**Word list:** decagon, hexagon, number, octagon, pentagon, quadrilaterals, regular.

A **polygon** is a shape with straight sides. We use the _____ of sides they have to name each polygon. We have already looked at triangles and _____ in detail. We have the following names for polygons with more than 4 sides:

| Name | Number of sides |
|---|---|
| | 5 |
| | 6 |
| Heptagon | 7 |
| | 8 |
| Nonagon | 9 |
| | 10 |
| Undecagon | 11 |
| Dodecagon | 12 |

A **rhombus** had 4 equal sides but not 4 equal angles, so it is **not** a **regular polygon**.

When all the sides and angles of a polygon are equal, it is called a _____ polygon. The equilateral triangle and the square are _____ polygons.

**6** Name each shape.

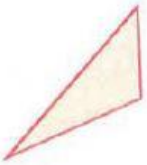
**a** 

**b** 

**c** 

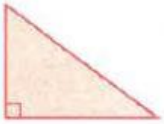
**d** 

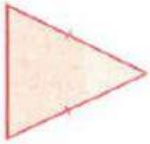
**e** 

**f** 

**g** 

**h** 

**i** 

**j** 

**k** 

**l** 

**7** Is each statement TRUE or FALSE?

**a** An isosceles triangle must be acute-angled.

**b** A square is a regular quadrilateral.

**c** An obtuse-angled triangle must also have acute angles.

**d** A rhombus is a special parallelogram.

**e** An acute-angled triangle cannot be isosceles.

**f** A rectangle is a special trapezium.

**g** An equilateral triangle must be acute-angled.

**h** A trapezium must have 2 equal sides.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS