Geometry: 2D Shapes & Angles: Easy Practice Paper 4 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	The shape is a heptagon, which has 7 equal straight sides.
2	B	The two arms form a perfect square corner, which is exactly 90°. An angle of 90° is called a right angle.
3	D	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°, so x = 180° − 25° = 155°.
4	A	The angles in a triangle add up to 180°. Since 30° + 120° = 150°, x = 180° − 150° = 30°.
5	B	A full turn is 360°, so a quarter turn is 360° ÷ 4 = 90°. That is the same as one right angle.
6	C	A regular shape has as many lines of symmetry as it has sides. The square has 4, the rectangle 2, the regular pentagon 5, the equilateral triangle 3 and the hexagon 6, so the answer is C.
7	E	A regular shape has one line of symmetry for each side. A regular hexagon has 6 sides, so it has 6 lines of symmetry.
8	E	Parallel lines always stay the same distance apart, so they never meet. Perpendicular lines are the opposite idea: they cross at right angles.
9	C	Angles around a point add up to 360°. Here 115° + 125° = 240°, so x = 360° − 240° = 120°.
10	D	Each hour mark is 30°. At 5 o'clock the hands are 5 hour marks apart, and 5 × 30° = 150°.
11	D	The small square marks an angle of exactly 90°, so this is a right-angled triangle. Its other two angles must add up to the remaining 90°.
12	A	The two marked angles are in matching positions where the slanted line crosses each parallel line. Corresponding angles like these are equal, so x = 55°.
13	D	The 40° angle and x lie next to each other on a straight line, so they add up to 180°. That gives x = 180° − 40° = 140°.

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14	C	The angles inside a quadrilateral add up to 360°. Here 70° + 110° + 110° = 290°, so x = 360° − 290° = 70°.
15	B	A trapezium has exactly one pair of parallel sides. The other two sides slope, so they are not parallel.

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