

# Bearings



Understand and use bearings.

# Vocabulary

## **Angle**

A measure of turn. Usually measured in degrees.

## **Bearing**

An angle measured in degrees clockwise from North.

## **Clockwise**

Describes turning in the same direction as the hands on a clock.

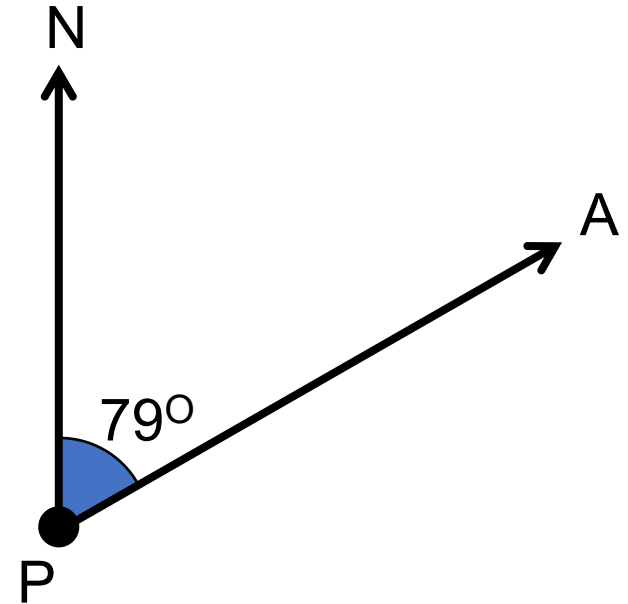
The opposite direction is called anti-clockwise.

# Key fact

**Bearings** are angles.

They are always measured starting from North in a clockwise direction.

They are given as 3 figures so  $79^\circ$  would be written as  $079^\circ$

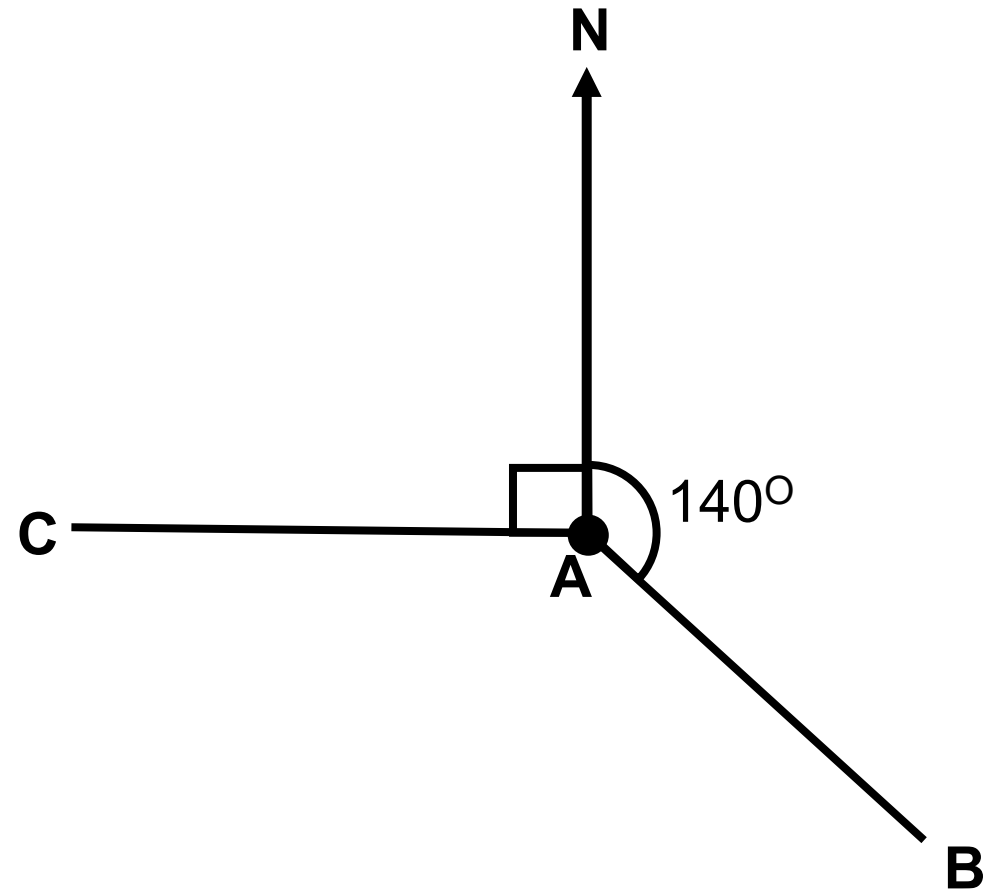


The bearing of A from P is  $079^\circ$

# Example

What is the bearing of B from A?

What is the bearing of C from A?



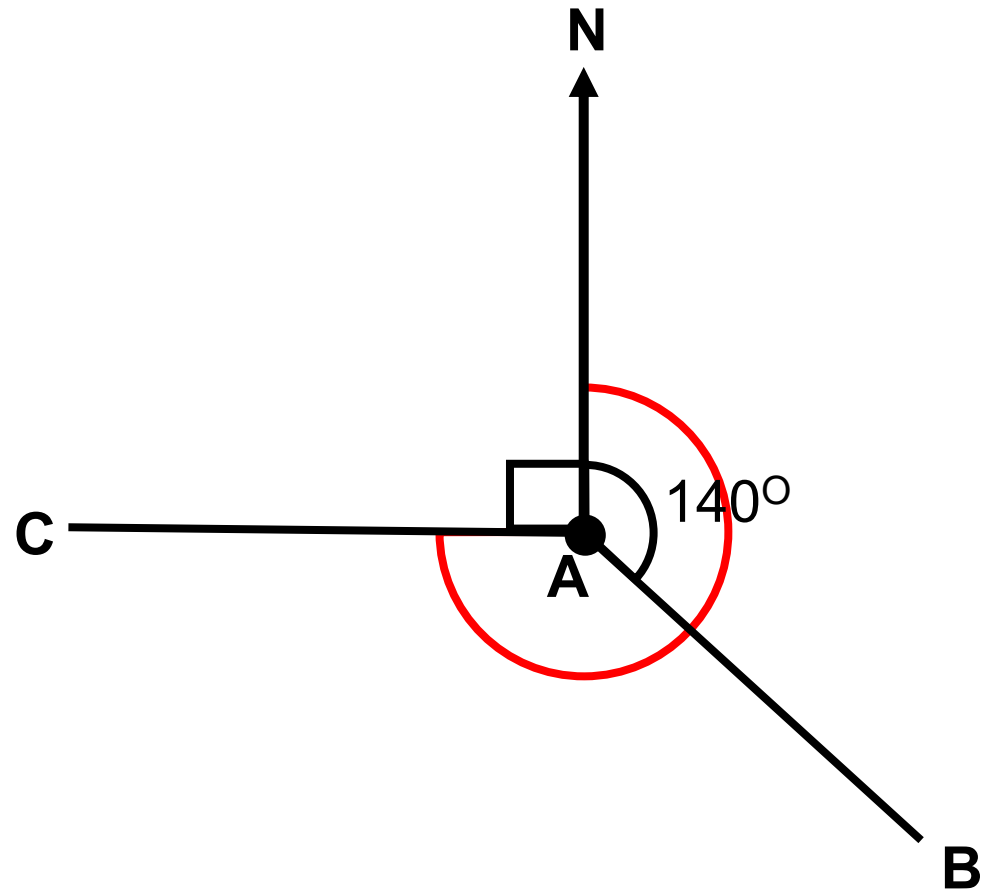
# Solution

What is the bearing of B from A?

The bearing of B from A is **140°**

What is the bearing of C from A?

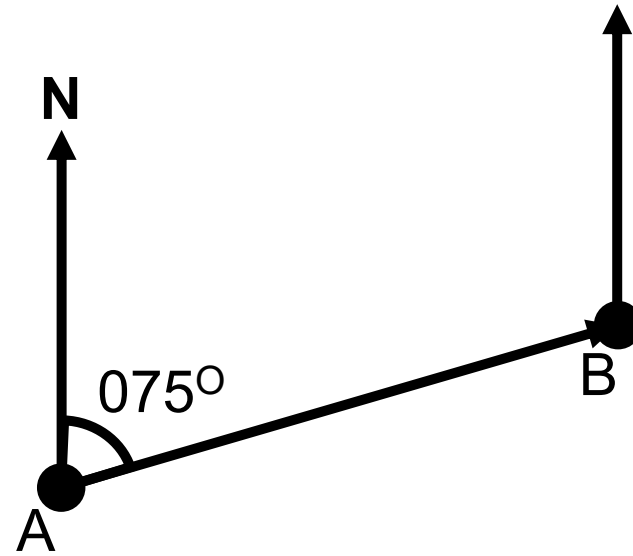
The bearing of C from A is **270°**



# Question

The bearing of B from A is  $075^\circ$

What is the bearing of A from B?

