

Grade 4 - Lines, Rays and Classifying Shapes - Quiz

Common Core 4.G.A.1, 4.G.A.2 · maths-pdf.fr/en/

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Take this 10-question quiz on lines, rays, angles, and shapes. Choose the best answer for each question. Several questions use pictures. The explanations show how to tell parallel from perpendicular and how to name shapes.

Grade 4 · Common Core State Standards: **4.G.A.1, 4.G.A.2**

Questions

Question 1

A part of a line with two endpoints is called a

- A. ray
- B. line
- C. line segment
- D. point

Question 2

What is the name of this figure?



A figure.

- A. ray AB
- B. line AB
- C. segment AB
- D. ray BA

Question 3

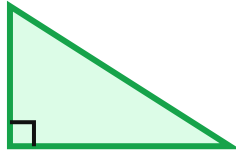
Two lines cross and make a right angle. The lines are

- A. parallel
- B. diagonal

- C. perpendicular
- D. congruent

Question 4

What kind of triangle is this?



A triangle.

- A. acute triangle
- B. right triangle
- C. obtuse triangle
- D. straight triangle

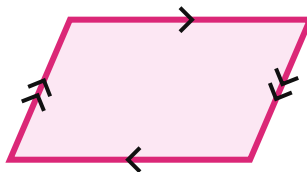
Question 5

A triangle has angles of 25° , 35° , and 120° . What kind of triangle is it?

- A. obtuse triangle
- B. acute triangle
- C. right triangle
- D. parallel triangle

Question 6

Which shape is this?



A shape.

- A. rectangle
- B. square
- C. triangle
- D. parallelogram

Question 7

How many right angles does a rectangle have?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 0
- D. 4

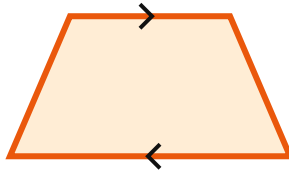
Question 8

Two roads run side by side and never meet. They are

- A. perpendicular
- B. parallel
- C. intersecting
- D. acute

Question 9

Which quadrilateral has exactly one pair of parallel sides?



A shape.

- A. parallelogram
- B. trapezoid
- C. rectangle
- D. square

Question 10

An angle measures 135° . What kind of angle is it?

- A. obtuse
- B. acute
- C. right
- D. straight

Answers

1. **C** – A segment has two endpoints. A ray has one, and a line has none.
2. **A** – It starts at A, passes through B, and goes on forever. Name a ray with the endpoint first: ray AB.
3. **C** – Perpendicular lines meet at 90° . Parallel lines never meet.
4. **B** – The little square marks a 90° angle, so it is a right triangle.
5. **A** – 120° is greater than 90° , so one angle is obtuse and the triangle is obtuse.
6. **D** – Two pairs of parallel sides and no right angles make a parallelogram. A rectangle needs four right angles.
7. **D** – All four corners of a rectangle are right angles.
8. **B** – Lines that stay the same distance apart and never meet are parallel.
9. **B** – Only the top and bottom are parallel. The other shapes have two pairs of parallel sides.
10. **A** – 135° is greater than 90° and less than 180° , so it is obtuse.

Remember

- A line segment has two endpoints; a ray has one; a line has none.
- Parallel lines never meet, and perpendicular lines meet at a right angle (90°).
- Right angles are 90° , acute angles are less than 90° , and obtuse angles are greater than 90° .
- A right triangle has exactly one right angle.
- Quadrilaterals are sorted by pairs of parallel sides and by right angles.