Add all angles in each triangle

60°

60°   60°

80°

40°   60°

_____

_____

53°

100°

27°

30°

60°

_____

_____
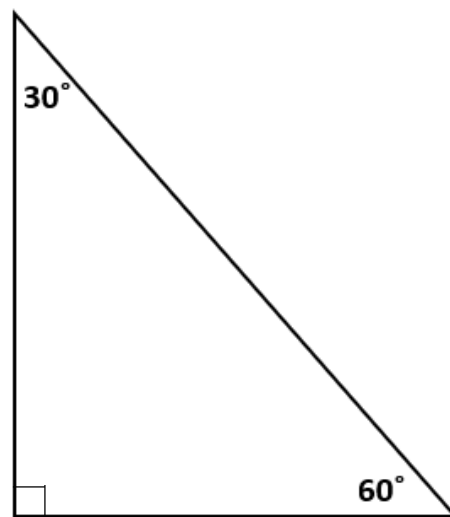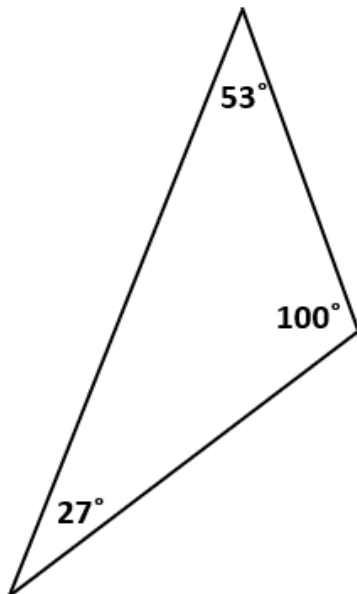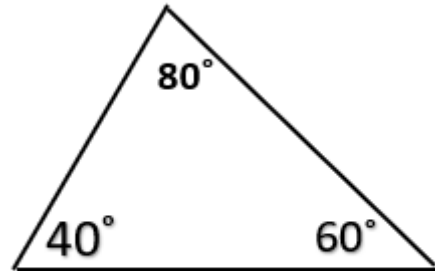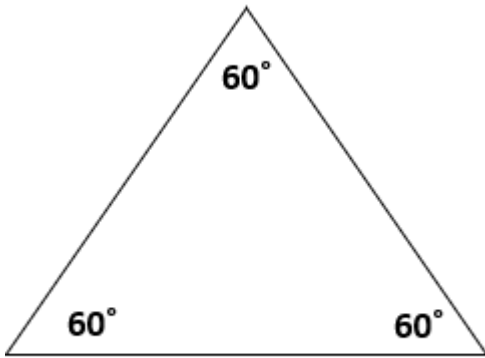
Find the missing angles in each triangle.

1)
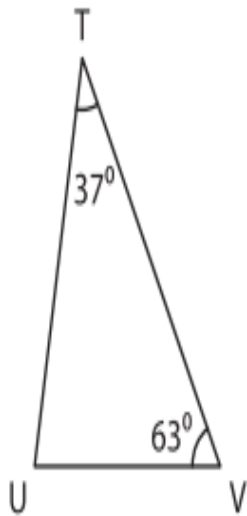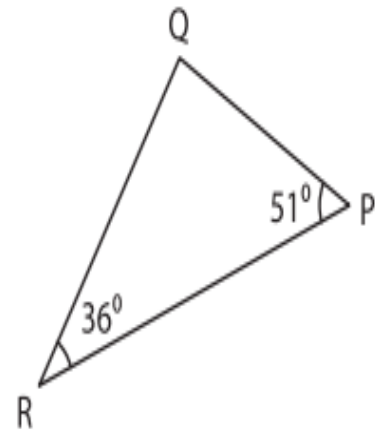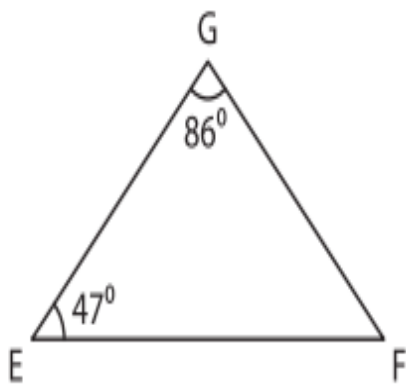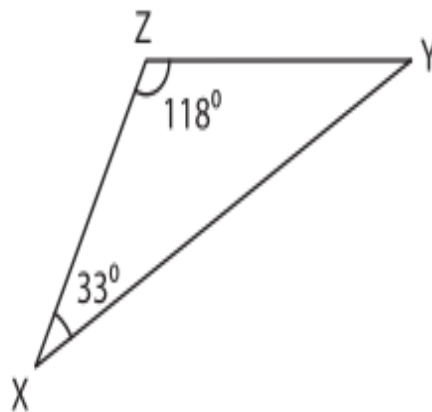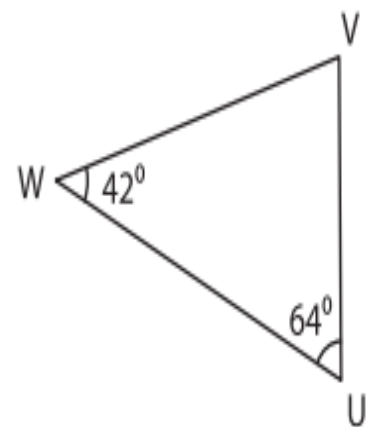
T

