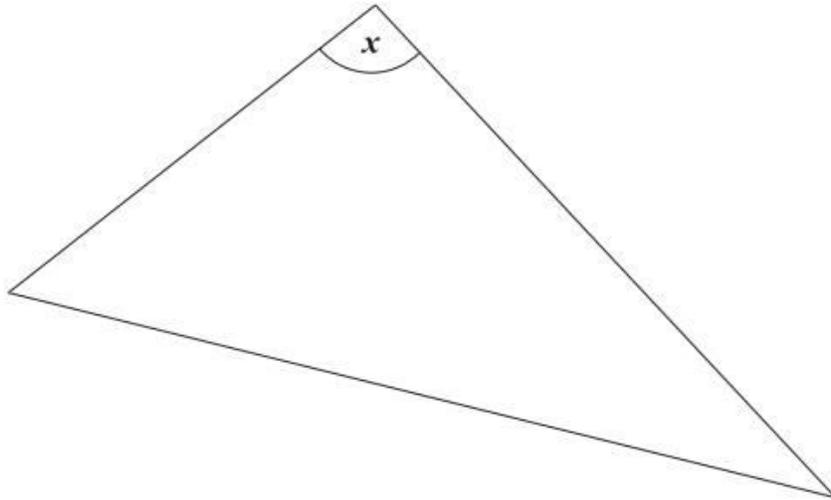


Angles - Questions

Key Stage 2: 2004 Paper B

1.

18



Measure angle x accurately.

Use a protractor (angle measurer).



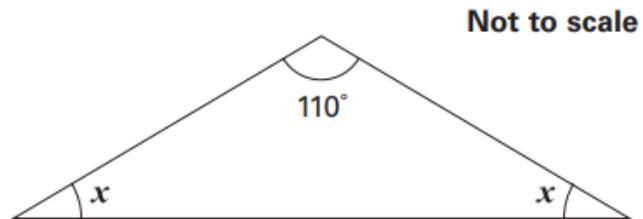
18

1 mark

1.

21

Here is an isosceles triangle.



Calculate the size of angle x .

Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).

 $x =$ $^\circ$

1 mark

21

1.

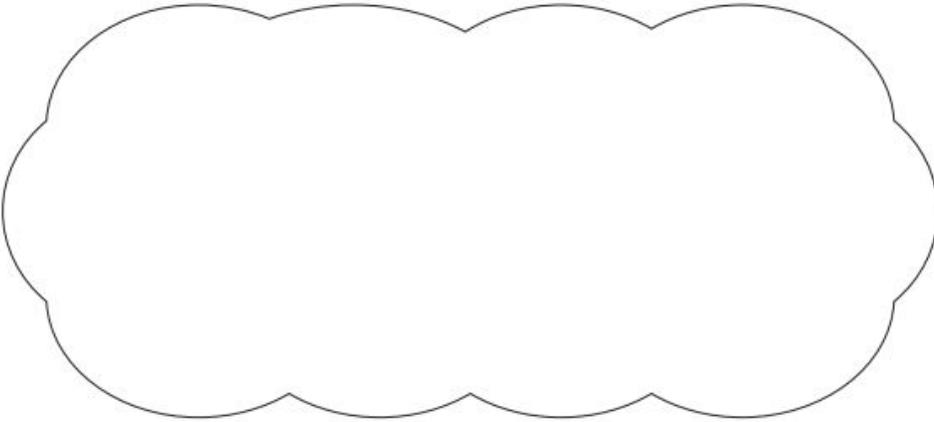
25

Jamie draws a triangle.

He says,

'Two of the three angles in my triangle are obtuse'.

Explain why Jamie **cannot** be correct.



A large, empty, cloud-shaped writing area for the student's answer. The shape is irregular with wavy edges, resembling a thought bubble or a cloud. To the left of the top-left corner of the shape is a small black pencil icon. To the right of the bottom-right corner of the shape is the text '25' above a horizontal line, with '1 mark' written below the line.

25

1 mark

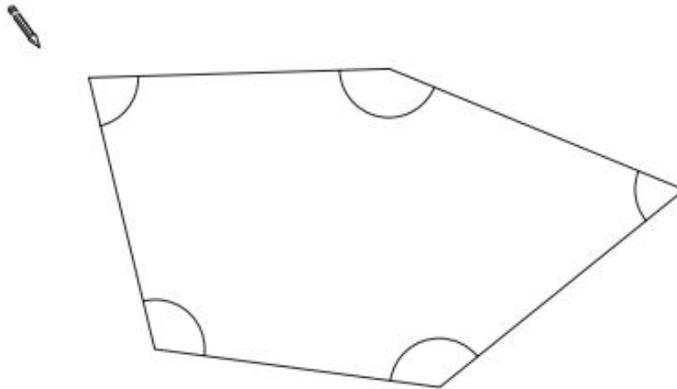
Key Stage 2: 2009 Paper B

1.