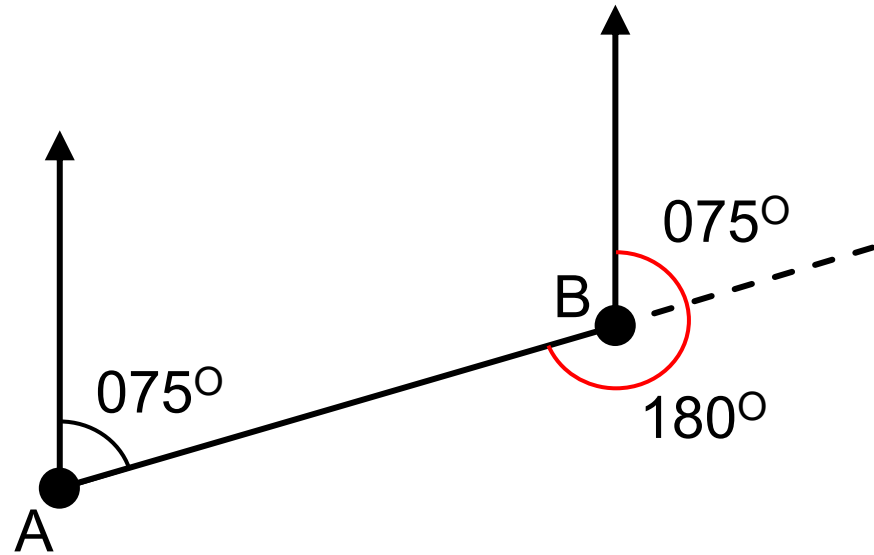


# Solution

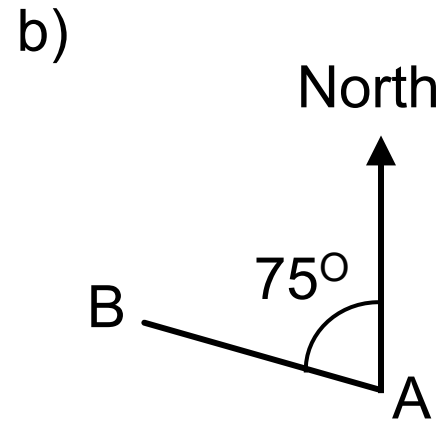
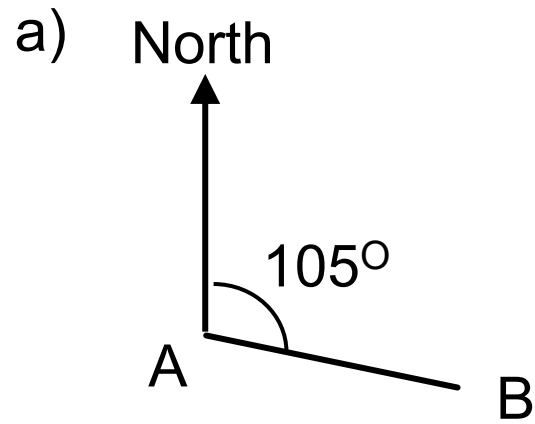
The bearing of B from A is  $075^\circ$

What is the bearing of A from B?

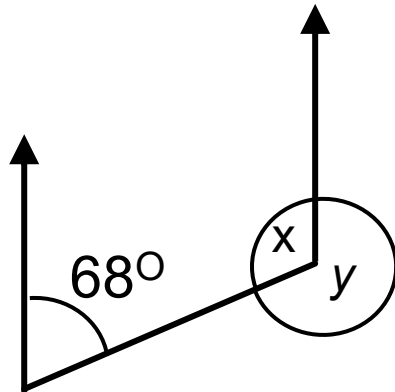
**$255^\circ$**



1. Write down the bearing of B from A.



2. Find the size of angles  $x$  and  $y$ .



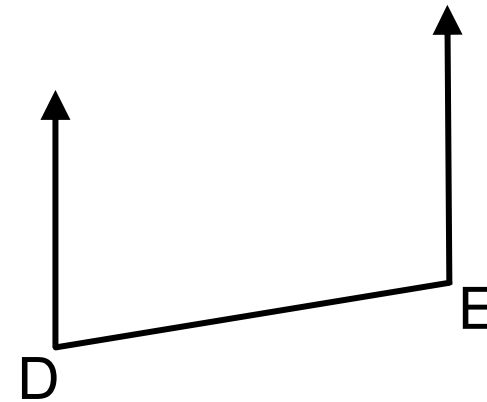
3. The bearing of Gatwick Airport from Leeds Airport is  $160^\circ$

What is the bearing of Leeds Airport from Gatwick Airport ?