37^0

63^0

U   V

2)

C   B

46^0
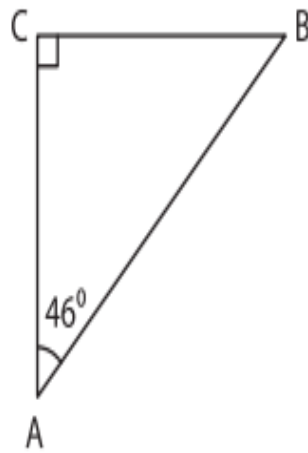
A

3)

Q

51^0 P

36^0

R

4)

G

86^0

47^0

E   F

5)

Z

118^0

Y

33^0

X

6)

V

W 42^0

64^0

U

Q1.   Chen chooses a 3D shape.

Chen says,

My shape has 2 triangular faces and
3 rectangular faces.
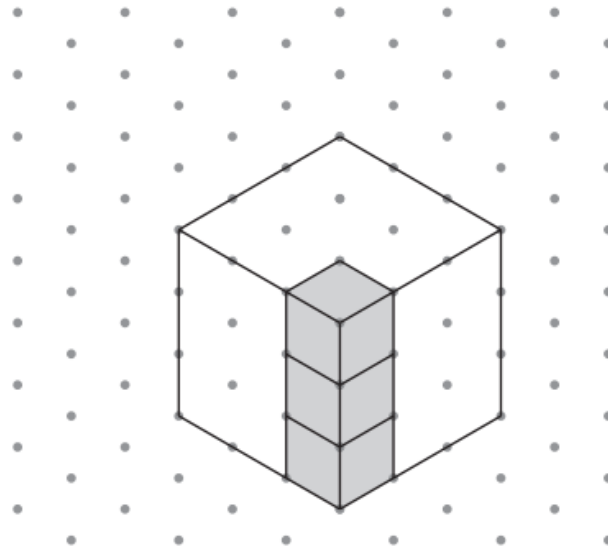
Sketch a shape that Chen could choose.

Here is a drawing of a large cube on isometric paper.
The large cube is made of 27 smaller cubes.

Q2.

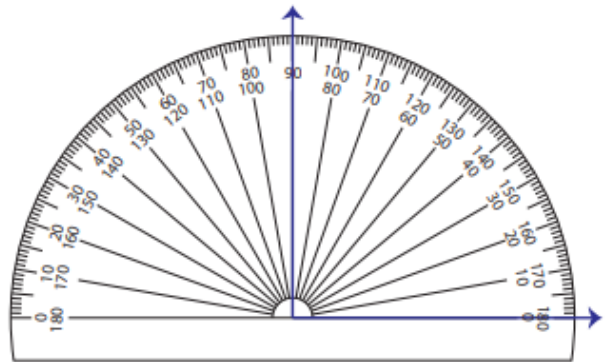The three shaded cubes are removed.

Draw the new shape.

Q1: Measure the angles using protractor and then name the type of the angle

1)

