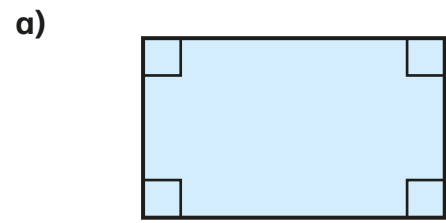
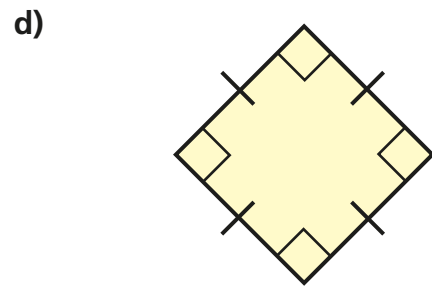
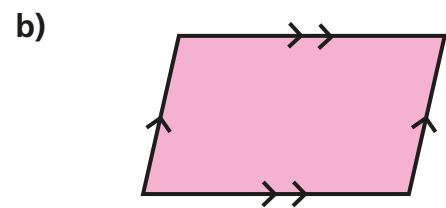


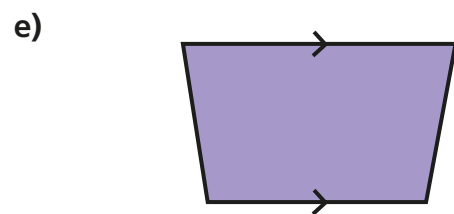
Recognise types of quadrilateral

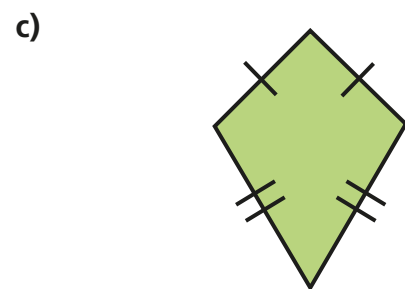
1 Name the quadrilaterals.

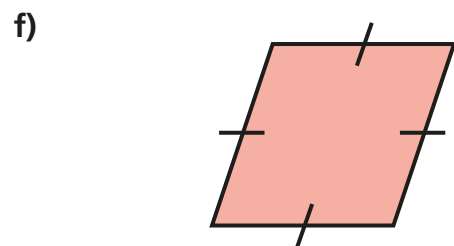










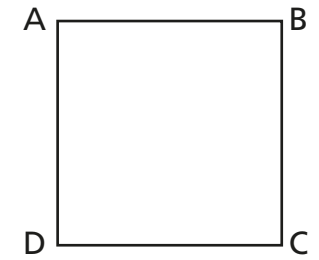


What is the same and what is different about the quadrilaterals?

Discuss with a partner.



2 ABCD is a quadrilateral.

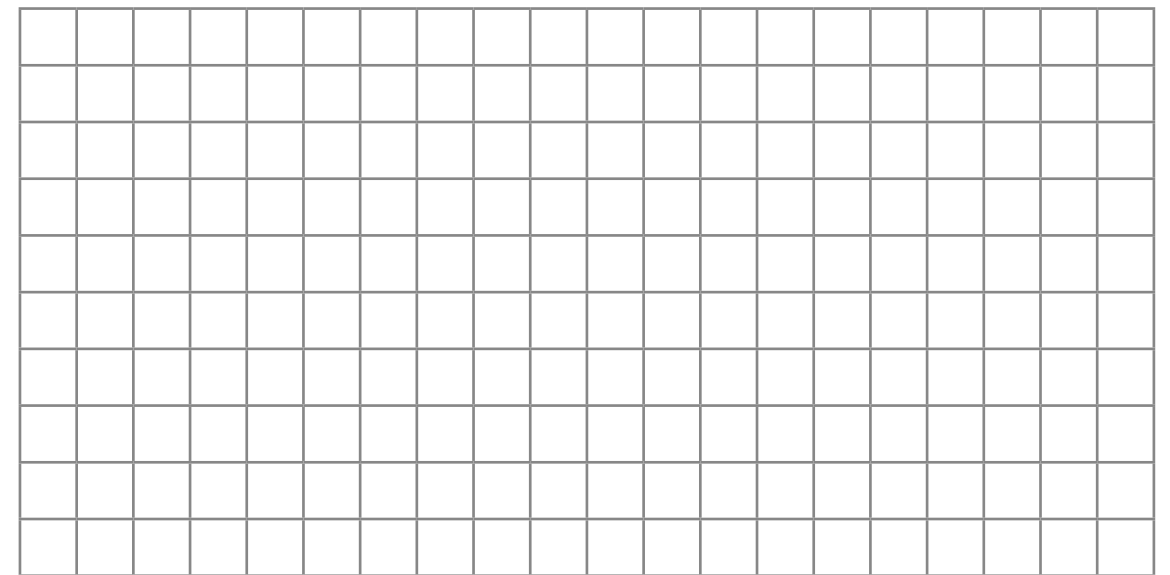


Measure the sides and angles of ABCD and label them on the diagram.

What type of quadrilateral is it? _____

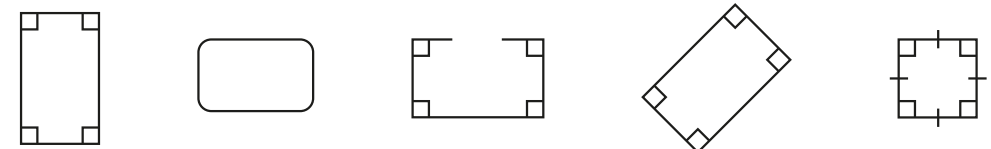
3 Draw and label the shapes on the grid.

- a) rectangle b) trapezium c) parallelogram



4 a) Write a definition of a rectangle.

b) Tick the rectangles.



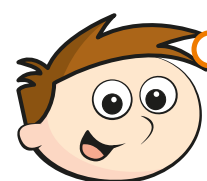
c) Would you now refine your definition? Discuss with a partner.



5 Match the shapes to their properties.

0 pairs of parallel sides	square	0 pairs of equal length sides
	rectangle	
1 pair of parallel sides	parallelogram	1 pair of equal length sides
	rhombus	2 pairs of equal length sides
	kite	
2 pairs of parallel sides	trapezium	4 equal length sides

6



My shape is a quadrilateral.
It has one pair of parallel sides
and two right angles.

What shape is Teddy thinking of? _____

Draw his shape.



7 Is each statement true or false? Explain your answer.

- a) All squares are rectangles. _____

- b) All rectangles are squares. _____

- c) All rectangles are parallelograms. _____

8 Two isosceles triangles are joined to make a quadrilateral.

What quadrilaterals can be formed?

Draw and label your answers.

9 ABCD is a rectangle.

One vertex is moved and ABCD is now a trapezium.

Which vertex could have been moved and in which direction?

Is there more than one answer? Talk about it with a partner.

