

## Geometry: 2D Shapes & Angles: Medium Practice Paper 2 Answers

| Q# | Answer | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | A      | Use $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$ with $n = 6$ : $(6 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 4 \times 180^\circ = 720^\circ$ .                                                                                  |
| 2  | C      | The triangle is isosceles, so both base angles are $50^\circ$ . The three angles add up to $180^\circ$ , so $x = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$ .                               |
| 3  | D      | The interior angles add up to $(8 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 1080^\circ$ . The octagon is regular, so each angle is $1080^\circ \div 8 = 135^\circ$ .                                           |
| 4  | C      | Angles around a point add up to $360^\circ$ , so $2x + 3x + 4x = 360^\circ$ . That gives $9x = 360^\circ$ , so $x = 40^\circ$ .                                                              |
| 5  | E      | The two marked angles are on opposite sides of the slanted line and between the parallel lines. Alternate angles like these are equal, so $x = 115^\circ$ .                                  |
| 6  | B      | The small square is $90^\circ$ . The angles lie on a straight line, so $90^\circ + x + 2x = 180^\circ$ . That gives $3x = 90^\circ$ , so $x = 30^\circ$ .                                    |
| 7  | A      | The exterior angles of any polygon add up to $360^\circ$ . A regular octagon has 8 of them, so each is $360^\circ \div 8 = 45^\circ$ .                                                       |
| 8  | D      | A regular polygon looks the same as many times in a full turn as it has sides. A regular pentagon has 5 sides, so its order of rotational symmetry is 5.                                     |
| 9  | E      | Angles around a point add up to $360^\circ$ . The ratio has $1 + 5 = 6$ parts, so one part is $360^\circ \div 6 = 60^\circ$ . The larger angle is 5 parts: $5 \times 60^\circ = 300^\circ$ . |
| 10 | C      | At 7:30 the minute hand points at 6. The hour hand is half way between 7 and 8, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour marks from the 6. Each mark is $30^\circ$ , so the angle is $45^\circ$ .        |
| 11 | B      | The angles of a quadrilateral add up to $360^\circ$ . Here $110^\circ + 75^\circ + 60^\circ = 245^\circ$ , so the fourth angle is $360^\circ - 245^\circ = 115^\circ$ .                      |

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| 12 | B | Use $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$ with $n = 7$ : $(7 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 5 \times 180^\circ = 900^\circ$ .                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 13 | C | The third angle is $180^\circ - 40^\circ - 75^\circ = 65^\circ$ . The exterior angle sits next to it on a straight line, so it is $180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$ . (This matches the rule that an exterior angle equals the two opposite interior angles added: $40^\circ + 75^\circ = 115^\circ$ .) |
| 14 | D | The two squares mark right angles of $90^\circ$ each. The angles of a quadrilateral add up to $360^\circ$ , so $x = 360^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ = 120^\circ$ .                                                                                                                            |
| 15 | C | A rectangle has equal diagonals but they do not meet at right angles. A rhombus has diagonals that cross at right angles but they are not equal. Only the square has both.                                                                                                                               |