## **Practice Assessment**

*Practice* provides practice and allows you to self-reflect on your conceptual understanding of the *Lesson* skills. Your will mark your work for *Practice* in each *Workbook* according to the following rubric.

Catagory	Strategy and Procedures	Response to Questions	
Category	I have	I have	
4	• used efficient and effective strategies to solve the problem(s)	• provided detailed explanations and followed directions appropriately to complete all questions	
3	• used effective strategies to solve the problem(s)	provided clear explanations and followed directions adequately to complete most questions	
2	• used effective strategies inconsistently to solve the problem(s)	• provided incomplete explanations and followed some directions to complete a few questions	
1	• used ineffective strategies to solve the problem(s)	provided incomplete explanations and have not followed directions to complete some questions	

Complete *Practice* exercises using your best work, showing all relevant steps needed to arrive at your solution. Refer to the *Module* to review lesson instructions. Contact your teacher for assistance or clarification as needed, or to investigate the topic further.

Check and correct your work using the solutions provided in *Appendix 2: Solutions* in the *Module*.

Practice is worth 8 marks; your mark can help you gauge your understanding of Lesson material.

After you have assessed your work, reflect on your understanding of the concepts addressed in the *Practice* exercises in the table provided.

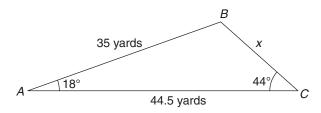
## **Lesson 4.3: Solving Non-Right Triangles**

Complete the *Practice* below. When you have completed all the questions for *Lesson 4.3 Practice – IV* with your best work, mark your work by first comparing your answers to the solutions provided in *Appendix 2: Solutions*. Then, apply the rubric found at the beginning of the *Workbook*.

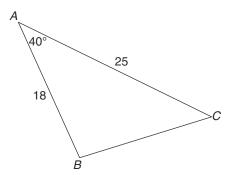


## **Practice - IV**

1. Solve for x, to the nearest tenth, by making two right triangles.



2. Determine the unknown side and the two unknown angles in the triangle below. Round the answers to the nearest tenth.



- 3. The triangle LMN has the following measurements:
  - $\circ$  LM = 15 mm
  - $\circ$  MN = 32 mm
  - $\circ$  NL = 20 mm

Draw a diagram of triangle LMN, and determine the angle measures, to the nearest tenth of a degree, for L, M, and N.

- 4. Having two eyes is important for depth perception. One reason is that your eyes need to look more inward when looking at an object nearby than they do for an object far away. One of the clues your brain uses to determine the distance to an object is the convergence angle between the line of sight from each eye.
  - a. Janet has a pupillary distance of 60 mm. This means the pupils of her eyes are 60 mm apart. Determine the convergence angles for objects that are 1 m, 2 m, 100 m, and 200 m from her eyes (assume each eye is the same distance from the objects).



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b.	Based on the information determined in part a, do you expect it to be easier to distinguish the distance between objects 1 m and 2 m away or between objects 100 m and 200 m away? Explain.				

**Question Number** 

Mark your work for *Lesson 4.3 Practice – IV* using the solutions provided in *Appendix 2: Solutions*.

Then, apply the rubric found at the beginning of the *Workbook*.

Transfer your self-assessed mark to the front cover of the *Workbook*.

My self-assessed mark on Lesson 4.3 Practice – IV is \_\_\_\_\_

Reflect on your understanding of the concepts addressed in the *Practice* exercises in the table provided.

ACIC Mathematics 20:1				
Got it!	Almost there	Need to retry or ask for help.	Similar questions from <i>Pre-Calculus 11</i>	
			p. 109 #13	
			p. 119 #1, 3	
			p. 119 #2, 4ace	
			p. 120 #7, 9, 10, 12,	

21

Please return to Lesson 4.3 to continue your work in Unit 4: Trigonometry.