

GCSE MATHEMATICS

Properties of Quadrilaterals



AQA These questions have been taken or modified from previous AQA GCSE Mathematics Papers.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- If your calculator does not have a π button, take the value of π to be 3.14 unless another value is given in the question.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The quality of your written communication is specifically assessed in questions that are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Advice

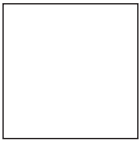
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
 - In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.
 - Use the number of marks for the question as a guide to the amount of time you need to spend.
 - Look at previous parts of the question, e.g. a), b), c) i) as there may be information there you need to answer later parts.
 - Check your answer is realistic and appropriate.
 - For calculator decimal numbers always write your full calculator display in the working out area and then, if you need to, round the answer on the answer line.
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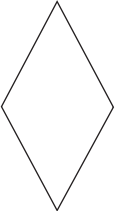
This booklet was curated and modified using AQA examination papers between 2010-2016, for thecalculatorguide.com, where you can find many more booklets on further topics. All questions used are reproduced for educational purposes only.

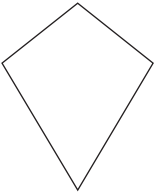


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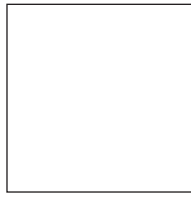
1 Tick (✓) or cross (×) the properties of the quadrilaterals shown.
 The square has been done as an example. [4 marks]

	Property				
	Diagonals cross at right angles	One pair of equal opposite angles	All sides equal	Exactly one line of symmetry	Rotational symmetry of order 2
Square 	✓	×	✓	×	×

Rhombus 					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Kite 					
--	--	--	--	--	--

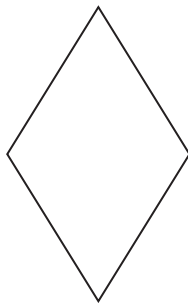
2 (a) How many lines of symmetry does a square have?



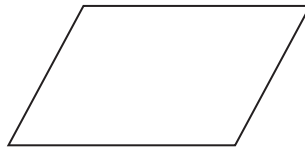
.....

Answer (1 mark)

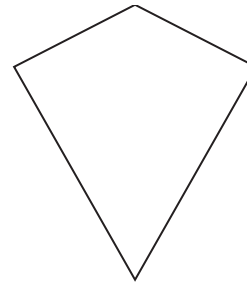
2 (b) Here are three quadrilaterals.



rhombus



parallelogram



kite

Give a reason why each of the quadrilaterals could be the odd one out.

2 (b) (i) The rhombus could be the odd one out because

..... (1 mark)

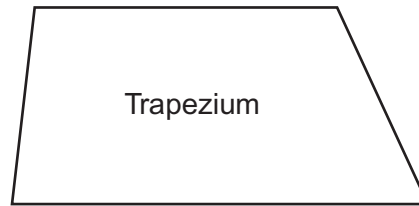
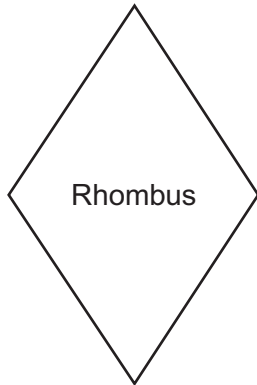
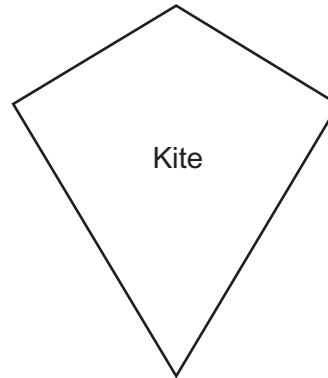
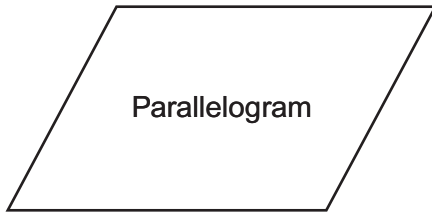
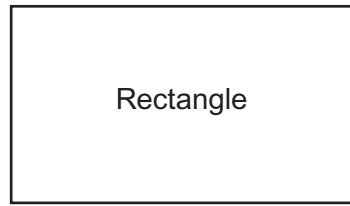
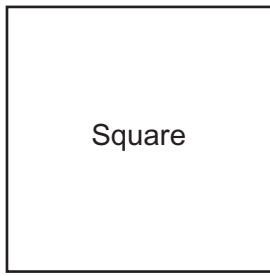
2 (b) (ii) The parallelogram could be the odd one out because

..... (1 mark)

2 (b) (iii) The kite could be the odd one out because

..... (1 mark)

3 Here are six quadrilaterals.



3 (a) Write down the names of the **three** quadrilaterals that have diagonals crossing at right-angles.

[2 marks]

Answer

and

and

3 (b) Write down the names of the **two** quadrilaterals that have

rotational symmetry of order 2

and

diagonals of different lengths.

[2 marks]

Answer and

3 (c) Three quadrilaterals are

Square

Rectangle

Parallelogram

The parallelogram could be the odd one out. Give a reason why.

