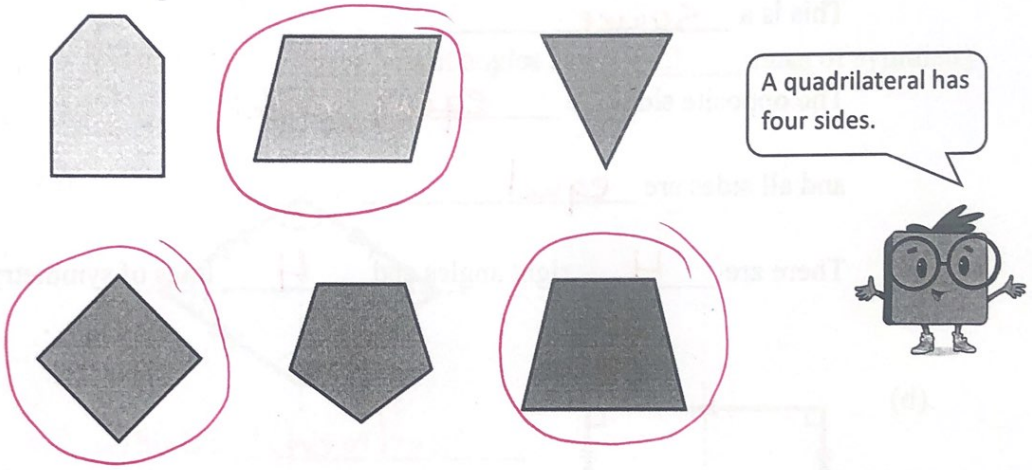
Rosary School \ Marj Elhamam

Name : Answer Key
Subject: Practice worksheet (4) / Chapter (3)

Date: / 10 / 2025
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.

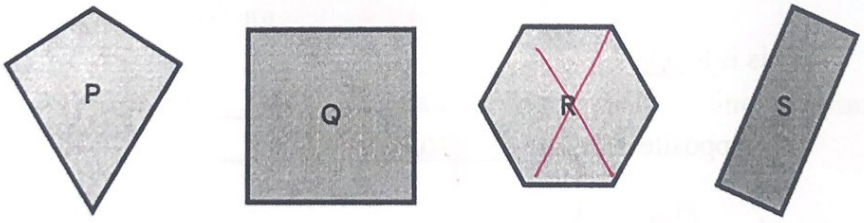
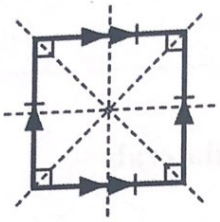


Figure R is not a quadrilateral. It has 6 sides.

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

(a)



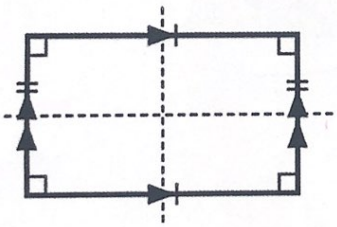
This is a Square.

The opposite sides are ~~equal~~ parallel

and all sides are equal.

There are 4 right angles and 4 lines of symmetry.

(b)



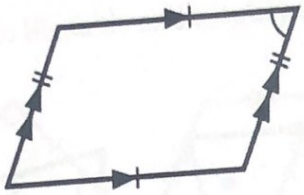
This is a rectangle.

The opposite sides are parallel

and equal.

There are 4 right angles and 2 lines of symmetry.

(c)



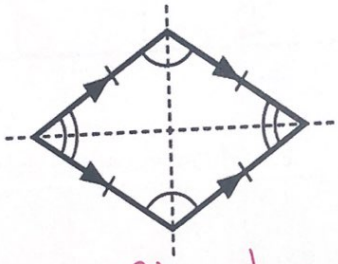
This is a Parallelogram.

The opposite sides are Parallel

and equal.

There are 0 right angles and 0 lines of symmetry.

(d)



This is a Rhombus.

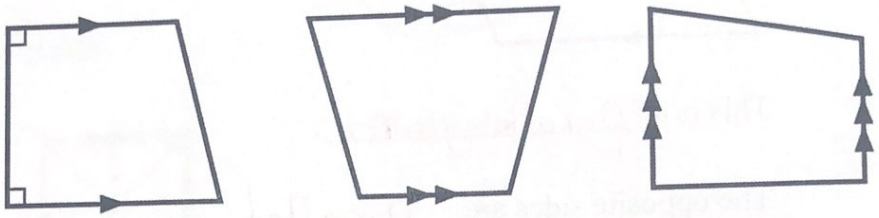
The opposite sides are Parallel

and all sides are equal.

There are 0 right angles and 2 lines of symmetry.

