

SCORE
A

Geometry

With Classified
answer book

8

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3- Angles in Polygons

1. Work out the sum of the interior angles of a polygon with

- a 4 sides

- b 8 sides

- c 9 sides.

2. Which of these could be the angles of a quadrilateral?

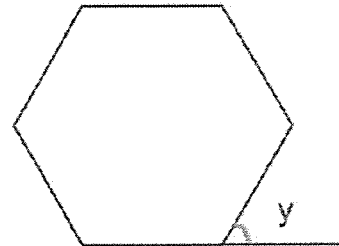
- A $70^\circ, 80^\circ, 90^\circ, 100^\circ$

- B $60^\circ, 80^\circ, 90^\circ, 130^\circ$

- C $50^\circ, 80^\circ, 105^\circ, 125^\circ$

3. Shown below is a regular hexagon, with an exterior angle labeled y .

Work out the size of angle y .



$y = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

4. Four angles of a pentagon are 115° each.
Work out the size of the fifth angle.

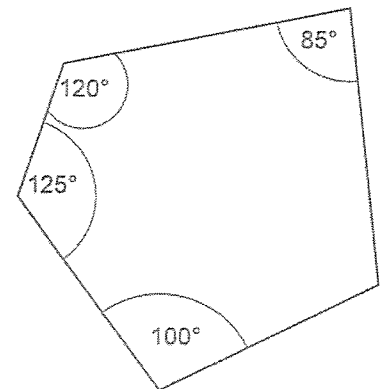
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5. Two angles of a pentagon are 110° each and two angles are 90° each.
Work out the size of the fifth angle.

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6. a) Work out the missing interior angle of this pentagon.

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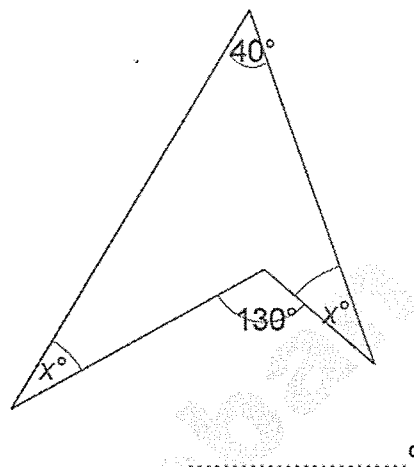
- b) Three of the interior angles of a pentagon are 100° each.
Work out the measure of the other equal angles.

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- c) Five of the interior angles of a hexagon are 120° each.
Is it a regular polygon?
Give a reason for your answer.

7. This shape has two equal angles.

Work out the value of x .

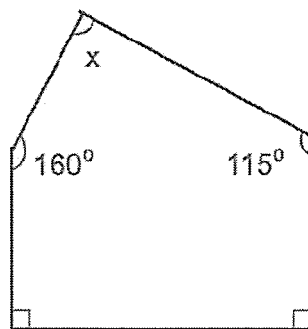


8. Two angles of a triangle are 45° and 60° .

Work out the sizes of exterior angles of the triangle .

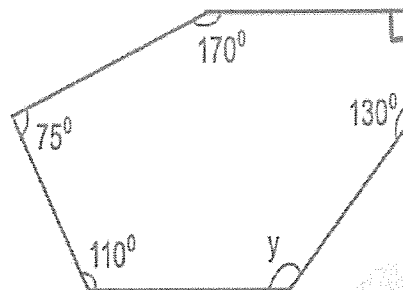
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.....^o
.....^o

9. Calculate the size of angle x .



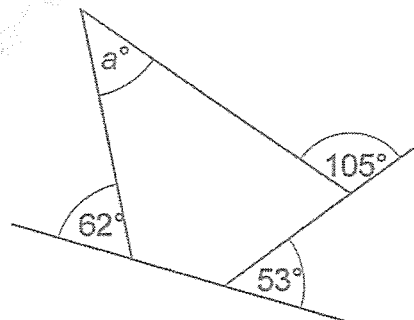
$x =$ ^o

10. Calculate the size of angle y .



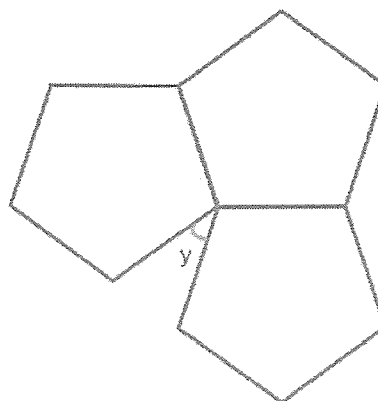
$y = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

