

Grades K-8 Worksheets

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Helping With Math

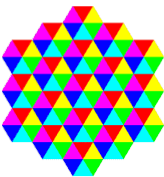
Identifying Triangles, Quadrilaterals, Pentagons, Hexagons, and Cubes

GRADE 2 



Being familiarized with different kinds of shapes will help you identify and distinguish them in real life. As such, shapes is defined as the external form or appearance of something.

MATH TRIVIA:



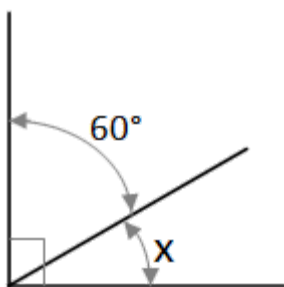
Tessellation involves covering a surface with a pattern of flat shapes to secure no gaps



Identifying Triangles, Quadrilaterals, Pentagons, Hexagons, and Cubes 

Use your understanding of complementary, supplementary, and alternate angles to find the missing angles in the figures below. For help, see [this lesson on Angle Relationships](#). (Page 1 of 3)

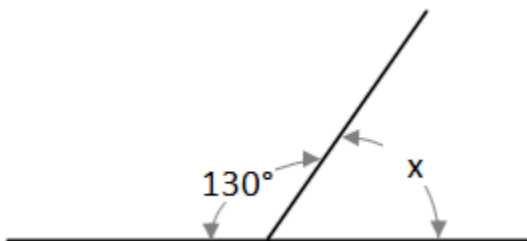
1. Calculate the value of angle x and complete the sentence below to describe the relationship between the two angles.



$x = 30^\circ$

The 60° angle and angle x are complementary angles.

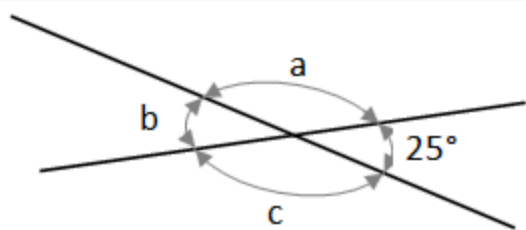
2. Calculate the value of angle x and complete the sentence below to describe the relationship between the two angles.



$x = 50^\circ$

The 130° angle and angle x are supplementary angles.

3. Calculate the values of angles a, b, and c and complete the sentence that describes their relationship.



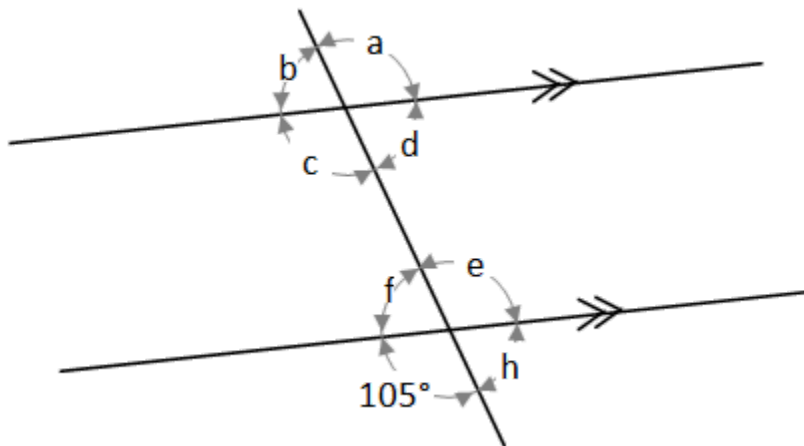
$$a = 155^\circ$$

$$b = 25^\circ$$

$$c = 155^\circ$$

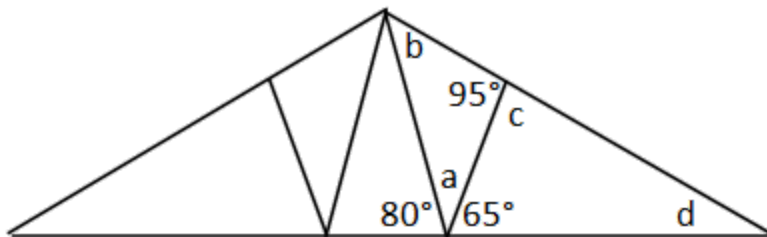
Angles a and c are **opposite** angles.

4. Complete the table below to show the values of the missing angles and the basis for your calculations. (note: there may be more than one correct basis for each)



a =	105°	because	a = e (corresponding angles)
b =	75°	because	b = 180° - a (supplementary angles)
c =	105°	because	a = c (opposite angles)
d =	75°	because	d = b (opposite angles)
e =	105°	because	e = 105° (opposite angles).
f =	75°	because	f = 180° - e (supplementary angles)
h =	75°	because	h = 180° - 105° (supplementary angles)

5. Use what you know about the sum of the angles in a triangle together with the properties of supplementary angles to calculate the missing angles in the figure below.



a =	35°	because	$80^\circ + 65^\circ + a = 180^\circ$ (supplementary angles) $a = 180^\circ - 145^\circ$
b =	50°	because	$35^\circ + 95^\circ + b = 180^\circ$ (sum of angles in a triangle) $b = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$
c =	85°	because	$c + 95^\circ = 180^\circ$ (supplementary angles)
d =	30°	because	$65^\circ + 85^\circ + c = 180^\circ$ (sum of angles in a triangle) $d = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$