Angle =

2)
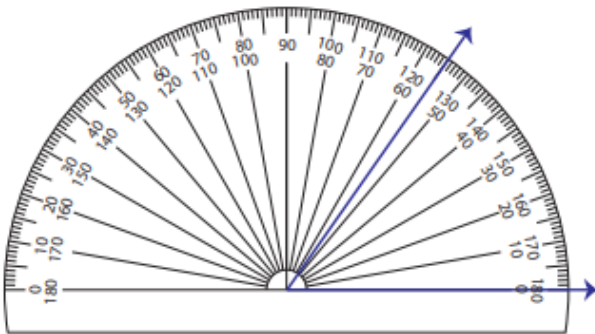
Angle =

3)
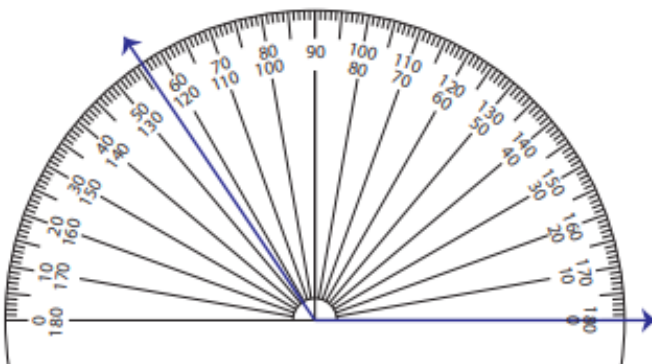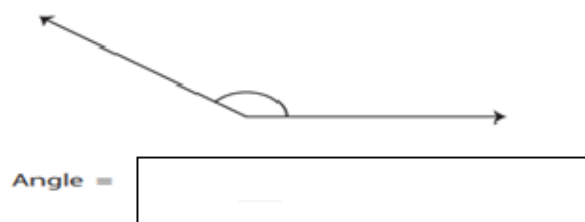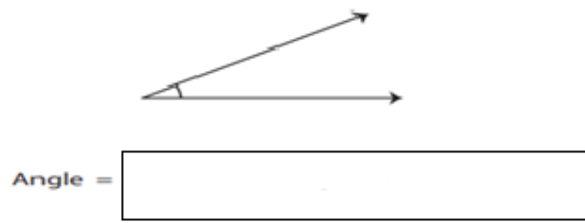

Angle =

4)
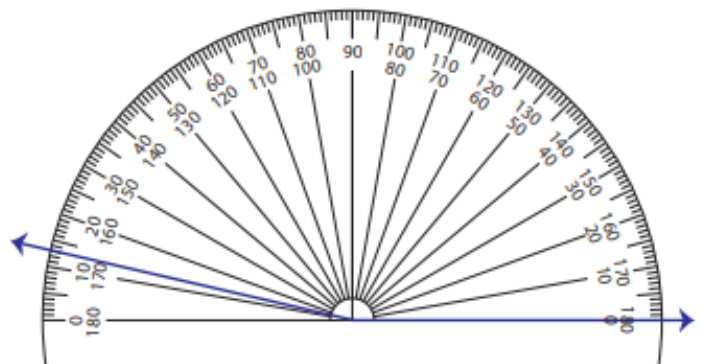
Angle =

Q2: Use the protractor to measure these angles and then name the type of the angle

Angle = [   ]
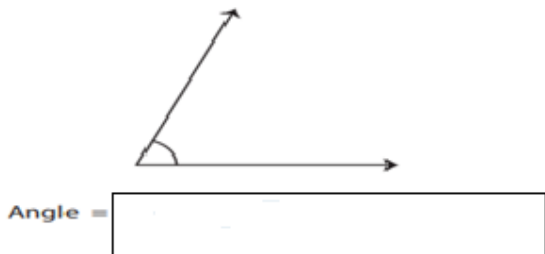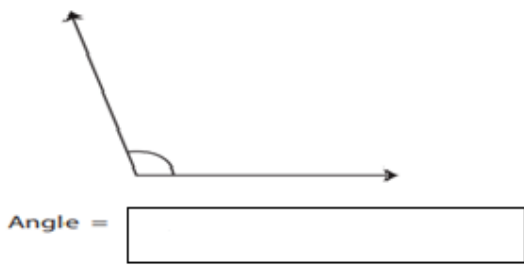
Angle = [   ]

Angle = [   ]

Angle = [   ]

Q3: Use the protractor to measure angles and then name the type of the angle

1)

Angle = _____

2)

Angle = _____

3)

Angle = _____

4)

