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.**