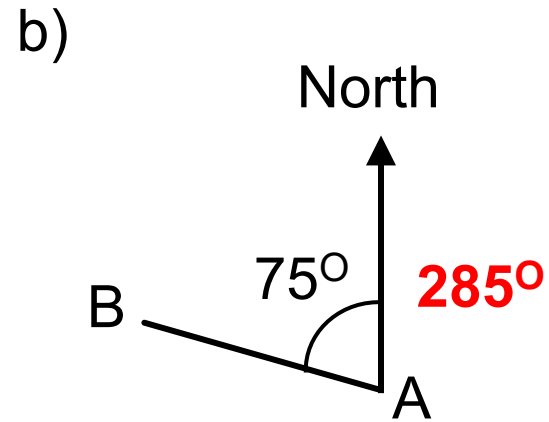
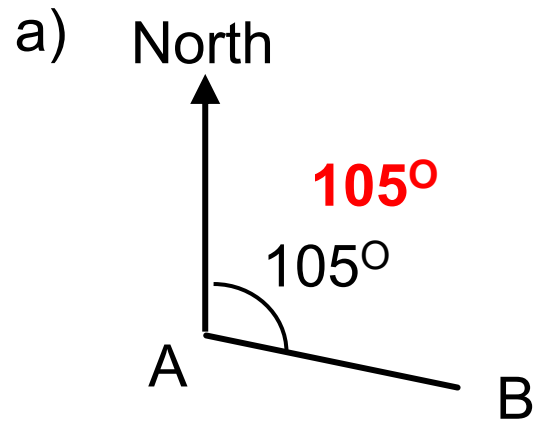
4. Aeroplane F is on a bearing of  $040^\circ$  from aeroplane D.

Aeroplane F is on a bearing of  $300^\circ$  from aeroplane E.

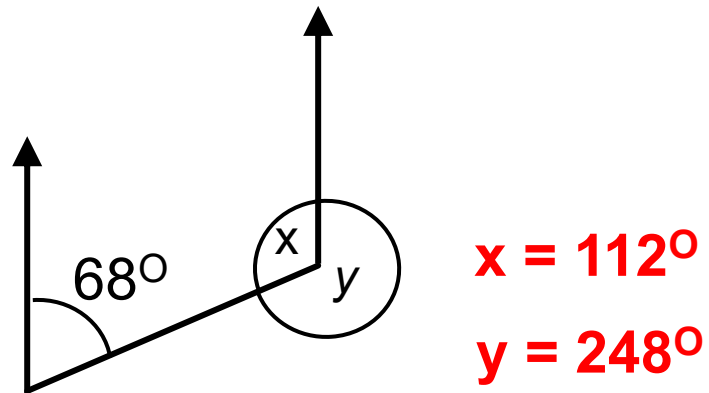
Mark the position of aeroplane F on the diagram.



1. Write down the bearing of B from A.



2. Find the size of angles x and y.



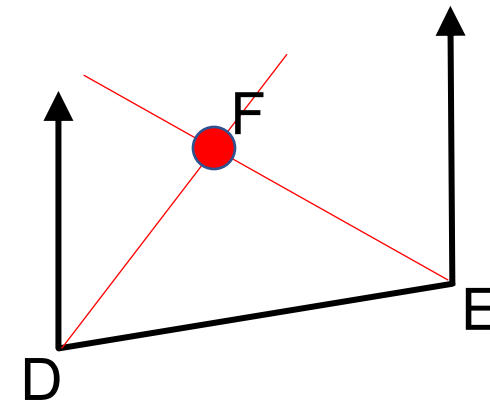
3. The bearing of Gatwick Airport from Leeds Airport is  $160^\circ$

What is the bearing of Leeds Airport from Gatwick Airport ?  $340^\circ$

4. Aeroplane F is on a bearing of  $040^\circ$  from aeroplane D.

Aeroplane F is on a bearing of  $300^\circ$  from aeroplane E.

Mark the position of aeroplane F on the diagram.



