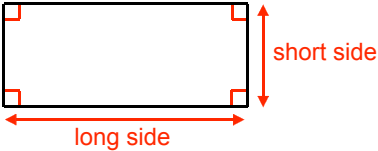
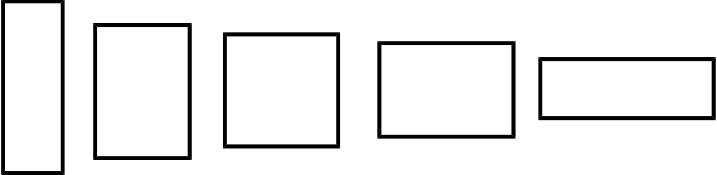
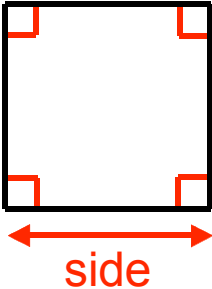
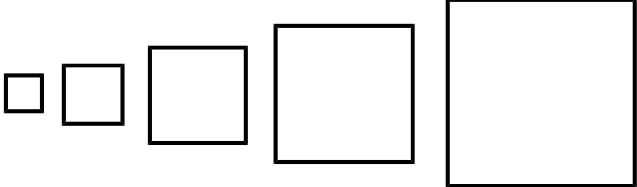
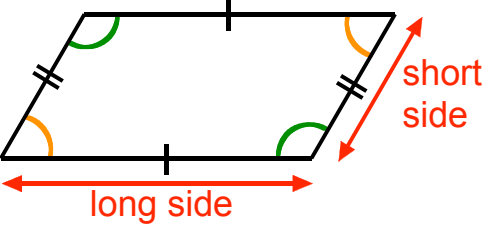


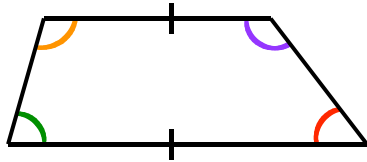
Special quadrilaterals

Which quadrilaterals are special?

The five special types of quadrilaterals in GCSE maths are:

- Squares
- Rectangles
- Parallelograms
- Trapezia
- Rhombuses

 <p>A diagram of a rectangle. The bottom horizontal side is labeled 'long side' with a red double-headed arrow. The right vertical side is labeled 'short side' with a red double-headed arrow. Small red squares at each corner indicate right angles.</p>	<h3>Rectangles</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A rectangle is defined as a quadrilateral whose internal angles are all 90° (right angles)• Sides opposite each other are equal• Sides adjacent to each other do not have to be equal  <p>A row of five rectangles of different proportions, illustrating the variety of rectangles.</p>
 <p>A diagram of a square. The bottom horizontal side is labeled 'side' with a red double-headed arrow. Small red squares at each corner indicate right angles. The four sides are of equal length.</p>	<h3>Squares</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The four sides are all equal in length• The four internal angles are each 90°• A square is a special kind of rectangle – special because all sides are the same length• A square is also a special kind of rhombus – special because all internal angles are 90°  <p>A row of five squares of different sizes, illustrating the variety of squares.</p>
 <p>A diagram of a parallelogram. The bottom horizontal side is labeled 'long side' with a red double-headed arrow. The right slanted side is labeled 'short side' with a red double-headed arrow. Opposite sides are marked with single tick marks (parallel) and double tick marks (equal length). Opposite angles are marked with green arcs, and adjacent angles are marked with orange arcs.</p>	<h3>Parallelograms</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two pairs of parallel opposite sides• Opposite sides are equal in length• Opposite angles are equal• Adjacent angles add up to 180° (are supplementary)

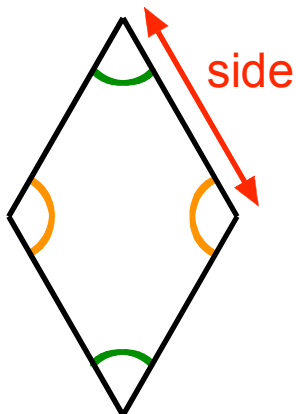
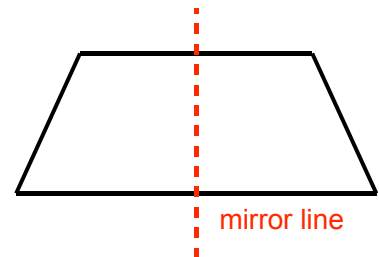
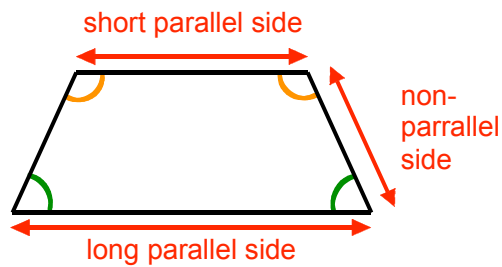


Trapezia

- Two opposite sides are parallel
- The other pair of sides are not parallel
- Adjacent angles add up to 180° (are supplementary)

Isosceles trapezia

- Have a line of symmetry, with congruent angles



Rhombuses

- A rhombus is a quadrilateral with all four sides the same length
- Opposite angles are equal

