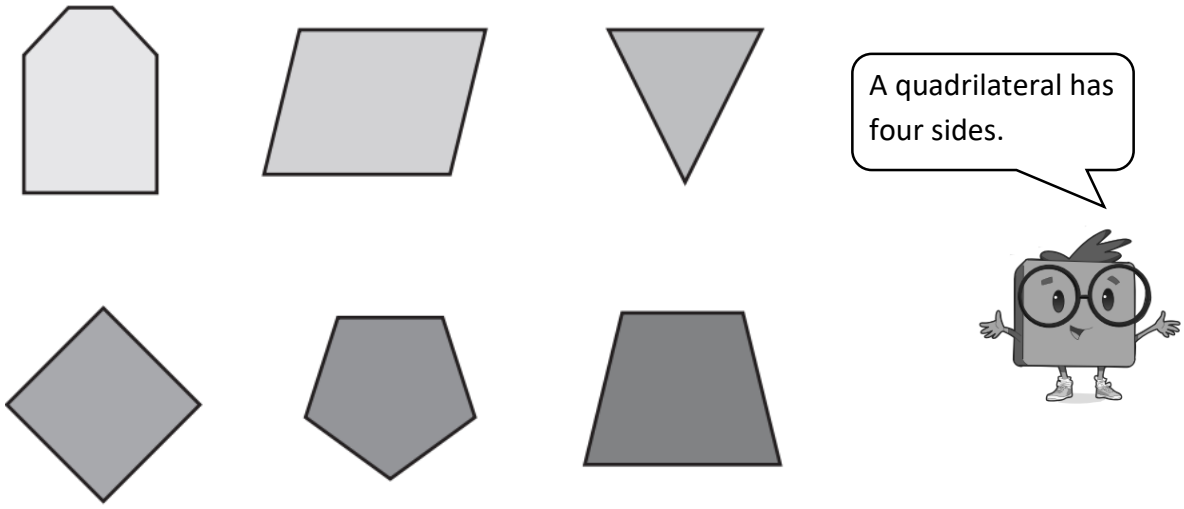
Rosary School \ Marj Elhamam

Name : _____ Date: / 10 / 2025

Subject: Practice worksheet (4) / Chapter (3) Grade: 5 ( )

3.A Identify, Describe, Classify and Sketch Quadrilaterals

Q1. Circle the quadrilaterals.



Cross out the figure that is not a quadrilateral.
Then, fill in the blanks.

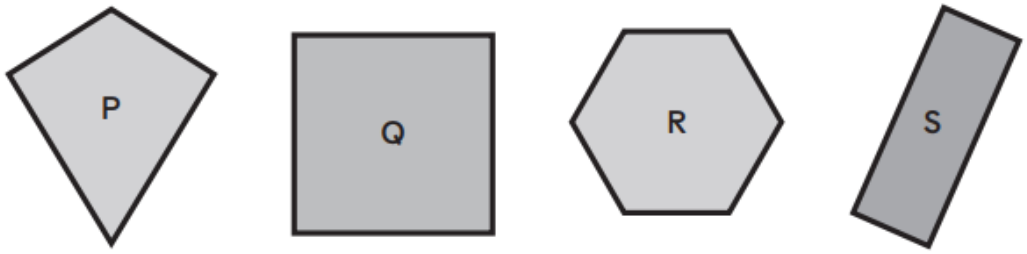
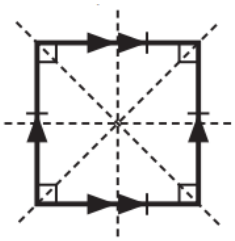


Figure _____ is not a quadrilateral. It has _____ sides.

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

(a)



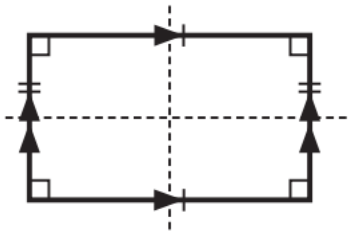
This is a _____.