# Bearings & Scale Drawings

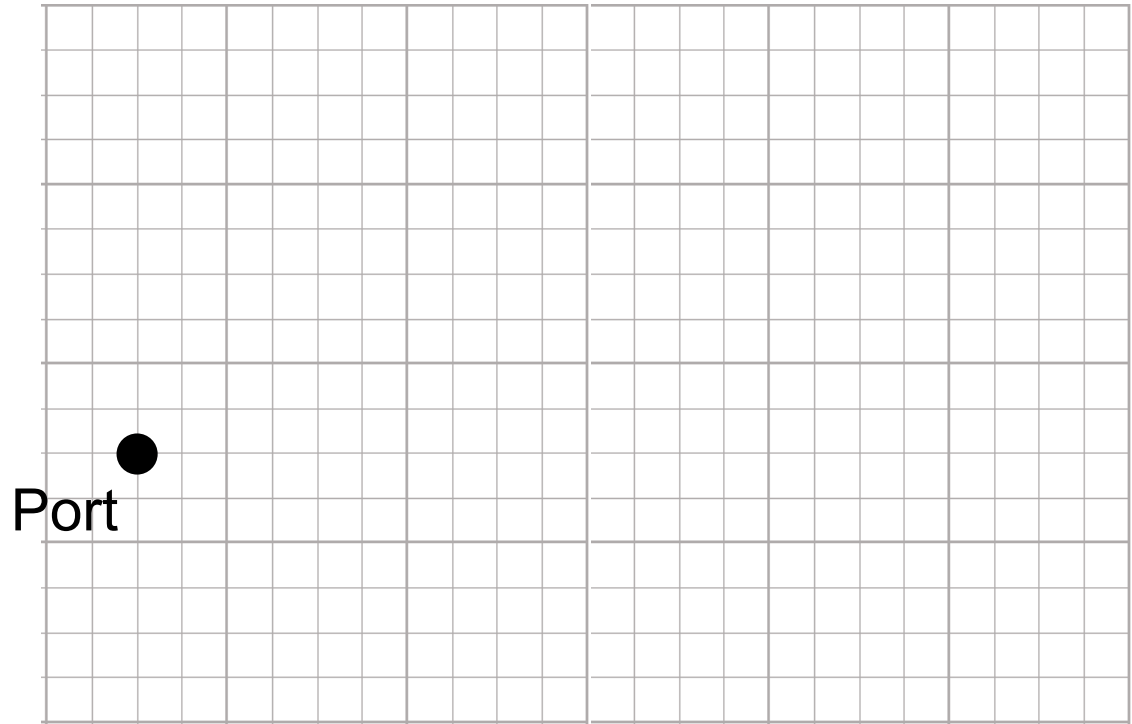
A ship leaves port and sails 25km on a bearing of  $060^\circ$ .

It then changes direction and sails for 35km on a bearing of  $140^\circ$ .

Make an accurate scale drawing.  
Use a scale of  $1\text{cm} = 5\text{km}$ .

How far is the ship from port?

On what bearing should the ship sail in order to return to port.



# Solution

A ship leaves port and sails 25km on a bearing of  $060^\circ$ .

It then changes direction and sails for 35km on a bearing of  $140^\circ$ .

