Geometry: 2D Shapes & Angles: Easy Practice Paper 5 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	E	The shape is a decagon. 'Dec' means ten, as in decade, and the shape has 10 equal straight sides.
2	E	The two arms point in exactly opposite directions and form one straight line. An angle of exactly 180° is called a straight angle.
3	B	The small square is a right angle of 90°. The three angles lie on a straight line, so x = 180° − 90° − 35° = 55°.
4	B	The angles in a triangle add up to 180°. Since 80° + 55° = 135°, x = 180° − 135° = 45°.
5	C	One right angle is 90°, so three right angles are 3 × 90° = 270°. That is a three-quarter turn.
6	D	A quadrilateral has 4 sides. The square, rhombus, trapezium and kite all have 4 sides, but shape D is a pentagon with 5 sides.
7	A	A parallelogram cannot be folded onto itself at all. Its diagonals look tempting, but folding along one does not match the two halves, so it has no lines of symmetry.
8	E	Acute angles are under 90°, obtuse angles are between 90° and 180°, and an angle between 180° and 360° is reflex.
9	C	Angles around a point add up to 360°. Here 70° + 80° + 110° = 260°, so x = 360° − 260° = 100°.
10	B	The 12 hour marks share a full turn of 360°, so each gap is 360° ÷ 12 = 30°. At 1 o'clock the hands are one gap apart.
11	C	One of the angles is 120°, which is bigger than 90°. A triangle containing an obtuse angle is called obtuse-angled.
12	B	The two marked angles are between the parallel lines on the same side of the slanted line (a 'C' shape), so they add up to 180°. That gives x = 180° − 120° = 60°.

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13	B	x is directly opposite the 75° angle where the two lines cross, and vertically opposite angles are always equal, so x = 75°.
14	A	The angles inside a quadrilateral add up to 360°. Here 65° + 115° + 115° = 295°, so x = 360° − 295° = 65°.
15	D	A kite has two short sides next to each other and two long sides next to each other, and none of its sides are parallel. In the other four shapes the opposite sides are parallel.

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