Geometry: 2D Shapes & Angles: Easy Practice Paper 1 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	The shape is a pentagon. Counting round the outside there are 5 straight sides (and 5 corners).
2	A	The angle is clearly less than a right angle (less than 90°), and any angle smaller than 90° is called acute.
3	C	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°, so x = 180° − 130° = 50°.
4	B	The angles inside a triangle add up to 180°. So x = 180° − 60° − 70° = 50°.
5	D	A quarter turn is 90°, a half turn is 180°, and a whole turn all the way round is 4 × 90° = 360°.
6	E	A hexagon has 6 sides. Shape A has 3, B has 4, C has 5, D has 8 and E has 6, so the hexagon is E.
7	C	A rectangle folds exactly onto itself in two ways: one fold across the middle horizontally and one vertically. The diagonals are not lines of symmetry, so the answer is 2.
8	D	'Oct' means eight, as in octopus. A pentagon has 5 sides, a hexagon 6, a heptagon 7 and a decagon 10.
9	C	Angles around a point add up to 360°. First 140° + 130° = 270°, so x = 360° − 270° = 90°.
10	D	The clock shows 3 o'clock. The hands are a quarter of a full turn apart, and a quarter of 360° is 90°.
11	E	A triangle with all three sides equal is equilateral, and all three of its angles are 60°. An isosceles triangle has only two equal sides and a scalene triangle has none.
12	B	The two marked angles are in matching positions where the slanted line crosses each parallel line. Matching (corresponding) angles are equal, so x = 70°.

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13	B	x is directly opposite the 60° angle where the lines cross. Vertically opposite angles are always equal, so x = 60°.
14	D	The angles inside any quadrilateral add up to 360°. Here 70° + 70° + 110° = 250°, so x = 360° − 250° = 110°.
15	A	A square has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles. A rectangle has 4 right angles but its sides are not all equal, and a rhombus has 4 equal sides but its angles are not right angles.

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