3

Look at this shape.

Tick (✓) each angle that is **less** than a right angle.



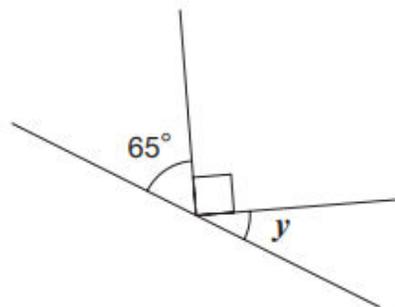
3

1 mark

Key Stage 2: 2009 Paper B

2.

18



Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle **y** in this diagram.

Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).

 $y = \boxed{}^\circ$

18

1 mark

1.

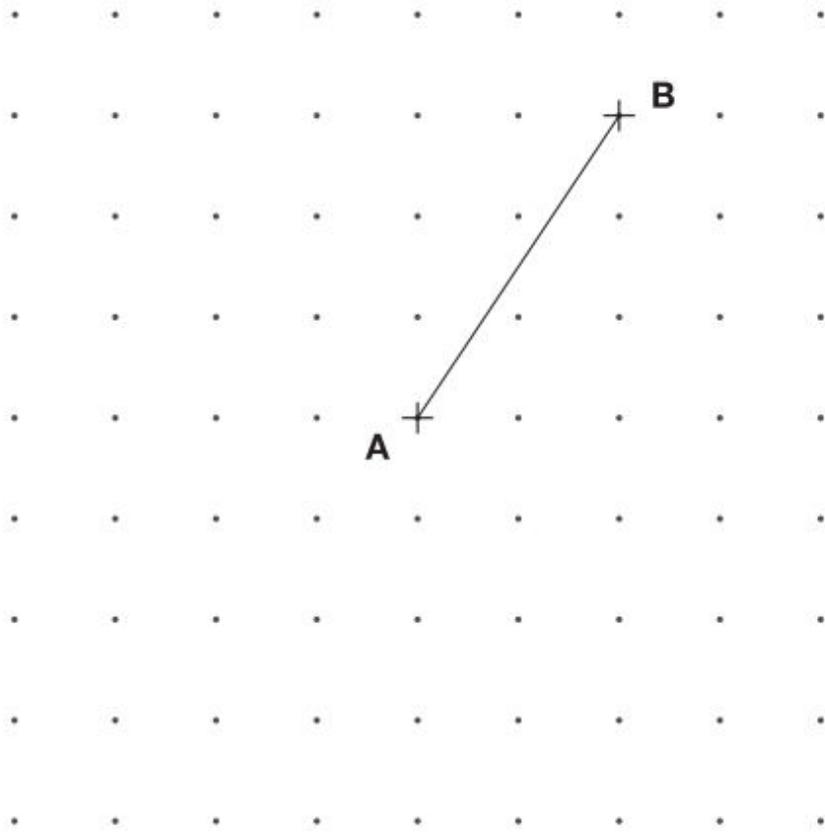
19

Here is a grid of dots.

Point **A** and point **B** are joined by a straight line.

Draw a line to join point **A** to another dot on the grid so that the two lines make a right angle.

Use a ruler.

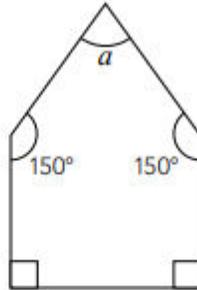


1.

8

The diagram shows a pentagon.

Not drawn accurately



Each side of the pentagon is the **same length**.

Is the shape a **regular** pentagon?

Circle Yes or No.

 Yes / No

Explain your answer.



(1 mark)

Work out the size of angle a



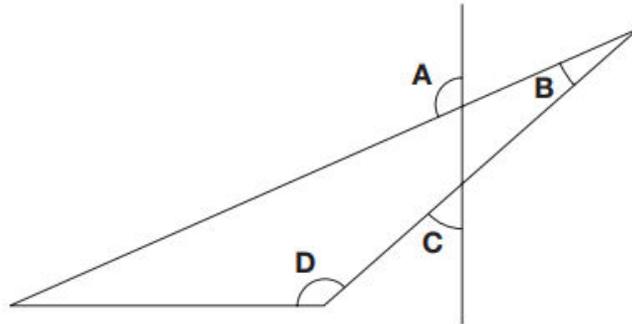
Show your working

$a =$

(2 marks)

1.