Angle = _____

2
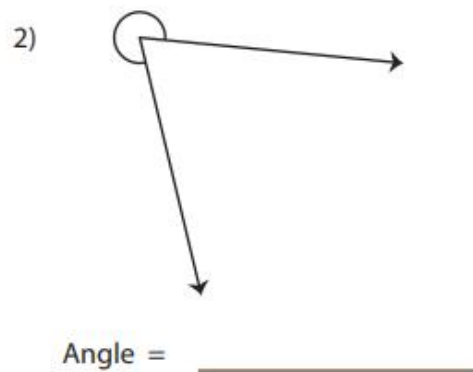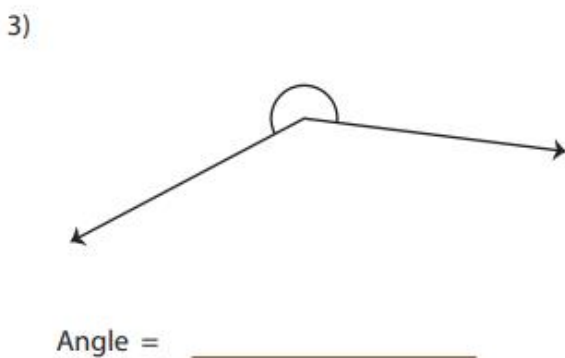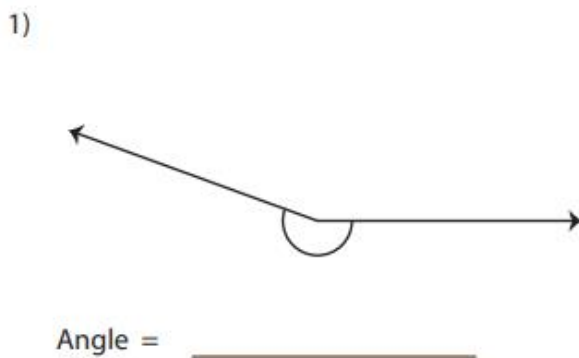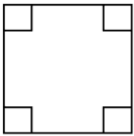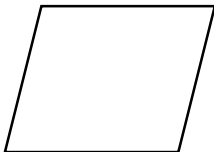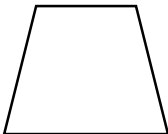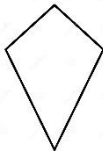
Name : _____
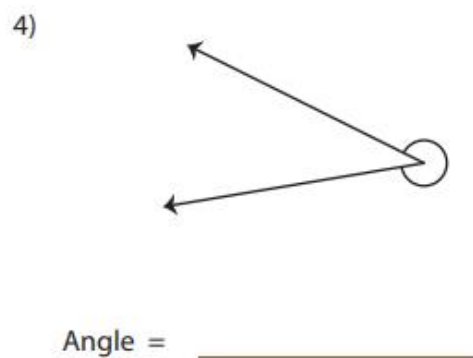
Subject: Lesson 3.A (Quadrilaterals)

Date :   /   / 2025

Grade : 5 (   )

2D shapes

Shape Name	Parallel sides	Equal sides	Angles	Line of symmetry
Square				
Rectangle				

Shape Name	Parallel sides	Equal sides	Angles	Line of symmetry
Parallelogram				
Rhombus				
Trapezium				
Kite				

Parallel sides

Opposite sides are parallel   one pair of parallel sides   No parallel sides

Equal sides

All sides are equal   Opposite sides are equal

No equal sides   Adjacent sides are equal

Angles

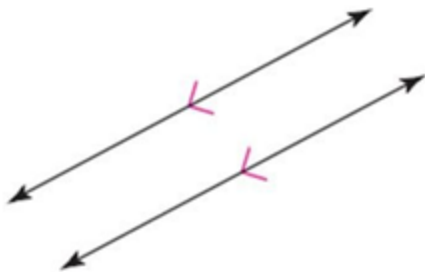4 right angles   4 equal angles

Line of symmetry

4 lines of symmetry   2 lines of symmetry
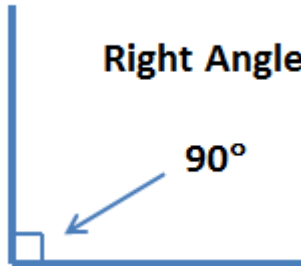
No lines of symmetry   1 line of symmetry

Parallel lines
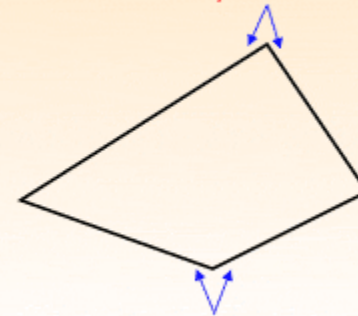are lines in the same plane that never intersect. They are always the same distance apart.

Right Angle

90°

adjacent sides

adjacent sides
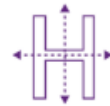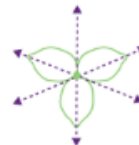
No line of symmetry	
One line of symmetry	
Two lines of symmetry	
Three lines of symmetry	
Four lines of symmetry	
Five lines of symmetry	