6/5 Maths w/c 11th May 2020

4. We are learning how to calculate angles in quadrilaterals.

Watch the powerpoint for this lesson.

Draw and cut out one each of the following shapes. Use a ruler and make sure your lines are straight.

* Square
* Rectangle
* Trapezium

Then for each shape, tear off the corners and see if you can line them up together like the picture below:



There is a rule for internal angle for quadrilaterals (four-sided shapes) just as there is for triangles.

**All the internal angles for a quadrilateral should add up to 360.**

This means we can use calculations again to work out any missing angles.

Squares and Rectangles

Each internal angle on squares and rectangles is always **90.** If the angle is a different size, then it is a different shape!

Trapezium

A trapezium is a quadrilateral that has one pair of parallel sides. The angles can all be different in a trapezium but we can use a rule to find out missing angles. This rule is similar to the one we used for triangles but this time, we have to take away from 360.

To make this easier, I will first add up all the angles I have.

120

100

100 + 120 + 80 = 300

?

80

Now I start with 360 and take away the angles I have already. Then I can see what is left.

360 – 300 = 60. The missing angle is 60

**Now try the worksheet.**