9 This diagram has four angles marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.



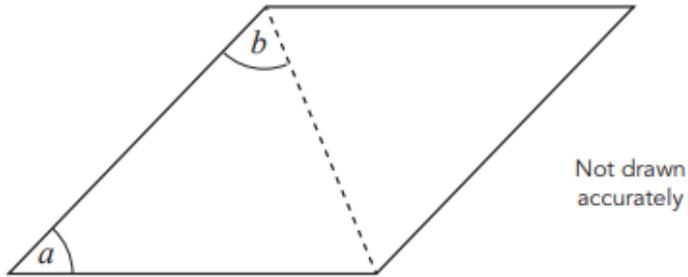
Write the letters of the angles that are **obtuse** angles.



1.

9

The dotted line is a diagonal of this **rhombus**.



Show your method

If angle $a = 80^\circ$, what is angle b ?



If angle $b = 80^\circ$, what is angle a ?

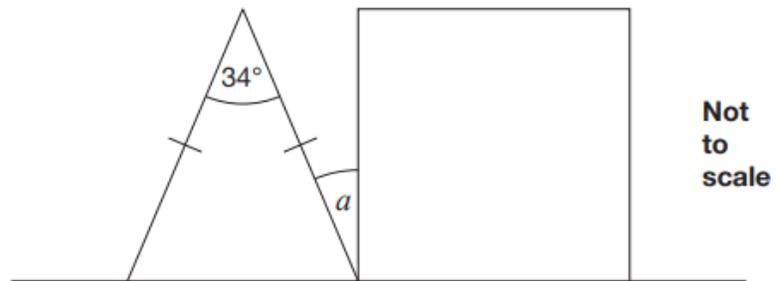


(3 marks)

1.

3

The diagram shows an isosceles triangle and a square on a straight line.



Calculate angle a .

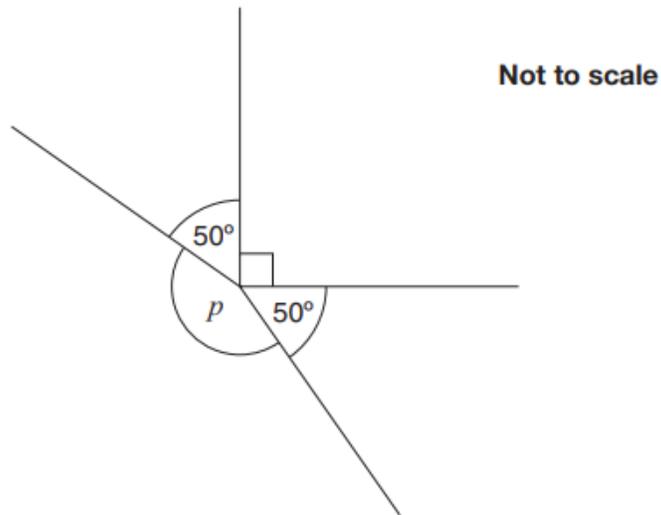
Show
your
method



2 marks

1.

21



Calculate the size of angle p in the diagram.

Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).

Show your method

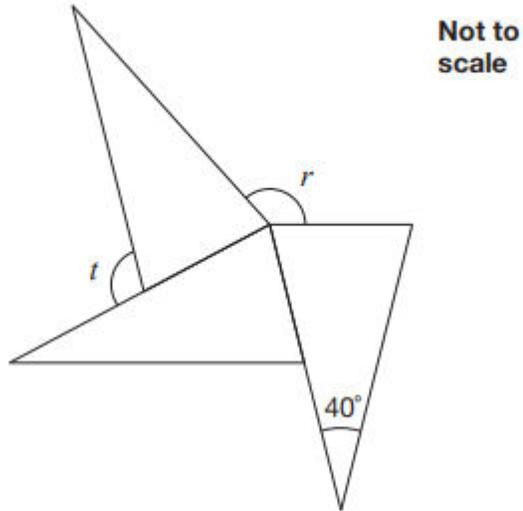
21i

21ii

2 marks

1.

7 The diagram shows three **identical** isosceles triangles.



What are the sizes of angles r and t ?