The opposite sides are _____

and all sides are _____.

There are _____ right angles and _____ lines of symmetry.

(b)



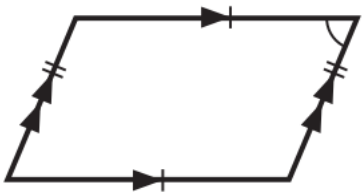
This is a _____.

The opposite sides are _____

and _____.

There are _____ right angles and _____ lines of symmetry.

(c)



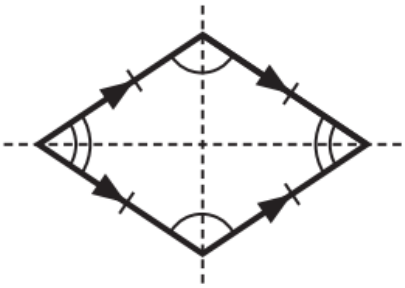
This is a _____.

The opposite sides are _____

and _____.

There are _____ right angles and _____ lines of symmetry.

(d)



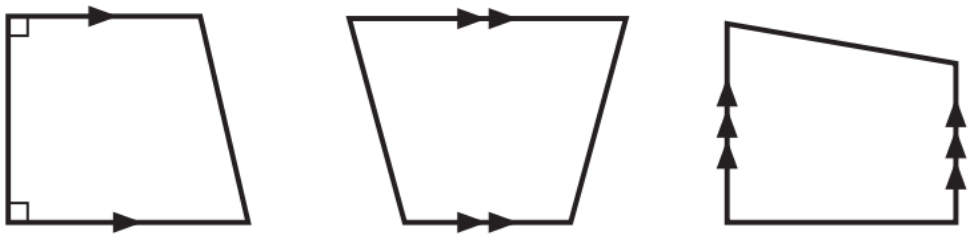
This is a _____.

The opposite sides are _____

and all sides are _____.

There are _____ right angles and _____ lines of symmetry.

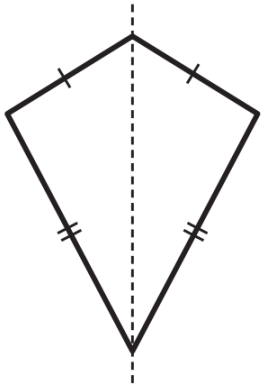
(e)



These are _____.

Each of them has _____ pair of parallel sides.

(f)

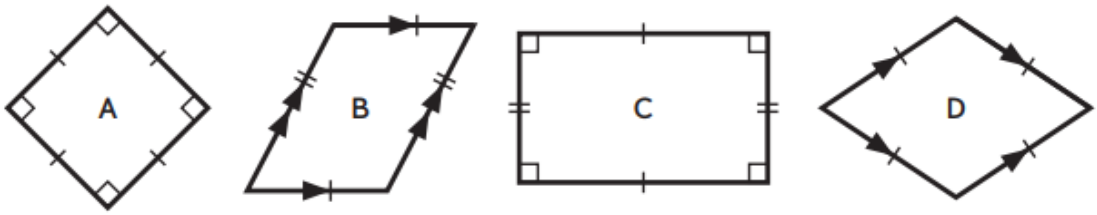


This is a _____.

The _____ sides are equal.

It has _____ line of symmetry.

Q3. Complete the table and identify the quadrilaterals.



