

Name: _____

Exam Style Questions

Missing Angles



Corbettmaths

Ensure you have: Pencil, pen, ruler, protractor, pair of compasses and eraser

You may use tracing paper if needed

Guidance

1. Read each question carefully before you begin answering it.
2. Don't spend too long on one question.
3. Attempt every question.
4. Check your answers seem right.
5. Always show your workings

Revision for this topic

www.corbettmaths.com/contents

Video 30 - at a point

Video 33 - quadrilaterals

Video 34 - right angle

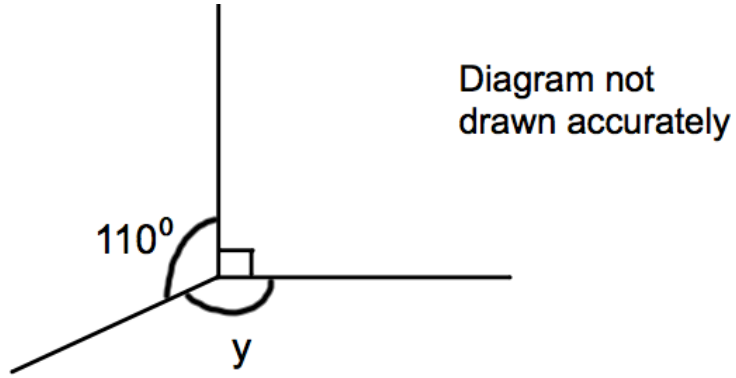
Video 35 - straight line

Video 37 - triangles

Video 39 - vertically opposite



1.



(a) (i) Work out the size of the angle marked y .

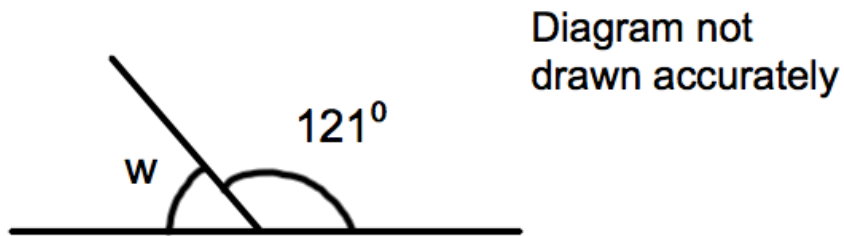
.....⁰

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)



(b) (i) Work out the size of the angle marked w .

.....⁰

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)

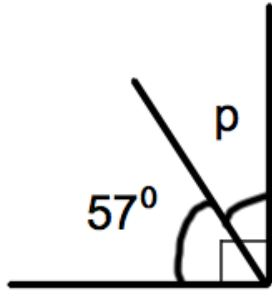


Diagram not drawn accurately

(c) (i) Work out the size of the angle marked p .

.....⁰

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)

2. Shown below is a quadrilateral.

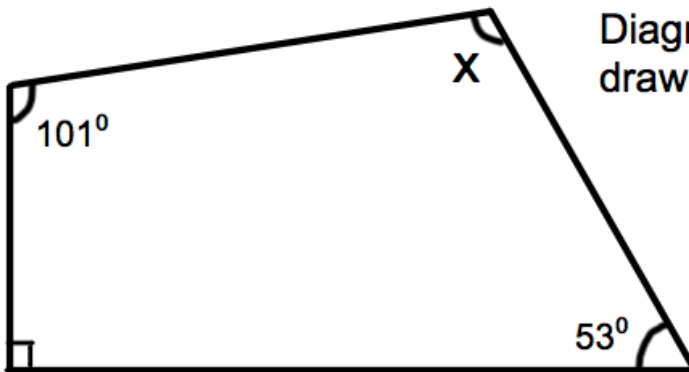


Diagram not drawn accurately

Work out the size of the angle marked x .