 Show your working

$r =$ $^\circ$

$t =$ $^\circ$

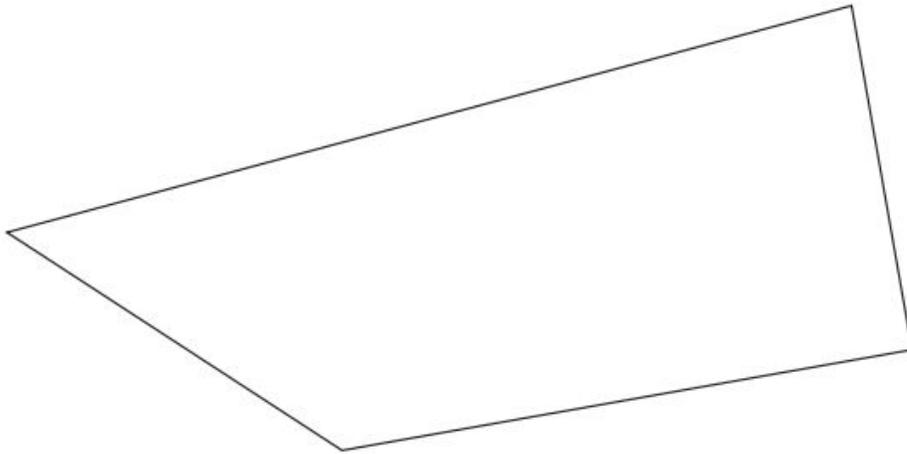
2 marks

1.

8

In this shape, one of the angles is **obtuse**.

Tick (✓) the obtuse angle.



8

1 mark

1.

12

Anna has four **different** triangles.

Complete the table to show the size of the angles in each triangle.

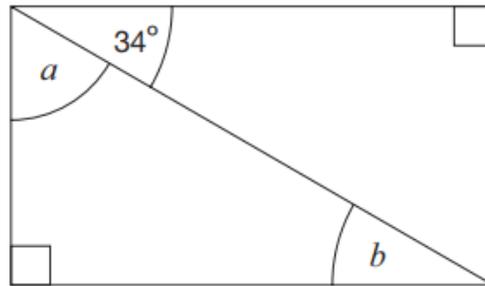
Type of triangle	Angle 1	Angle 2	Angle 3
Isosceles	90°		
Right-angled	80°		
Isosceles	70°		
Isosceles	70°		

2 marks

1.

20

Here is a rectangle.



Not to scale

Calculate the size of angles a and b .

Do not measure the angles.

 $a =$

20a

1 mark

$b =$

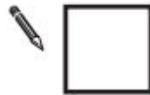
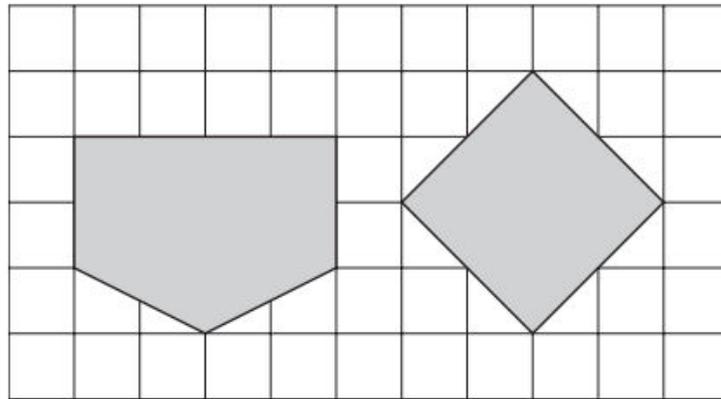
20b

1 mark

1.

5 Here are two shapes on a square grid.

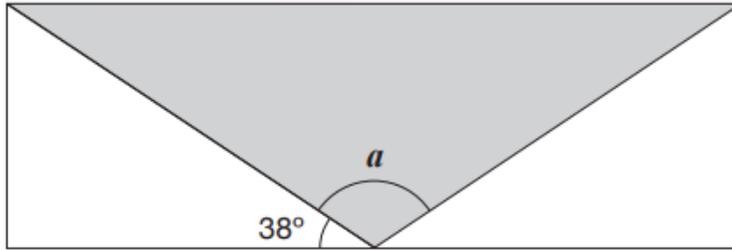
For each shape, write how many **right angles** it has.



1.

15

A shaded **isosceles** triangle is drawn inside a rectangle.



Not
to
scale

Calculate the size of angle a .

Show
your
method

a is	°
--------	---

2 marks

Key Stage 2: 2016 Paper 3 Reasoning - Sample

1.

15

Join dots on the grid to make a quadrilateral that has **3 acute** angles.