5A

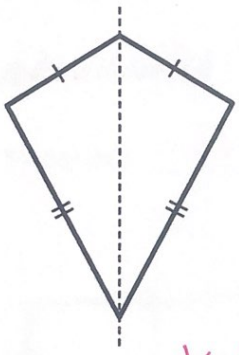
(e)



These are quadrilaterals. or Trapeziums.

Each of them has 1 pair of parallel sides.

(f)

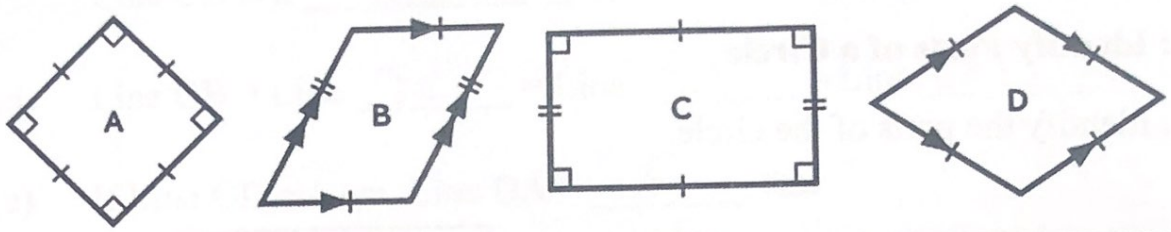


This is a Kite.

The adjacent sides are equal.

It has 1 line of symmetry.

Q3. Complete the table and identify the quadrilaterals.



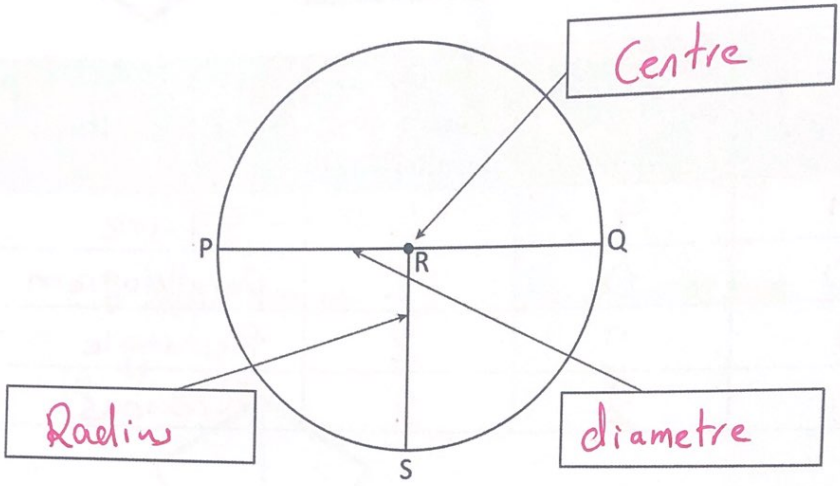
Shape	Number of right angles	Number of lines of symmetry	Number of pairs of parallel sides	Name of quadrilateral
A	4	4	2	Square
B	0	0	2	Parallelogram
C	4	2	2	Rectangle
D	0	2	2	Rhombus

Q5 : Place a tick in the correct boxes.

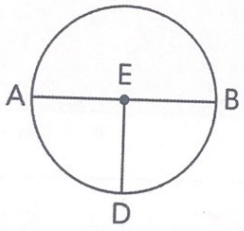
	Square	Rectangle	Parallelogram	Rhombus	Kite
0 parallel sides					✓
2 pairs of equal sides		✓	✓		
One pair of parallel sides				✓	
Only 1 line of symmetry					✓
More than 1 line of symmetry	✓	✓		✓	
At least 2 right angles	✓	✓			

3B: Identify Parts of a Circle

Q1. Identify the parts of the circle.



Q2. Fill in the blanks.

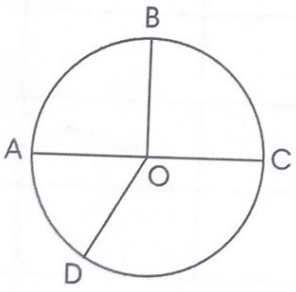


Centre: Point E

Radius: Line EA / EB / ED

Diameter: Line AB

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



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

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

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

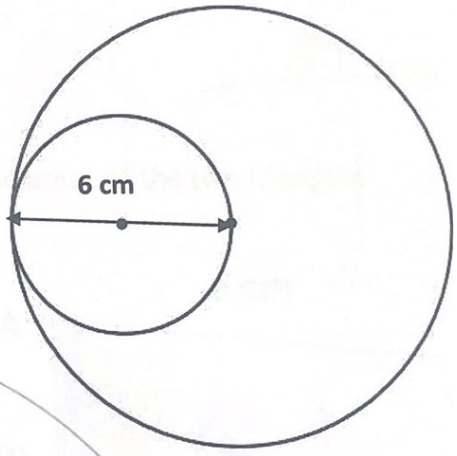
(d) Line OB = Line OC = Line OA = Line OD