11. Work out the value of a . Explain your method.



$a = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

12. Three identical regular pentagons are joined as shown. Work out the size of angle y .

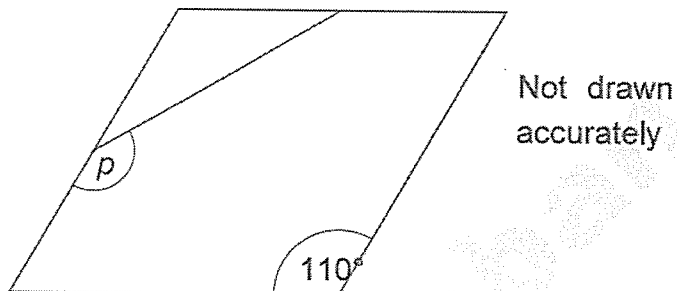


$y = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

13. The diagram shows a rhombus.

The midpoints of two of its sides are joined with a straight line.

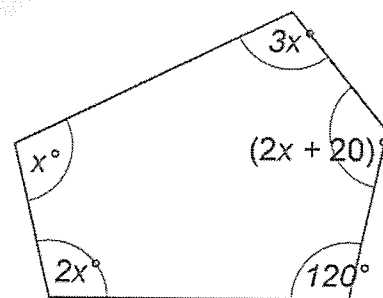
What is the size of angle p ?



$p = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

14. a) Work out the value of x .

$x = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$



b) Work out the largest angle of the pentagon.

$\dots\dots\dots^\circ$

15. The angles of a pentagon are y° , $(y + 20)^\circ$, $(y + 30)^\circ$, $(y + 40)^\circ$ and $(y + 50)^\circ$.

a) Work out the value of y .

b) Work out the largest angle of the pentagon.

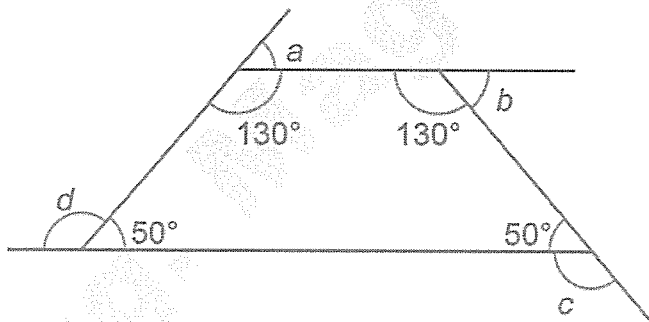
16. Show that it is possible for 2 squares and 3 equilateral triangles to meet at one point.

17. The interior angles of a pentagon are x° , $(x + 20)^\circ$, $(x + 20)^\circ$, $(x + 40)^\circ$ and $(x + 40)^\circ$.

Work out the value of x .

18. Work out the size of the exterior angle of each polygon.

Then work out the sum of the exterior angles.



$a =$

$b =$

$c =$

$d =$

$a + b + c + d =$

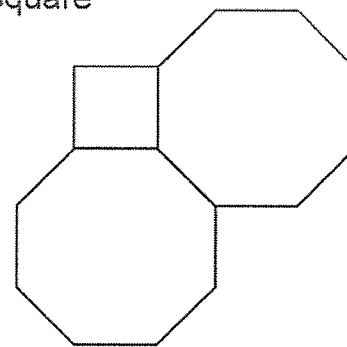
19. Work out the sum of the interior angles for a 40 sided polygon

(a) Each exterior angle of a regular polygon is 15° . Work out the number of sides the polygon has. $^\circ$

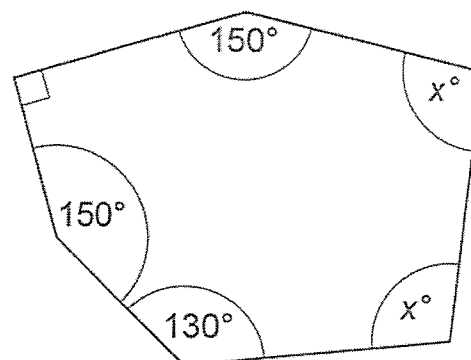
(b) In a different regular polygon each interior angle is 140° . Show that this polygon has 9 sides.