.....⁰

(2)

3. Shown is a right angled triangle.

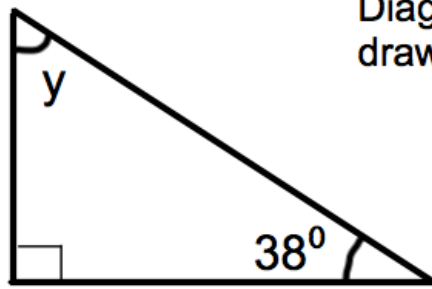
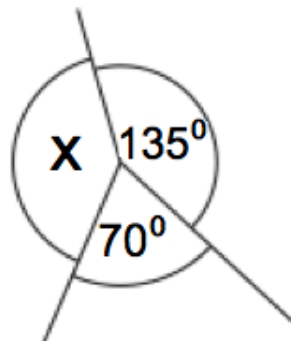


Diagram not drawn accurately

Work out the size of angle y .

.....⁰
(2)

4.



Not drawn accurately

(a) Work out the size of the angle marked x .

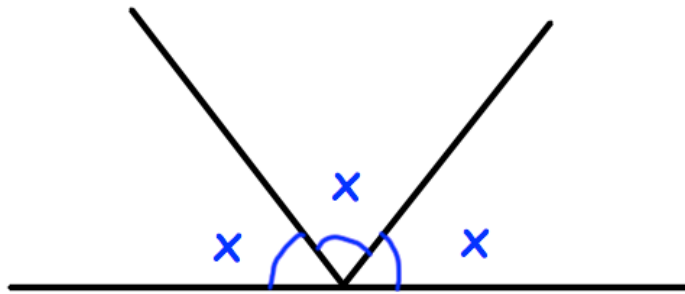
.....⁰

(b) Give a reason for your answer.

.....
.....

(2)

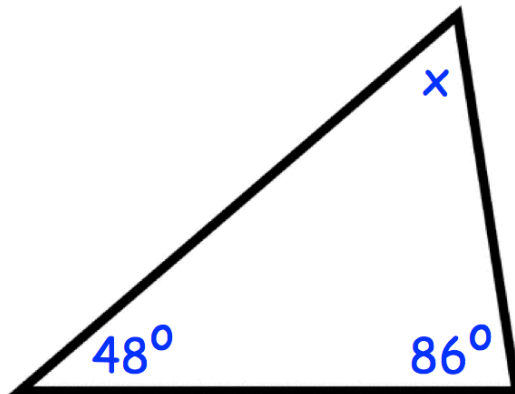
5.



Work out the size of x .

.....⁰
(2)

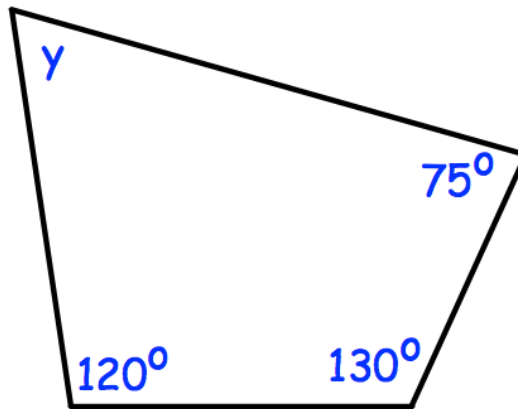
6.



Work out the size of angle x .

.....⁰
(2)

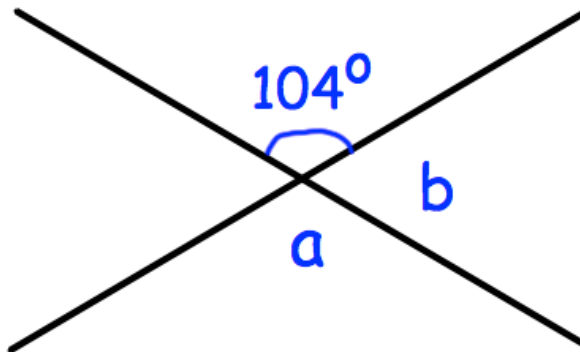
7. Shown below is a quadrilateral.



Work out the size of angle y .

.....⁰
(2)

8.