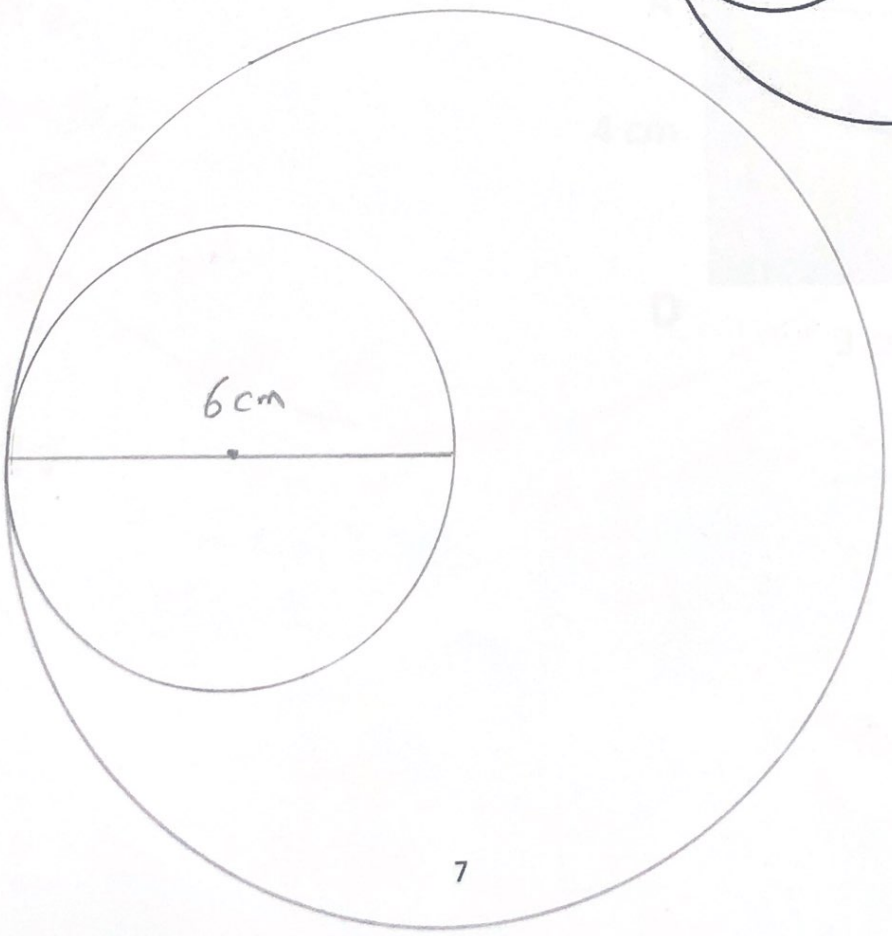
(e) If Line OD = 5 cm, Line OA = 5 cm.

(f) If Line AO = 5 cm, Line AC = 10 cm.