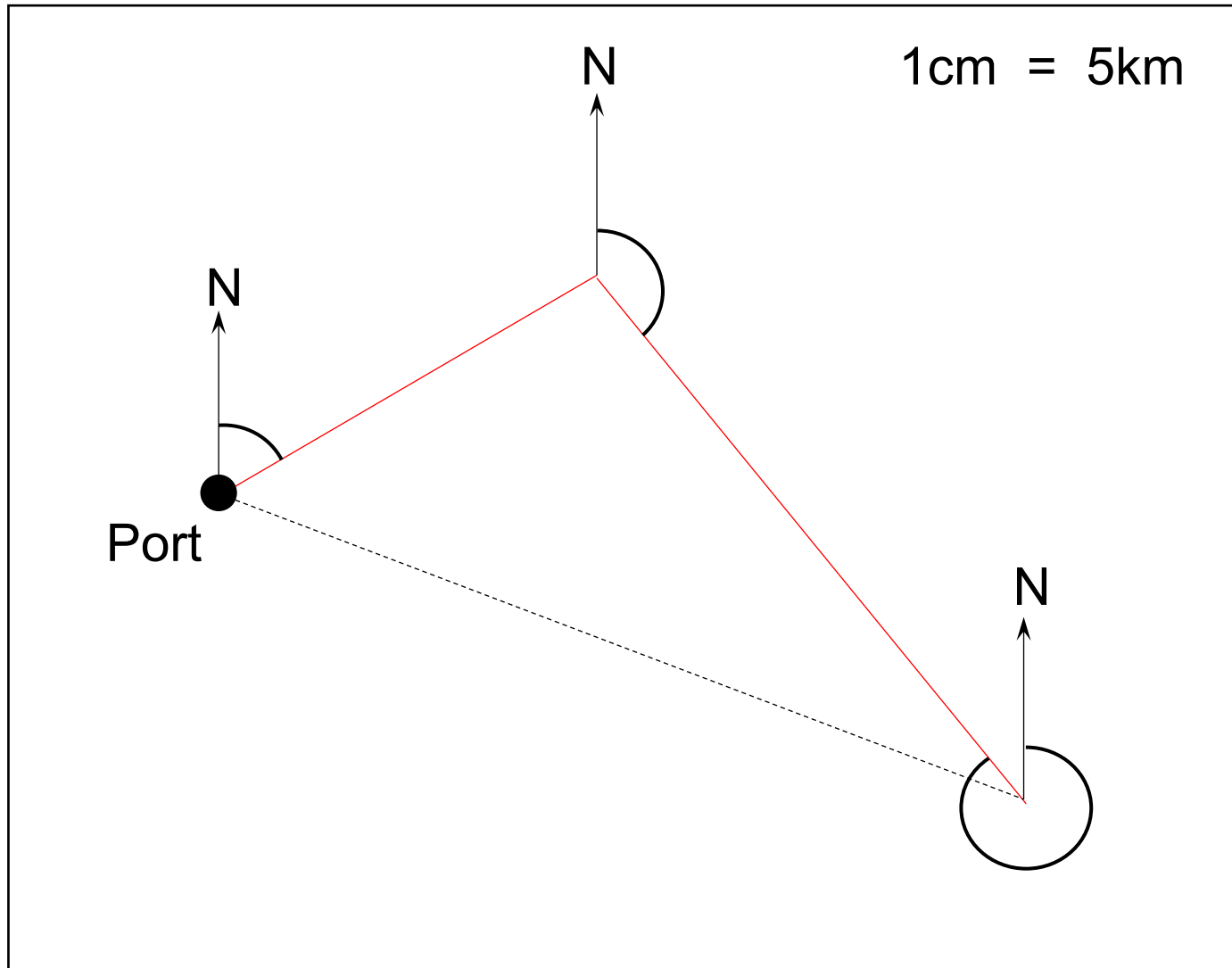
Make an accurate scale drawing.  
Use a scale of  $1\text{cm} = 5\text{km}$ .

How far is the ship from port?

**47.5 km**

On what bearing should the ship sail in order to return to port.

**$288^\circ$**



A plane leaves the airport and flies 400km on a bearing of  $090^\circ$ .

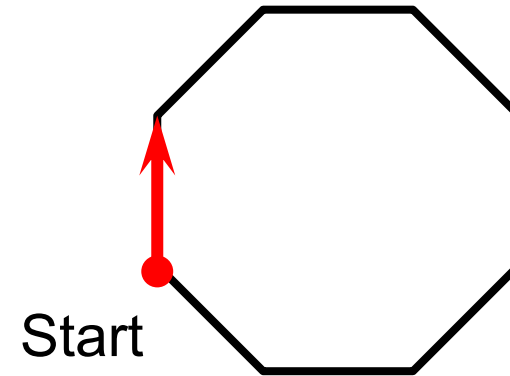
It then changes direction and flies for 250km on a bearing of  $240^\circ$ .

Make an accurate scale drawing.  
Use a scale of  $1\text{cm} = 50\text{km}$ .

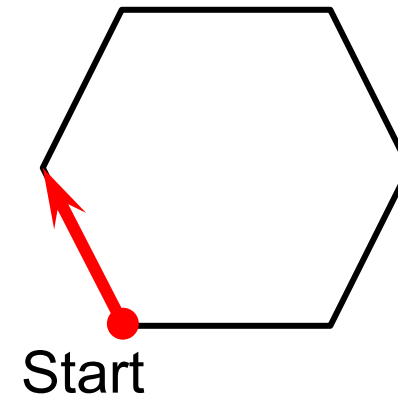
How far is the plane from the airport?

On what bearing should the plane fly in order to return to port.

If you want to walk in a perfect regular octagon as shown, what bearings should you follow?



How about a regular hexagon?



A plane leaves the airport and flies 400km on a bearing of  $090^\circ$ .

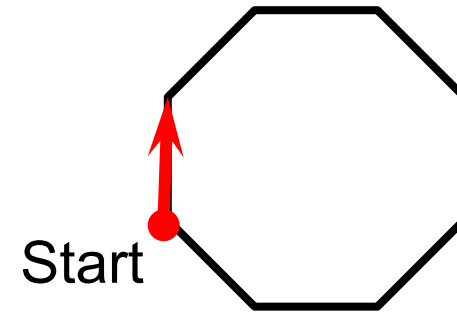
It then changes direction and flies for 250km on a bearing of  $240^\circ$ .

