Geometry: 2D Shapes & Angles: Easy Practice Paper 3 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	The shape is an octagon. Counting round the outside gives 8 equal straight sides.
2	C	The angle is bigger than a right angle but has not opened out into a straight line, so it is between 90° and 180°. That is an obtuse angle.
3	A	All three angles sit on a straight line, so they add up to 180°. Since 60° + 70° = 130°, x = 180° − 130° = 50°.
4	C	The angles in a triangle add up to 180°, so x = 180° − 45° − 45° = 90°. This triangle is right-angled.
5	C	A full turn is 360°, so a half turn is 360° ÷ 2 = 180°. A half turn leaves you facing the opposite way.
6	E	A quadrilateral is any shape with 4 straight sides. Shape E is a kite, which has 4 sides, so E is the quadrilateral.
7	D	A fold from each corner to the middle of the opposite side matches the triangle onto itself. There are 3 corners, so there are 3 lines of symmetry.
8	B	'Pent' means five, as in the Pentagon building. A quadrilateral has 4 sides, a hexagon 6, a heptagon 7 and an octagon 8.
9	C	Angles around a point add up to 360°. Here 85° + 95° + 100° = 280°, so x = 360° − 280° = 80°.
10	D	Each hour mark is 360° ÷ 12 = 30°. At 8 o'clock the hands are 4 hour marks apart, and 4 × 30° = 120°.
11	A	A triangle with all three sides different lengths is scalene, and all three of its angles are different too.
12	B	The small square shows a right angle of 90°. The three angles lie on a straight line and add up to 180°, so x = 180° − 90° − 55° = 35°.

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13	D	x is directly opposite the 125° angle. Vertically opposite angles are equal, so x = 125°.
14	B	The angles inside a quadrilateral add up to 360°. Here 65° + 115° + 115° = 295°, so x = 360° − 295° = 65°.
15	E	Every corner of a square is a right angle, and a square has 4 corners, so it has 4 right angles.

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