## Angles in Quadrilaterals KS3 Walkthrough Worksheet Answers

Diagrams are not drawn accurately

1. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

$x=360-150-65-52$
$x=93^{\circ}$
2. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

$x=360-255-54-34$
$x=17^{\circ}$
3. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.

$x=100^{\circ}$
$y=360-100-100-123$
$y=37^{\circ}$
4. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=180-115 \\
& x=65^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
y=115^{\circ}
$$

$z=180-115$
$z=65^{\circ}$
5. Calculate the missing angles marked $x, y$ and $z$.

$x=180-110$
$x=70^{\circ}$
$y=180-110$
$y=70^{\circ}$
$z=110^{\circ}$
6. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=360-90-90-59 \\
& x=121^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

7. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$, $y$ and $z$.

$x=180-84$
$x=96^{\circ}$
$y=180-84$
$y=96^{\circ}$
$z=84^{\circ}$
8. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

$x=360-90-90-52$
$x=128^{\circ}$
9. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=117^{\circ} \\
& x=360-117-117-72 \\
& x=54^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

10. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.


$$
x=132^{\circ}
$$

$y=360-132-132-35$
$y=61^{\circ}$
11. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

$x=360-214-73-42$
$x=31^{\circ}$
12. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=360-90-75-50 \\
& x=145^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Challenge

1. Calculate the value of $x$. Hence, find the missing angle.

$2 x+100+95+60=360$

$$
2 x+255=360
$$

$2 x=105$
$x=52.5^{\circ}$

Missing angle is $105^{\circ}$
2. Calculate the values of $x$ and $y$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 x+4+x+y+90=360 \\
& 3 x+y+94=360 \\
& 3 x+y=266
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
x+y+5=180
$$

$$
x+y=175
$$

$$
2 x=91
$$

$$
x=45.5^{\circ}
$$

$$
y=129.5^{\circ}
$$

## Angles in Quadrilaterals <br> KS3 Walkthrough Worksheet

## Prior Knowledge:

- Names of different types of angles.
- Angle facts, including that angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$.

You need to know the names and properties of the different types of quadrilaterals.


- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- Each angle is $90^{\circ}$.
- Opposite sides have equal length.
- It has 2 pairs of parallel lines.


## Rhombus



- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- All sides have equal length.
- Opposite sides are parallel and opposite angles are equal.
- The diagonals bisect each other at a right angle.

- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- There are 2 congruent pairs of sides.
- Each pair consists of 2 equal-length sides that are adjacent (they meet).
- The angles are equal where the 2 pairs meet.
- The diagonals are perpendicular.

Square


- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- Each angle is $90^{\circ}$.
- All sides have equal length.
- It has 2 pairs of parallel lines.


## Trapezium



- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- Each angle may be different.
- It has 1 pair of parallel lines.
- It has 2 pairs of angles that are supplementary: they add up to $180^{\circ}$.


## Parallelogram



- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- Opposite sides are parallel.
- Opposite sides are equal in length.
- Opposite angles are equal (angles $a$ are the same and angles $b$ are the same).
- Angles $a$ and $b$ are supplementary: they add up to $180^{\circ}$.

Example 1: Find the missing angle marked $x$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=360-90-70-55 \\
& x=145^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 2: Find the missing angle marked $x$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=360-245-65-38 \\
& x=12^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 3: Find the missing angles marked $x, y$ and $z$.


Example 4: Find the missing angles marked $x, y$ and $z$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x+112=180 \\
& x=68^{\circ} \\
& y=112^{\circ} \\
& z+112=180 \\
& z=68^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 5: Find the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=100^{\circ} \\
& y=360-104-100-100 \\
& y=56^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Your Turn

Diagrams are not drawn accurately

1. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.
2. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

3. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

4. Calculate the missing angles marked $x, y$ and $z$.

5. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.

6. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

7. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$, $y$ and $z$.
8. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.

9. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

10. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.

11. Calculate the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.

$\square$
12. Calculate the missing angle marked $x$.


## Challenge

1. Calculate the value of $x$. Hence, find the missing angle.

2. Calculate the values of $x$ and $y$.


## Angles in Quadrilaterals <br> KS3 Walkthrough Worksheet

## Prior Knowledge:

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- Angle facts, including that angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$.

You need to know the names and properties of the different types of quadrilaterals.


- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- Each angle is $90^{\circ}$.
- Opposite sides have equal length.
- It has 2 pairs of parallel lines.


## Rhombus



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- All sides have equal length.
- Opposite sides are parallel and opposite angles are equal.
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- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- There are 2 congruent pairs of sides.
- Each pair consists of 2 equal-length sides that are adjacent (they meet).
- The angles are equal where the 2 pairs meet.
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Square


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- Each angle is $90^{\circ}$.
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- It has 2 pairs of parallel lines.


## Trapezium



- The interior angles add up to $360^{\circ}$.
- Each angle may be different.
- It has 1 pair of parallel lines.
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## Parallelogram



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Example 3: Find the missing angles marked $x, y$ and $z$.


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\begin{aligned}
& x+112=180 \\
& x=68^{\circ} \\
& y=112^{\circ} \\
& z+112=180 \\
& z=68^{\circ}
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$$

Example 5: Find the missing angles marked $x$ and $y$.


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\begin{aligned}
& x=100^{\circ} \\
& y=360-104-100-100 \\
& y=56^{\circ}
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## Challenge

1. Calculate the value of $x$. Hence, find the missing angle.

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