[1 mark]

.....
.....
.....

3 (d) Three of the quadrilaterals are

Kite

Rectangle

Parallelogram

The kite could be the odd one out. Give a reason why.

[1 mark]

.....
.....
.....

3 (e) Three quadrilaterals are

Rectangle

Parallelogram

Rhombus

Tick the **one** property that these three quadrilaterals have in common.

[1 mark]

All four sides the same length

Diagonals bisect each other

All four angles equal

Two lines of symmetry

3 (f) Tick the **one** property that these three quadrilaterals have in common.

Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

[1 mark]

All four sides the same length

Diagonals bisect each other

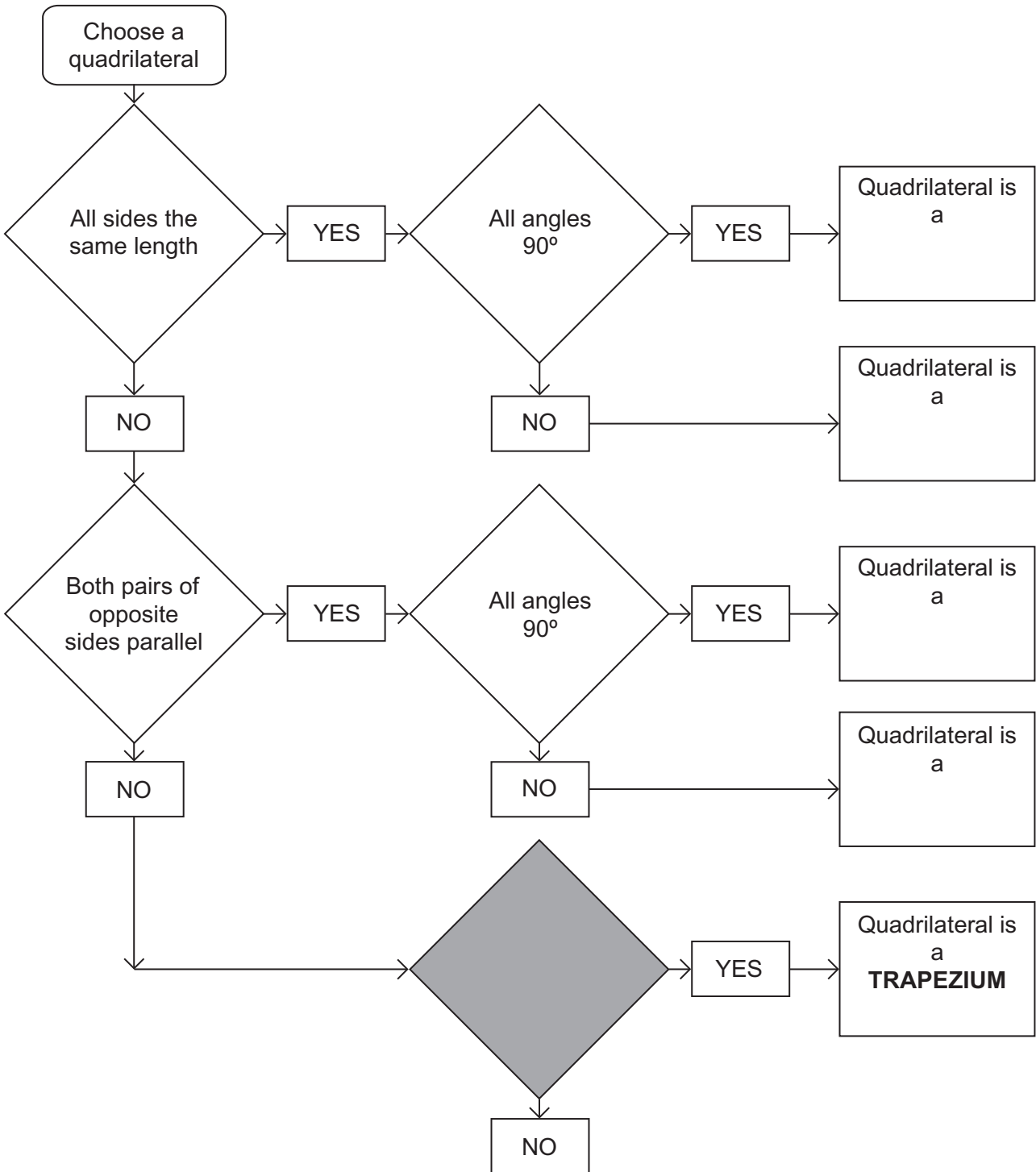
All four angles 90°

No lines of symmetry

4 (a) The diagram below is used to sort some quadrilaterals. A trapezium has already been sorted.

Use the diagram to sort

a parallelogram, a rectangle, a rhombus and a square. [2 marks]



4 (b) A trapezium has been sorted in the diagram on the opposite page.

Write a statement, using the properties of quadrilaterals, that could go into the shaded box.

[1 mark]

.....

.....

.....

5 Match the name of each shape to a correct property.

[2 marks]

Kite ●

● All sides equal

Parallelogram ●

● One line of symmetry

Rectangle ●

● All angles equal

Rhombus ●

● No lines of symmetry