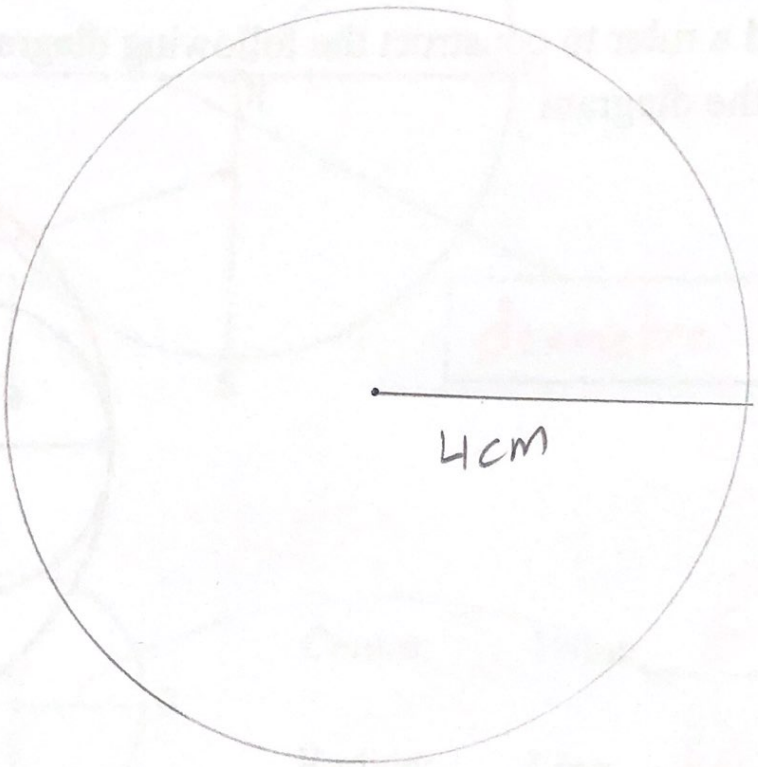
3.C Construct a Circle

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





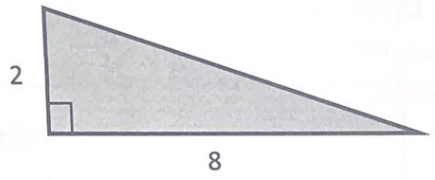
Q2 . Use a compass to draw a circle with diameter of 8 cm .



3.D Find the Area of Triangles

Q1. Find the area of the triangles.

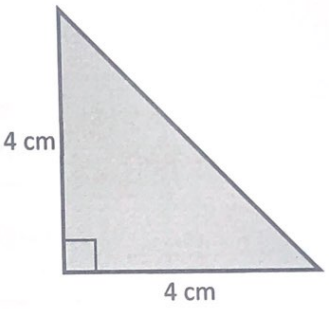
a.



$A = \frac{8 \times 2}{2} = 8\ cm^2$

8 cm^2

b.



$A = \frac{4 \times 4}{2} = 8\ cm^2$

8 cm^2

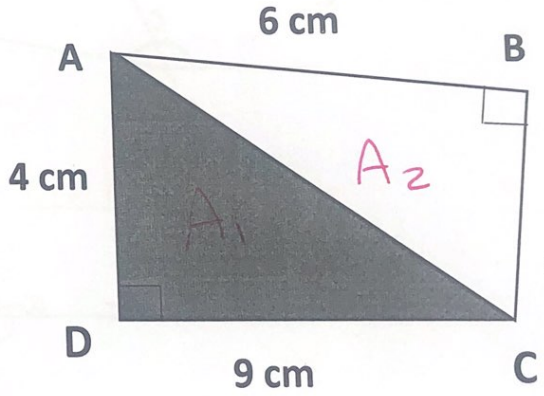
Q2 : Find the area of quadrilateral ABCD , by adding the areas of the two triangles

$A_1 + A_2$

$\frac{9 \times 4}{2} + \frac{6 \times 3}{2}$

$18 + 9$

27

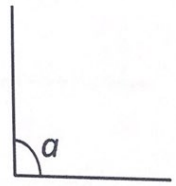


3.E Classify, Estimate, Measure and Draw Angles

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

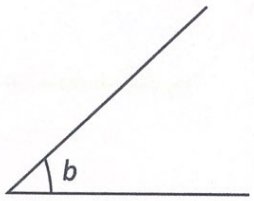
reflex angle	obtuse angle	acute angle	right angle

a.



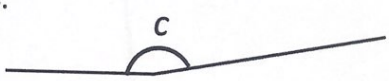
right angle

b.



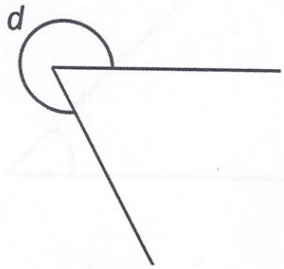
acute angle

c.



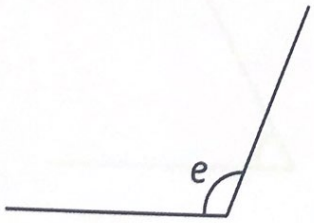
obtuse angle

d.



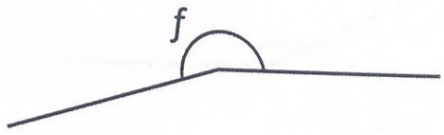
reflex angle

e.



obtuse angle

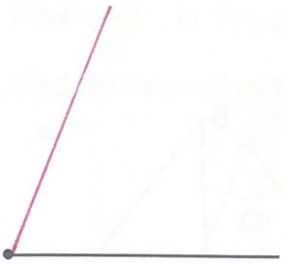
f.