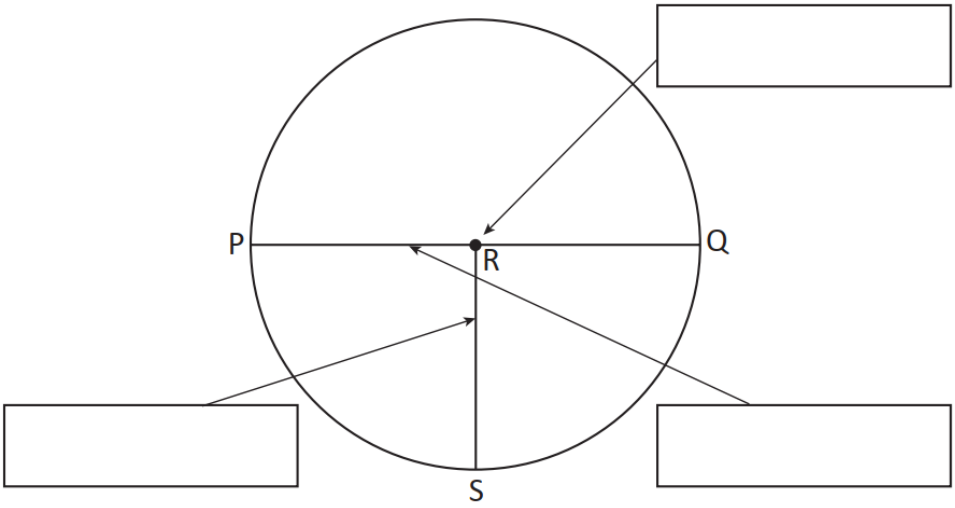
Shape	Number of right angles	Number of lines of symmetry	Number of pairs of parallel sides	Name of quadrilateral
A				
B				
C				
D				

Q5 : Place a tick in the correct boxes.

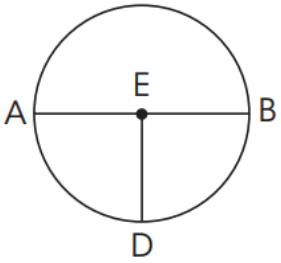
	Square	Rectangle	Parallelogram	Rhombus	Kite
0 parallel sides					
2 pairs of equal sides					
One pair of parallel sides					
Only 1 line of symmetry					
More than 1 line of symmetry					
At least 2 right angles					

3B: Identify Parts of a Circle

Q1. Identify the parts of the circle.



Q2. Fill in the blanks.

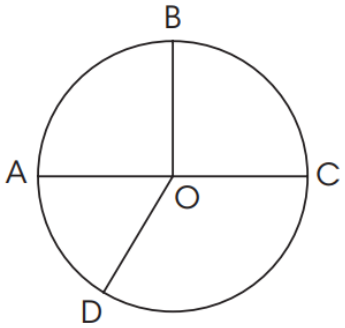


Centre: Point _____

Radius: Line _____

Diameter: Line _____

Q3. Fill in the blanks. AC is a straight line.



(a) Point O is the _____ of the circle.

(b) Line _____ is a diameter in this circle.

(c) Line OB is a _____ in this circle.

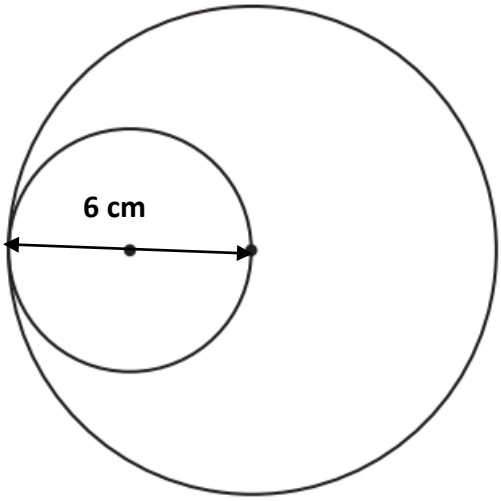
(d) Line OB = Line _____ = Line _____ = Line _____

(e) If Line OD = 5 cm, Line OA = _____ cm.

(f) If Line AO = 5 cm, Line AC = _____ cm.

3.C Construct a Circle

Q1. Use a compass and a ruler to construct the following diagram according to the dimensions shown on the diagram.



Q2 . Use a compass to draw a circle with diameter of 8 cm.

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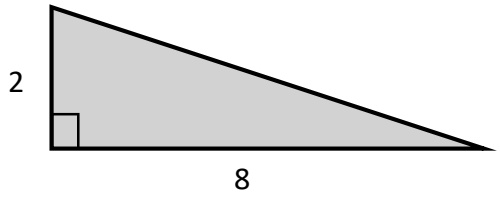
3.D Find the Area of Triangles

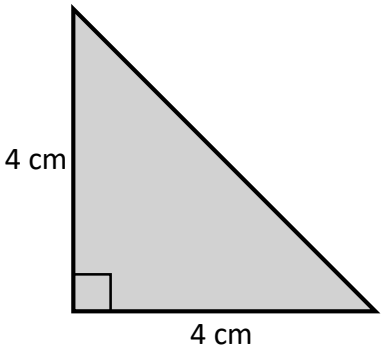
Q1. Find the area of the triangles.

a.



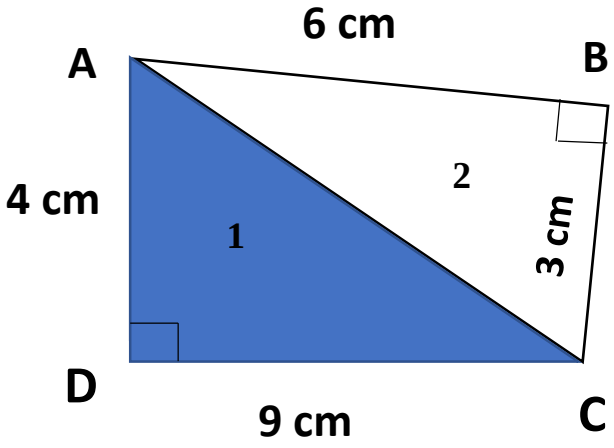
_____ cm^2

b.



_____ cm^2

Q2. Find the area of quadrilateral ABCD , by adding the areas of the two triangles



_____ cm^2

3.E Classify, Estimate, Measure and Draw Angles

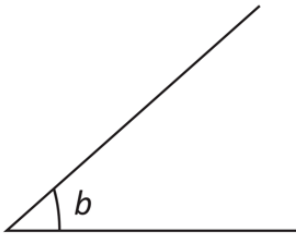
Q1. Name the following angles. Use the words to help you.

reflex angle	obtuse angle	acute angle	right angle

a.

_____

b.

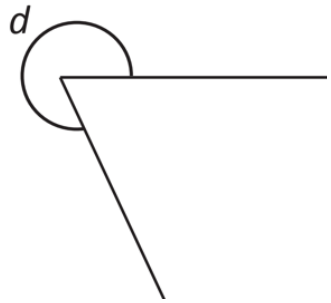


_____

c.

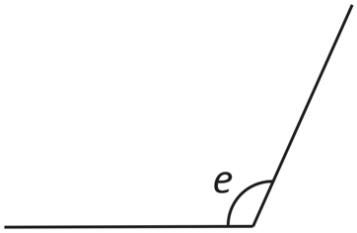
_____

d.



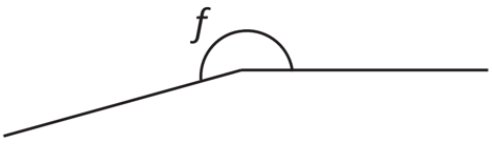
_____

e.



_____

f.

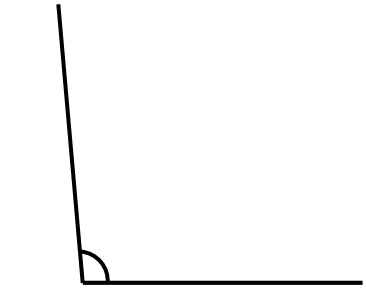


_____

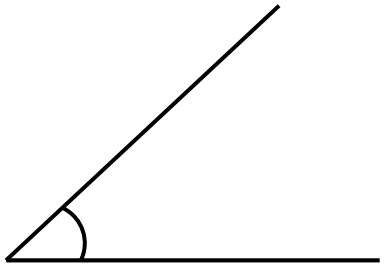
Q2. Draw the following angles.