Make an accurate scale drawing.  
Use a scale of  $1\text{cm} = 50\text{km}$ .

How far is the ship from port? **215 km**

On what bearing should the ship sail in order to return to port.  **$310^\circ$**

If you want to sail in a perfect regular octagon as shown, what bearings should you follow?



**$000^\circ$**

**$045^\circ$**

**$090^\circ$**

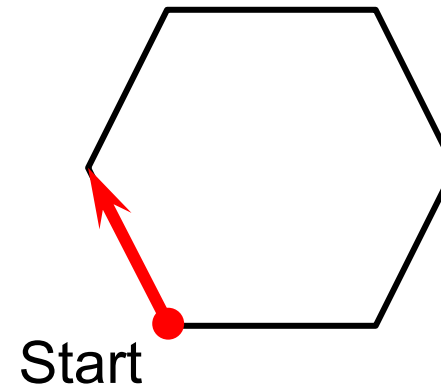
**$135^\circ$**

**$180^\circ$**

**$225^\circ$**

**$270^\circ$**

How about a regular hexagon?



**$300^\circ$**

**$030^\circ$**

**$090^\circ$**

**$150^\circ$**

**$210^\circ$**

**$270^\circ$**

# Questions

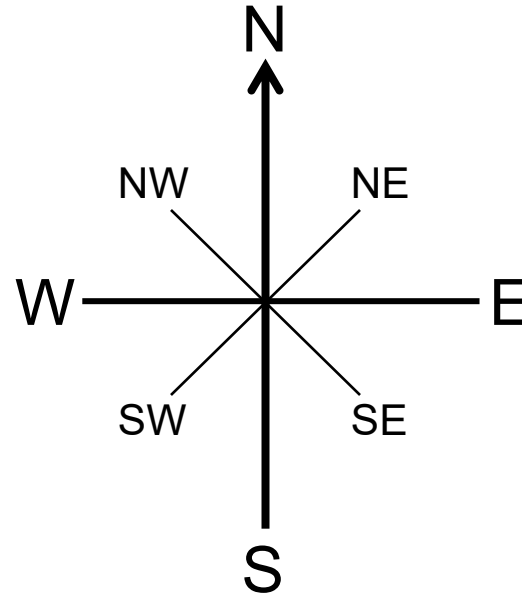
What bearing are you travelling on if you are travelling:

a) South

a) West

b) Northeast

c) Northwest



# Solutions

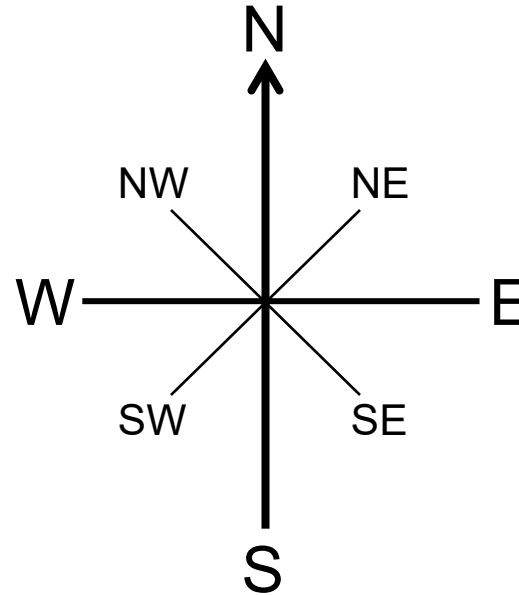
What bearing are you travelling on if you are travelling:

a) South **180°**

a) West **270°**

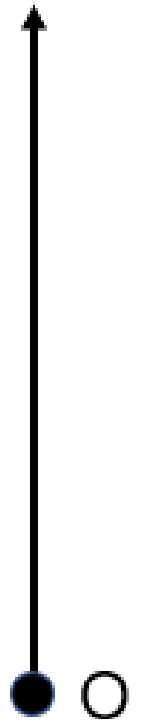
b) Northeast **045°**

c) Northwest **315°**



Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.

E ●



O

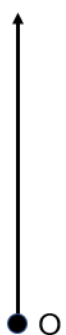
● A

B ●

D ●

C ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.



E ●

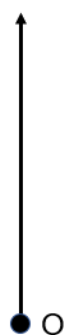
D ●

C ●

A ●

B ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.