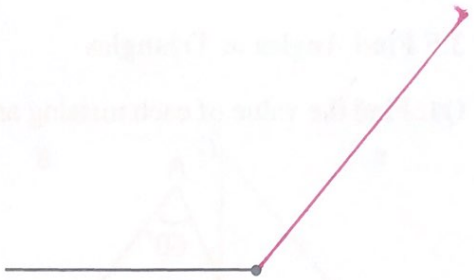
reflex angle

Q2. Draw the following angles.

(a) 65°

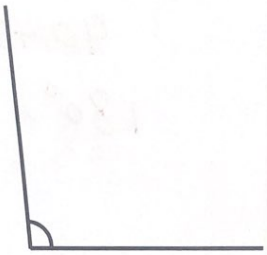


(b) 130°



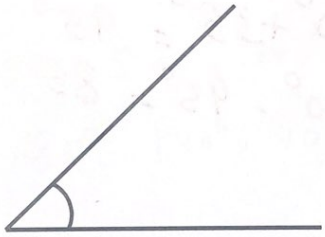
Q3. Use a protractor to measure them.

a.



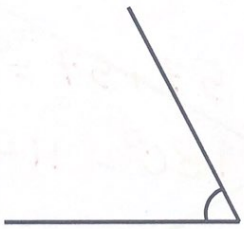
95 °

b.



43 °

c.



62 °

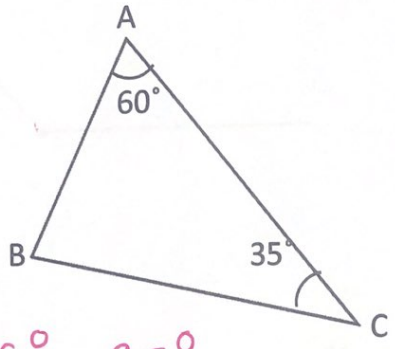
d.

155 °

3.F Find Angles in Triangles

Q1. Find the value of each missing angle.

a.

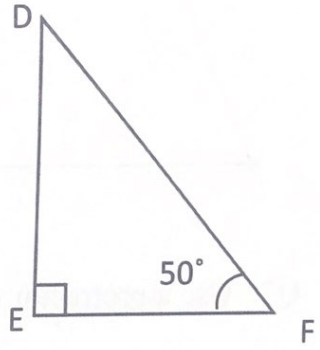


$60° + 35° = 95°$

$180° - 95° = 85$

B = 85 °

b.

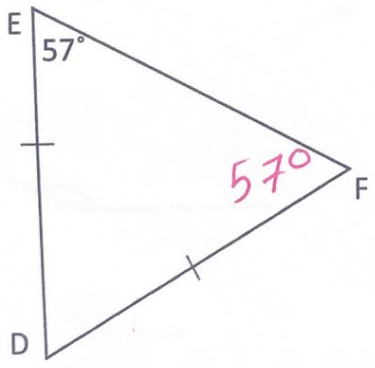


$90 + 50 = 140$

$180° - 140° = 40°$

D = 40 °

c.



$57 + 57 = 114$

$180° - 114 = 66$

F = 57 °

D = 66 °

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

a. 45°, 48°, 90°

$45^\circ + 48^\circ + 90^\circ$

$183^\circ > 180^\circ$

NO

b. 65°, 25°, 90°

$65 + 25 + 90$

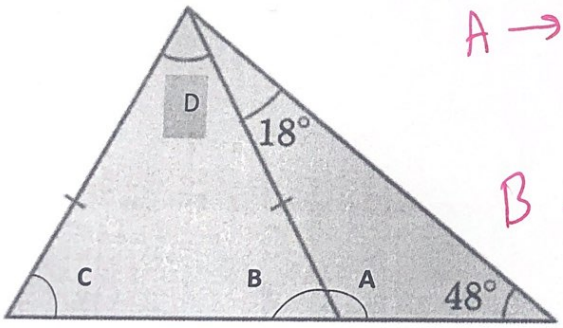
180°

Yes

Q3. The diagram shows two triangles.

The angles and equal sides are shown on the diagram

Find the missing angles



$A \rightarrow 18^\circ + 48^\circ = 66^\circ$

$180^\circ - 66^\circ$

114°

$B \rightarrow 180^\circ - 114^\circ$

66°

$C \rightarrow 66^\circ$

$D \rightarrow 66^\circ + 66^\circ = 132^\circ$

$180^\circ - 132^\circ$

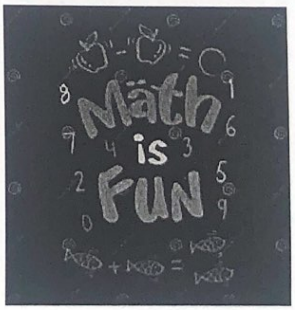
48°

A = 114 °

B = 66 °

C = 66 °

D = 48 °



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