Year 3 maths: Four-sided shapes and their properties (Medium)

Maths · Shapes and space
Level: Medium

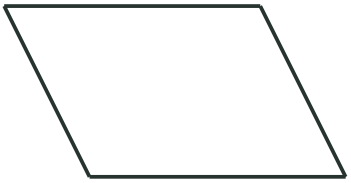
Student: _____ Date: _____

Instructions
- There are 10 questions. Read each one carefully.
- Write your answers on this paper. Use the space under a question to work it out.
- A grown-up can read a question aloud — that's fine.
- The answers are at the end. Check them together when you have finished.

Questions

1. What is this shape called?

Circle one answer.



○ **A** rhombus ○ **B** rectangle
○ **C** kite ○ **D** parallelogram

2. How many pairs of parallel sides does a trapezium have?

Answer: ☐ pair

Working:

3. A shape has 4 equal sides and no right angles. What is it?

Circle one answer.

○ **A** rhombus ○ **B** kite ○ **C** square ○ **D** rectangle

4. Leo draws a shape with 4 sides. Opposite sides are equal, there are no right angles, and the sides are not all the same length. What did he draw?

Circle one answer.

○ **A** parallelogram ○ **B** rectangle ○ **C** kite
○ **D** rhombus

5. How many right angles does this parallelogram have?

Answer: ☐ right angles



Working:

6. Mo says, 'A square turned on its corner is a rhombus, not a square.' Is Mo right?

Circle one answer.

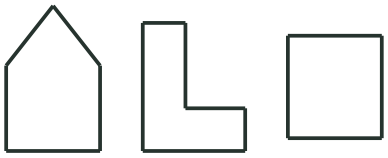
○ **A** No, turning doesn't change it. It is still a square.

○ **B** Yes, it has lost its right angles.

○ **C** Yes, it is a rhombus now.

7. Two of these three shapes are taken away. What is the biggest number of right angles the shape left can have?

Circle one answer.



○ **A** 5 ○ **B** 2 ○ **C** 6 ○ **D** 11

8. Which capital letter has the most right angles?

Circle one answer.

○ **A** F ○ **B** T ○ **C** V ○ **D** L

9. Two of the letters L, T and F are chosen. What is the highest possible total number of right angles?

Circle one answer.

○ **A** 4 ○ **B** 5 ○ **C** 6 ○ **D** 3

10. Can one straight cut divide a parallelogram with no square corners into a triangle and a rectangle?

Circle one answer.

○ **A** Yes ○ **B** No

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Answer key

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1. D — parallelogram

Its opposite sides are equal and parallel, it has no right angles, and it has two long and two short sides.

2. 1 pair

Only its top and bottom are parallel: 1 pair.

3. A — rhombus

4 equal sides: square or rhombus. No right angles: rhombus.

4. A — parallelogram

Opposite sides equal with no right angles is a parallelogram or a rhombus. Not all sides equal rules out the rhombus.

5. 0 right angles

It leans over, so none of its corners is a square corner: 0.

6. A — No, turning doesn't change it. It is still a square.

Turning a square doesn't change its sides or its corners: 4 equal sides and 4 right angles. It is still a square.

7. A — 5

The house shape has 2, the L shape has 5 (not its inside corner) and the rectangle has 4. Keep the L shape: 5.

8. A — F

L has 1, T has 2, F has 3 and V has none. F has the most.

9. B — 5

L has 1, T has 2 and F has 3. Choose F and T: 3 + 2 = 5.

10. B — No

A rectangle needs 4 square corners. The parallelogram has none, and a cut makes only 2 new corners on each piece. So no.