(a) 65˚ (b) 130˚

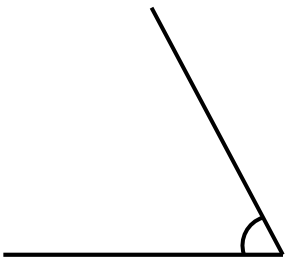
Q3. Use a protractor to measure them.

a. 

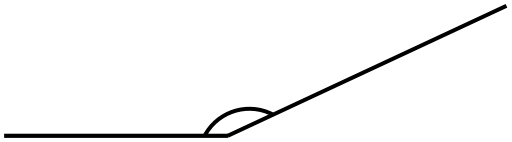
_____°

b. 

_____°

c. 

_____°

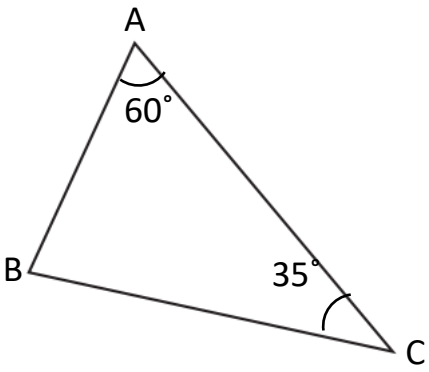
d. 

_____°

3.F Find Angles in Triangles

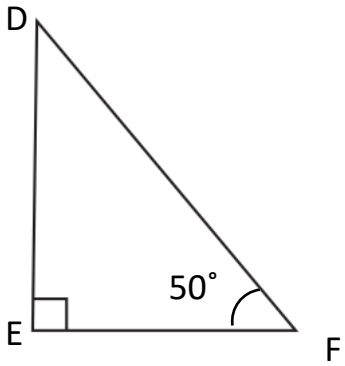
Q1. Find the value of each missing angle.

a.



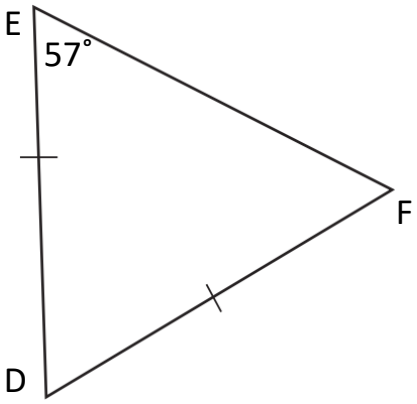
B = _____°

b.



D = _____°

c.



F = _____°

D = _____°

Q2. Is it possible to draw triangles with the given angles? Why?

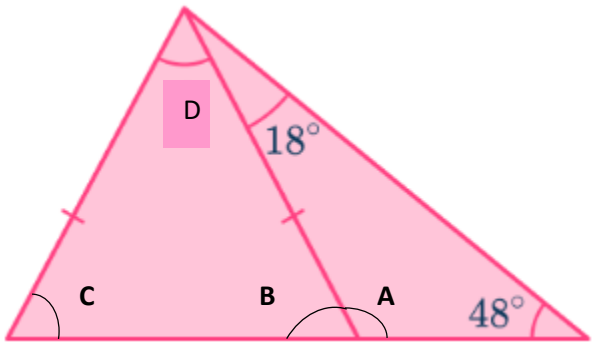
a. 45˚, 48˚, 90˚

b. 65˚, 25˚, 90˚

Q3. The diagram shows two triangles.

The angles and equal sides are shown on the diagram

Find the missing angles

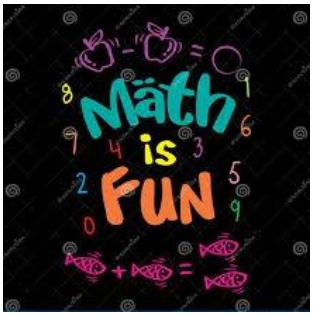


A = _____°

B = _____°

C = _____°

D = _____°



Teachers: Rand Haddadin, Rand Haddad, Qusie Hijazeen