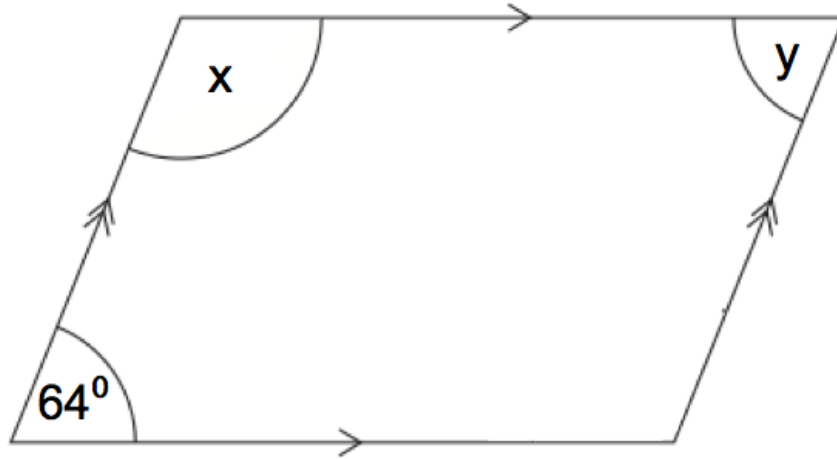
(a) Work out the size of angle a .

.....⁰
(1)

(a) Work out the size of angle b .

.....⁰
(1)

9.



The diagram above shows a parallelogram.

(a) Work out the size of the angle marked x.

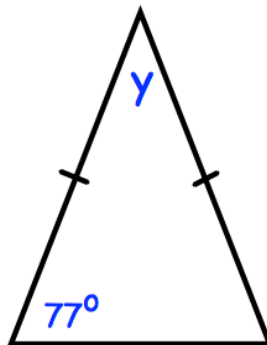
.....^o

(b) Work out the size of the angle marked y.

.....^o

(2)

10. Shown below is an isosceles triangle.

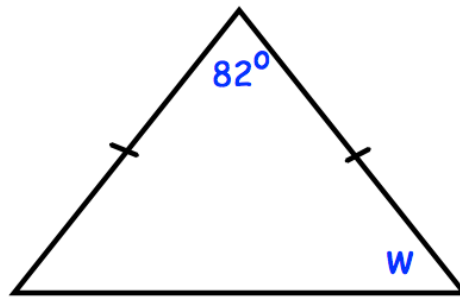


Work out the size of the angle marked y.

.....^o

(2)

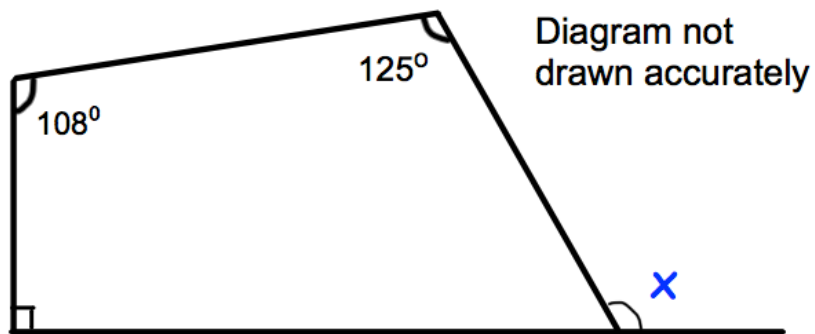
11. Shown below is an isosceles triangle.



Work out the size of the angle marked w .

.....⁰
(2)

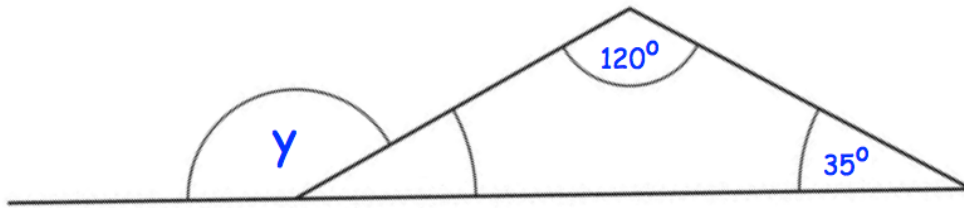
12.



Work out the size of the angle marked x .

