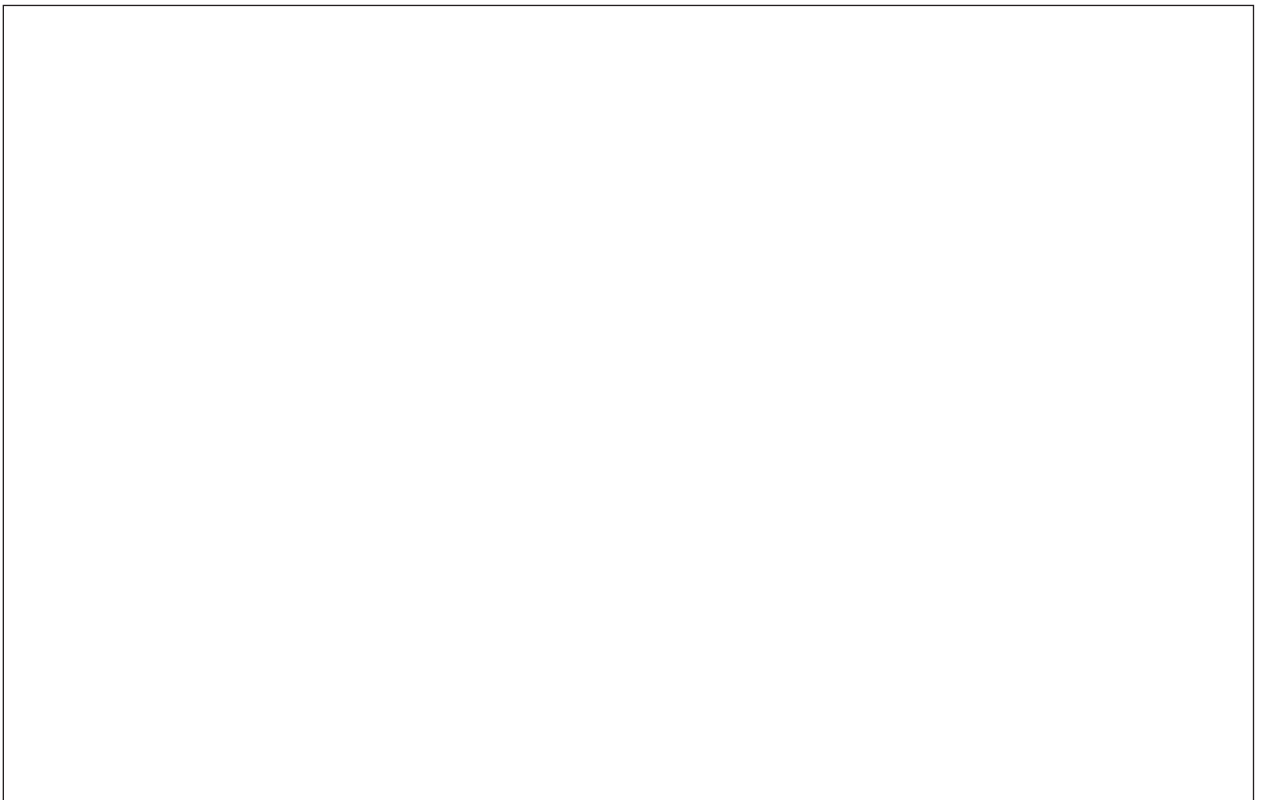
3cm

4cm

10cm

Perpendicular and Angle Bisectors – Worded Constructions

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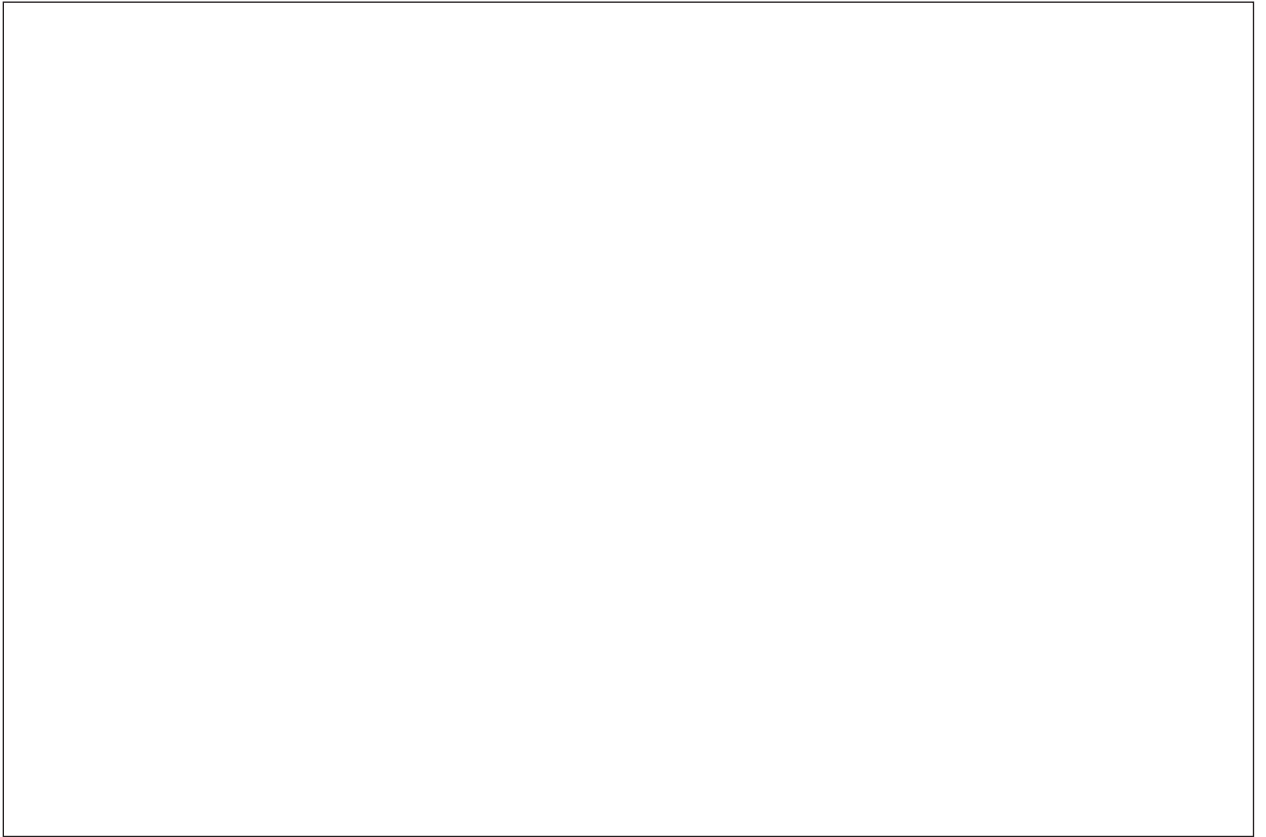