E ●

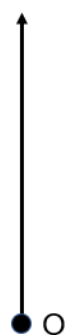
D ●

C ●

A ●

B ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.



E ●

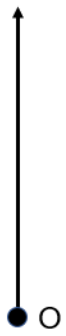
D ●

C ●

A ●

B ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.



E ●

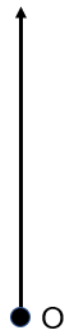
D ●

C ●

A ●

B ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.



E ●

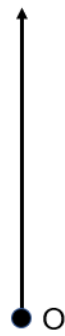
D ●

C ●

A ●

B ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.



E ●

D ●

C ●

A ●

B ●

Measure the bearing,  
from O of each point.

E ●

● O

● A

● B

● C

● D

**A = 067°**

**B = 110°**

**C = 150°**

**D = 245°**

**E = 287°**

# Extension

Using bearings, describe a journey of three parts that would be in the shape of an equilateral triangle with sides 6cm long.

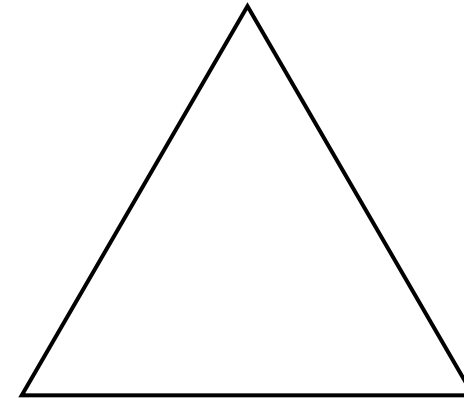
# Solution

Using bearings, describe a journey of three parts that would be in the shape of an equilateral triangle with sides 6cm long.

Travel 6cm on a bearing of  $030^\circ$ .

Travel 6cm on a bearing of  $150^\circ$ .

Travel 6cm on a bearing of  $270^\circ$ .



## Exam Style Questions

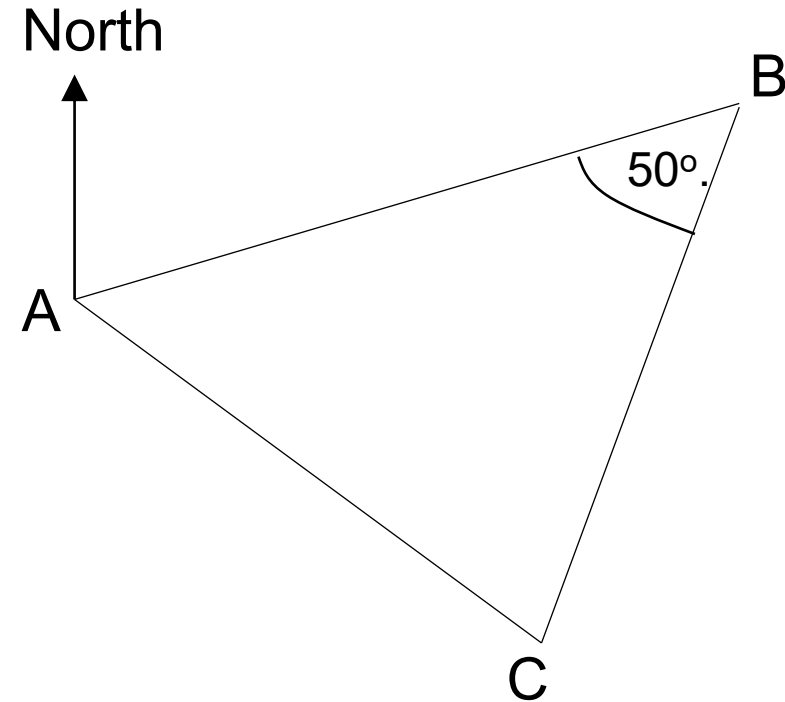
The diagram shows the position of three points, D, E and F, on a map.

The bearing of B from A is  $080^\circ$ .

Angle  $ABC = 50^\circ$ .

$AB = AC$ .

Work out the bearing of C from A.



## Solution

The diagram shows the position of three points, D, E and F, on a map.

The bearing of B from A is  $080^\circ$ .

Angle  $ABC = 50^\circ$ .

$AB = AC$ .

Work out the bearing of C from A.

***Angle  $BAC = 65^\circ$  - angles in an isosceles triangle*** C

***The bearing of C from A =  $80^\circ + 65^\circ = 145^\circ$***