.....⁰
(3)

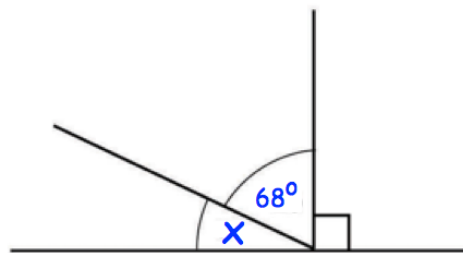
13.



Work out the size of angle y.

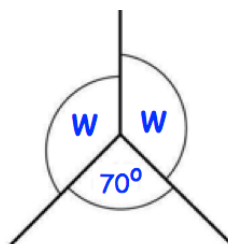
.....^o
(3)

14.



(a) Calculate angle x.

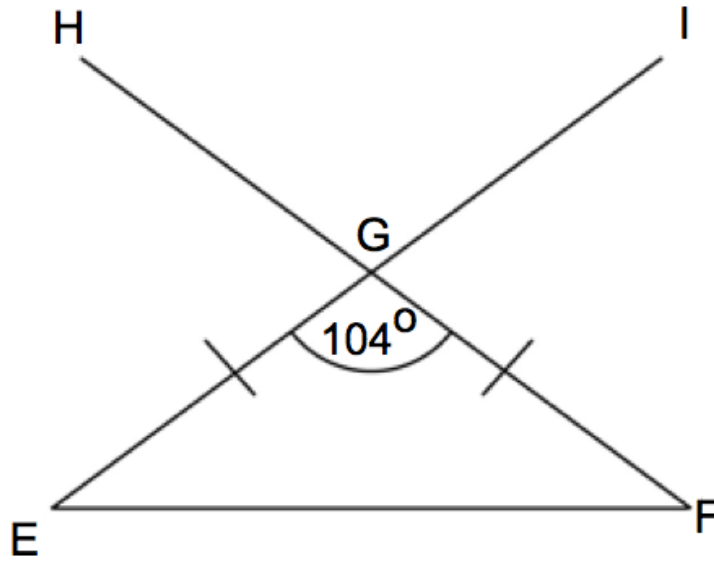
.....^o
(1)



(b) Calculate angle w.

.....^o
(1)

15.



Triangle EFG is an isosceles triangle.
Lines FGH and EGI are straight lines.
Angle EGF is 104° .

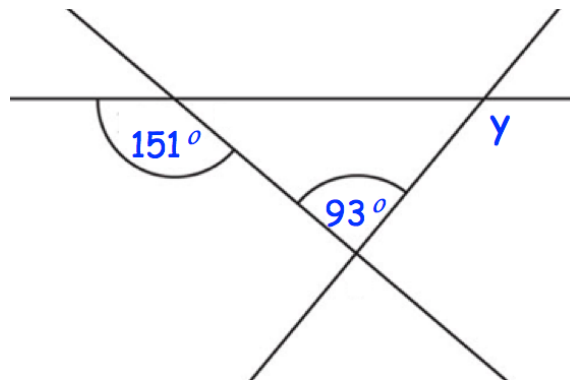
(a) Find the size of angle HGI.

.....^o
(1)

(b) Find the size of angle EFG.

.....^o
(2)

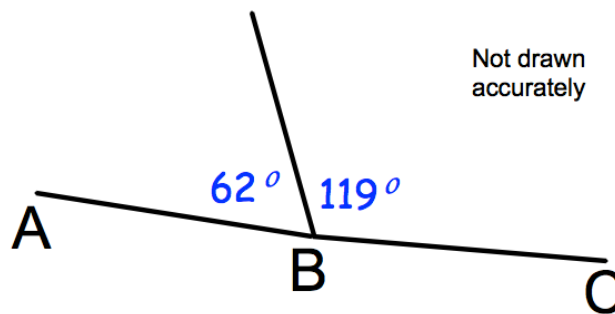
16. Below are 3 straight lines.



Find the size of angle y .

.....
(3)

17. Bernard says AC is a straight line.



Is he correct?
Explain your answer.