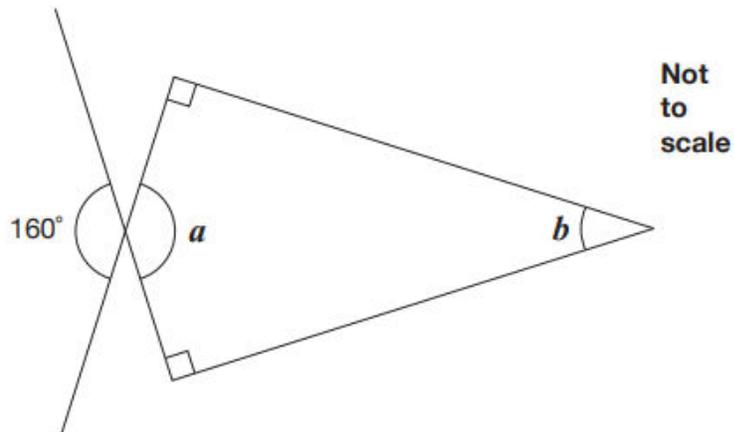


1 mark

1.

17

Calculate the size of angles a and b in this diagram.



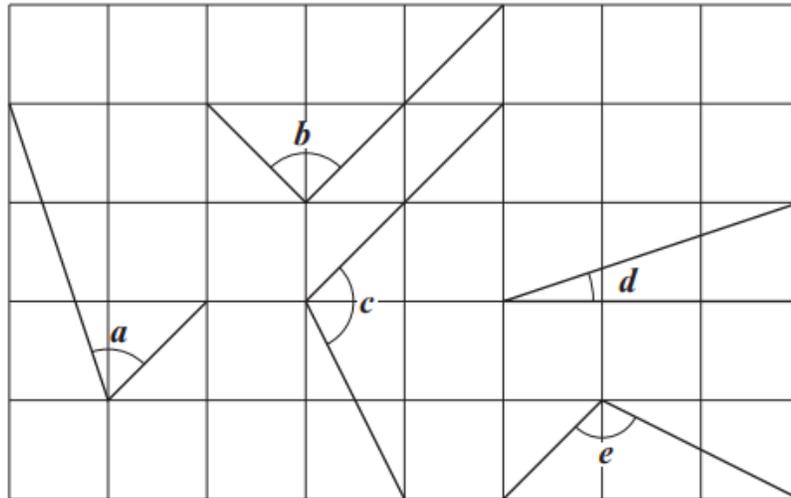
$a =$ $^\circ$ _____
1 mark

$b =$ $^\circ$ _____
1 mark

1.

7

Here are five angles marked on a grid of squares.



Write the letters of the angles that are **obtuse**.

1 mark

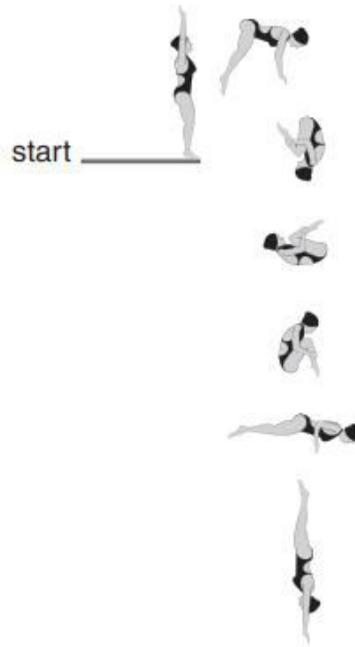
Write the letters of the angles that are **acute**.

1 mark

1.

16

Layla completes one-and-a-half somersaults in a dive.



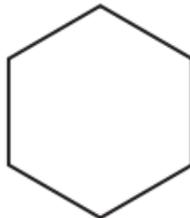
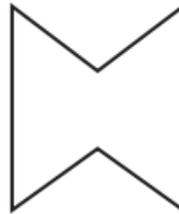
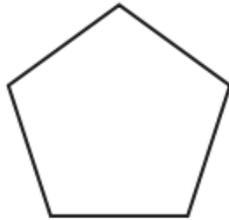
How many **degrees** does Layla turn through in her dive?

1 mark

1.

13

Circle the **pentagon** with exactly **four acute angles**.



1 mark

1.

13



Kirsty says,

When you double the size of an acute angle,
you always get an obtuse angle.

Explain why Kirsty is **not** correct.

A large, empty, cloud-shaped box with a scalloped border, intended for the student to write their explanation.

1 mark