## Meerdere figuren

## **Even opfrissen**

1.

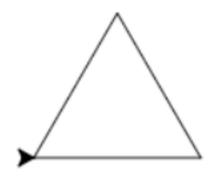
Vorige week maakten we kennis met de for lus. Hoe ging dat ook al weer?

1. Wat tekenen deze codes?

Let op! De codes kunnen ook fout zijn! Schrijf dan FOUT.

```
for i in range(3):
 pen.forward(100)
pen.left(120)
2.
for i in range(6)
 pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(60)
3.
for i in range(3):
pen.forward(100)
pen.left(90)
4.
for i in range(4):
 pen.forward(100)
pen.left(90)
5.
for i in range(4):
 pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(90)
```

2. Welke code hoort bij deze tekeningen?



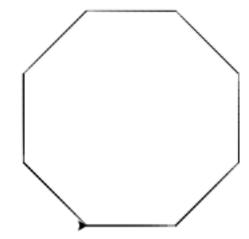
1.



2.



3.



4.

Einde werkblad! Ben je klaar, leg dan je schrift bovenaan op je tafel.	

## Meerdere figuren

1. Wat tekenen deze codes?

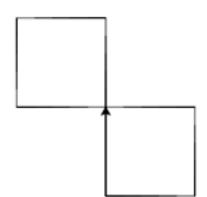
```
1.
for i in range(4):
 pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(90)
for i in range(3):
  pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(120)
2.
for i in range(3):
 pen.forward(100)
  pen.left(120)
pen.forward(100)
for i in range(3):
  pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(120)
3.
for i in range(4):
  pen.forward(100)
  pen.left(90)
pen.penup()
pen.forward(100)
pen.pendown()
for i in range(4):
 pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(90)
4.
for i in range(3):
```

```
pen.forward(100)
  pen.left(60)
pen.forward(100)
for i in range(3):
  pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(60)
5. (Ja deze code is echt anders dan de code van 4 hoor. Kijk goed!)
for i in range(3):
 pen.forward(100)
  pen.left(120)
pen.forward(50)
for i in range(3):
  pen.forward(100)
  pen.left(120)
6.
for i in range(6):
  pen.forward(100)
 pen.left(60)
pen.penup()
pen.forward(150)
pen.pendown()
for i in range(3):
  pen.forward(100)
  pen.left(120)
```

## Extraatje!

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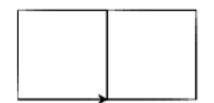
Welke codes horen bij deze tekeningen? Gebruik natuurlijk wel een lus (of meerdere lussen).



1.



2.



3.