2. Draw a line of length 10cm. Using a pair of compasses and a ruler, construct its perpendicular bisector.
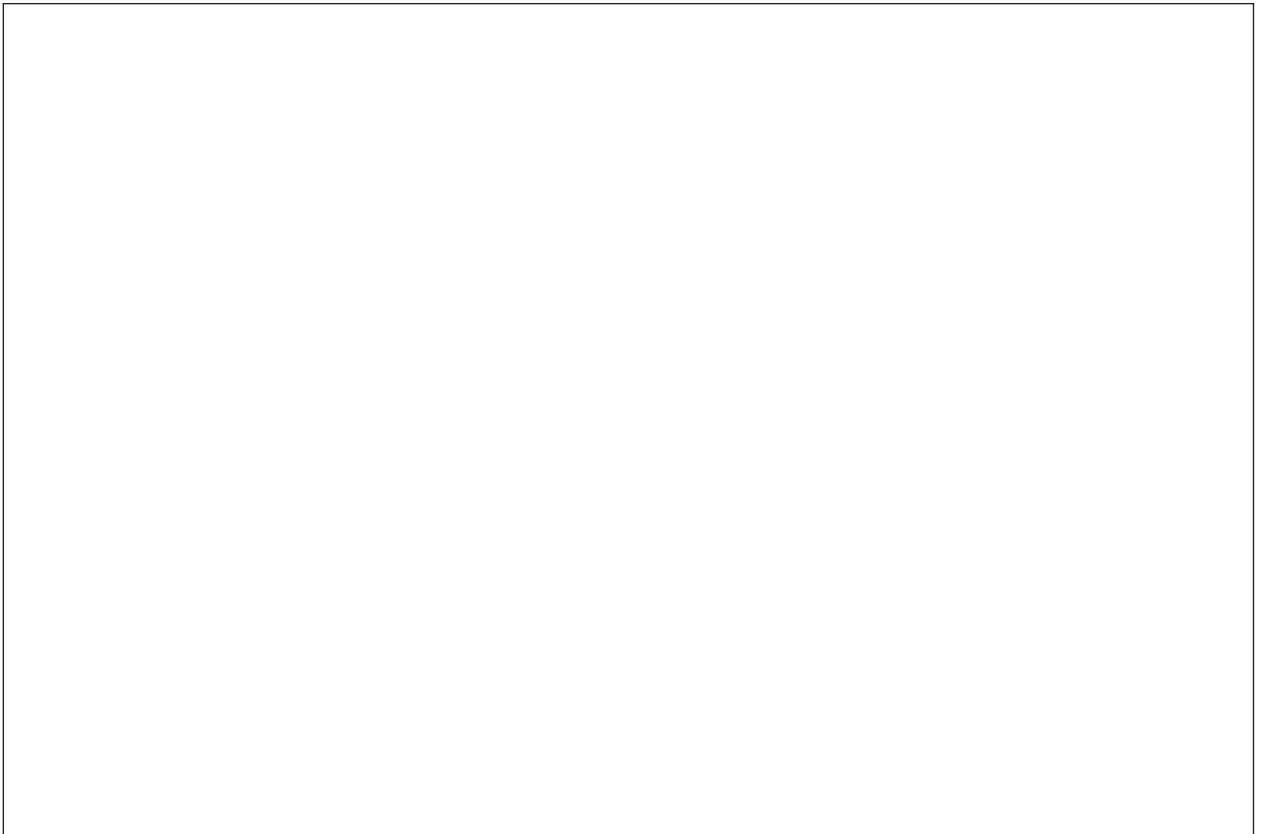
3. Using a protractor, draw an angle of 65°. Using a pair of compasses and ruler, construct its angle bisector.

