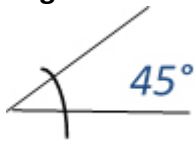


Lesson 51: Quadrilaterals

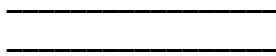
Purpose of lesson: You will learn about **quadrilaterals**. Quadrilaterals have four (4) sides and four (4) angles. The sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is 360° .

Before we continue, let's discuss some key words that you need to know:

1) **Angle** - two lines that meet. The space between is called an angle. An angle is measured in degrees; the symbol for degree is $^\circ$. Example:

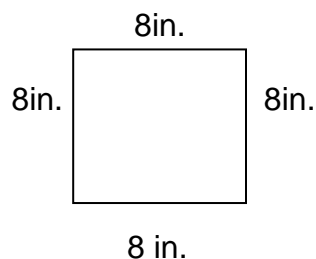


2) **Parallel lines** - lines that run in the same direction that do not meet. Example:

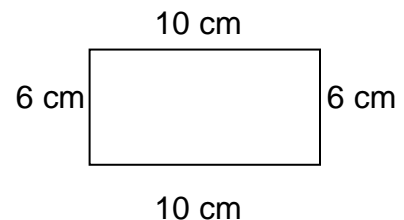


Quadrilaterals are shapes that have (4) sides and (4) angles. The sum of the angles in a quadrilateral is 360° . Here are some examples:

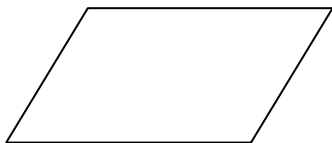
A **square** has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.



A **rectangle** has opposite sides that are equal and parallel with 4 right angles.



This is a **parallelogram**: a quadrilateral that has opposite sides that are equal and parallel.



This is a **trapezoid**: 4 sided with one pair of parallel sides.

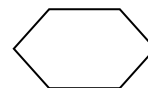
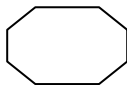


Other common shapes are:

A **pentagon** is a five (5) sided figure:



An **octagon** is an eight (8) sided figure:



A six (6) sided shape is a **hexagon**.

Try to identify these shapes!

[Take Lesson 51 Quiz 1](#)