(2)

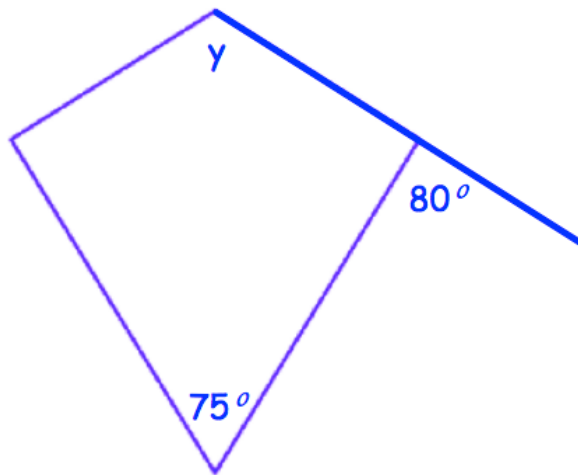
18. An isosceles triangle has one angle of 84° .

Write down the possible sizes of the other two angles in the triangle.

Pair 1 and degrees

Pair 2 and degrees
(3)

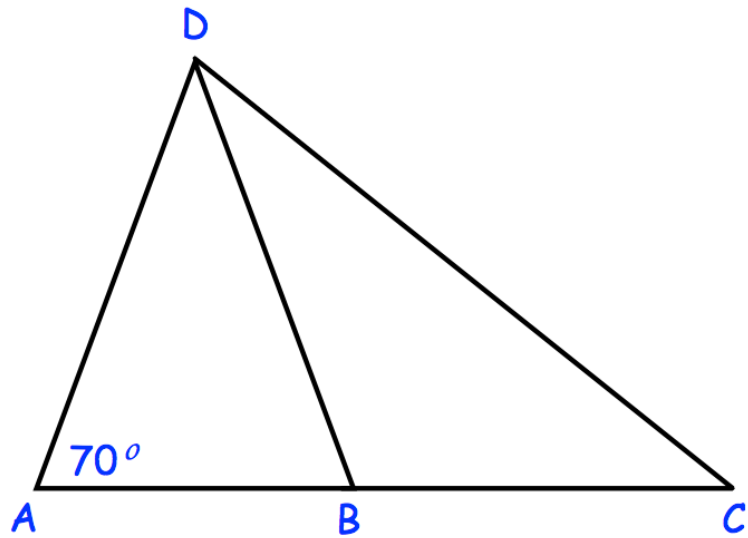
19. Below is a kite.



Calculate the size of angle y .

.....
(3)

20.



Triangles ABD and BCD are both isosceles.

$AD = BD$

AC is a straight line.

Is $\angle ADC$ a right angle?

Clearly explain your answer.

(4)

21.

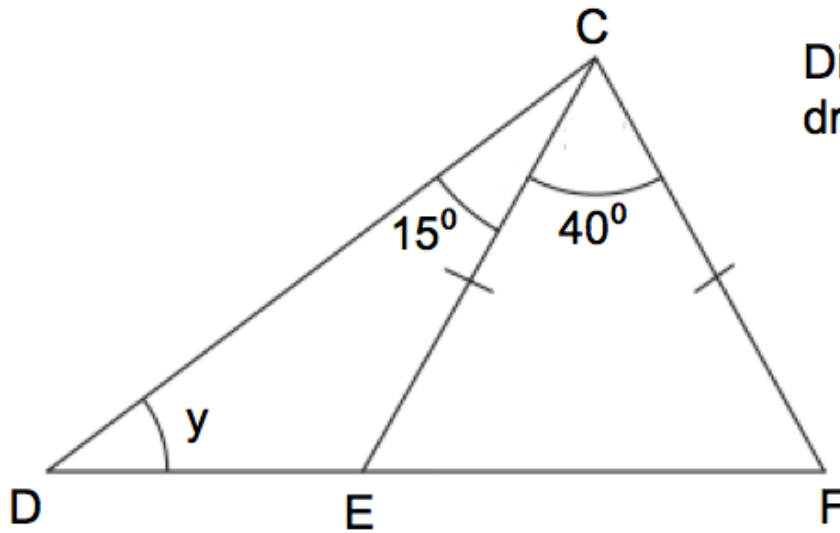


Diagram not
drawn accurately

DEF is a straight line.

$CE = CF$.

Angle ECF is 40° .

Angle DCE is 15° .

Find the size of the angle marked y .

.....^o
(4)