4. Using a protractor, draw an angle of 120°. Using a pair of compasses and ruler, construct its angle bisector.
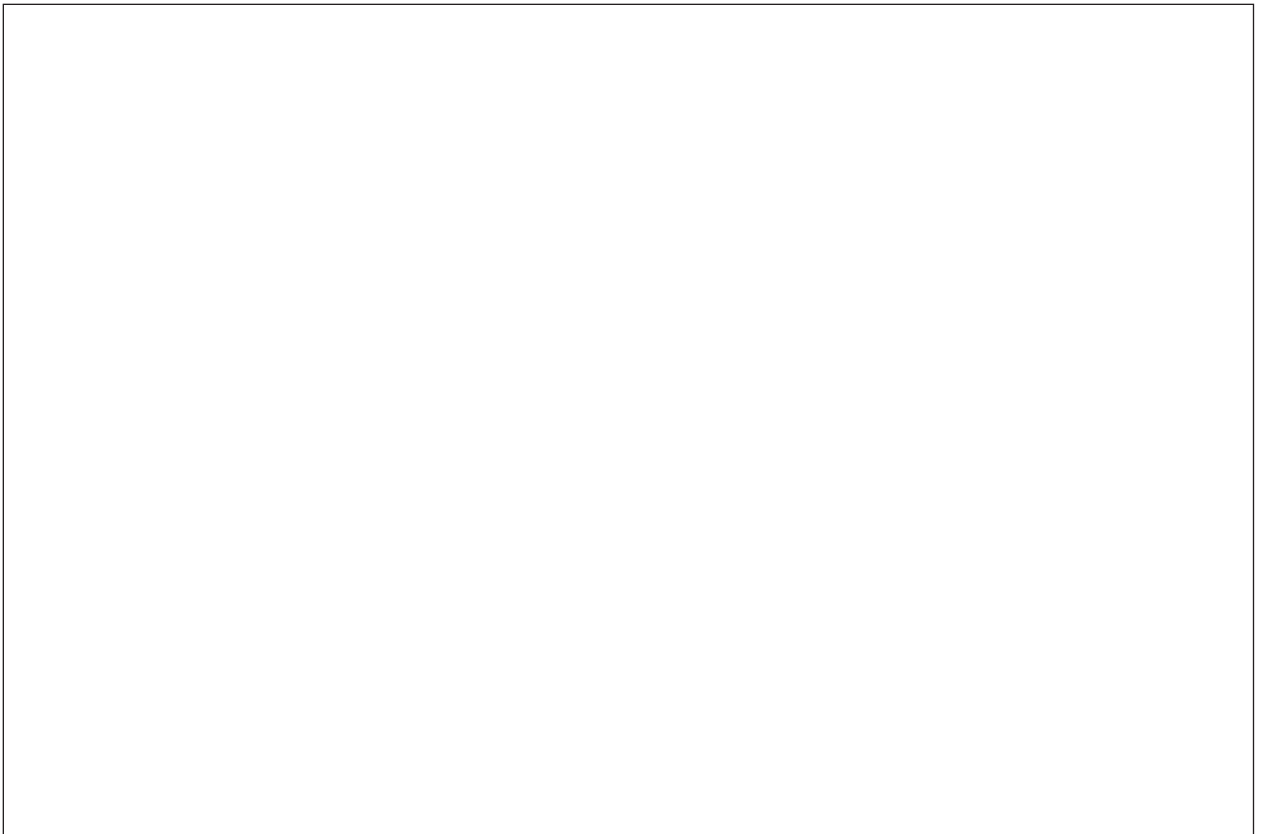
5. Draw an equilateral triangle and construct the perpendicular bisector of each side. Draw the smallest possible circle that does not enter the triangle.

6. Draw another equilateral triangle and construct the angle bisector of each vertex. Draw the largest possible circle that does not exit the triangle.

7. Draw a line of length 10cm. Mark a point 3cm from the line, 4cm from one end. Using a pair of compasses and a ruler, construct a second line, perpendicular from the first, which crosses the marked point.

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