(c) In a different regular polygon each exterior angle is 18° . Find the sum of interior angles for this polygon.

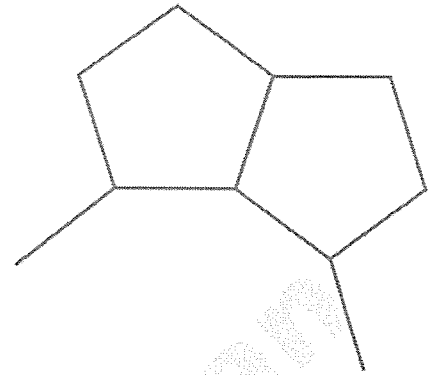
20. Show that it is possible for two regular octagons and a square to fit around a point as shown in the diagram.



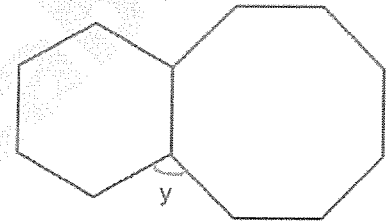
21. Calculate the value of x .



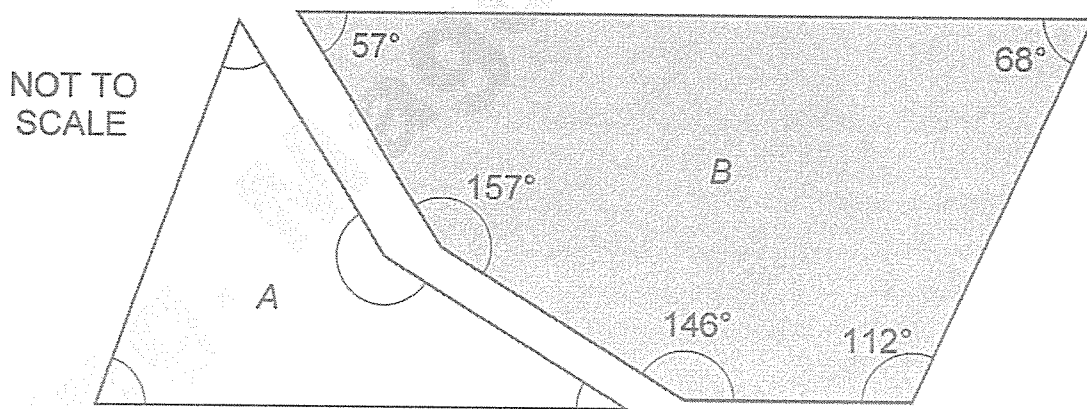
22. This diagram shows two regular pentagons and part of another regular shape arranged around a point. Show that the third shape is a decagon.



23. Shown is a regular hexagon and a regular octagon. Calculate the size of angle y .



24. Two shapes A and B fit together to make a parallelogram.



Work out the sizes of the four angles in shape A.

Write them in the correct places on the diagram.

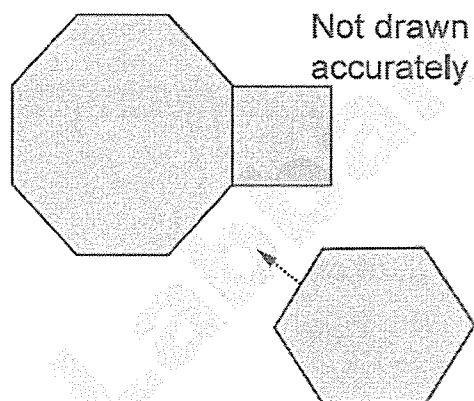
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25. A pupil has three tiles.

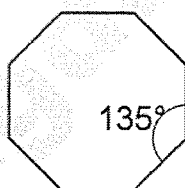
One is a regular octagon, one is a regular hexagon, and one is a square. The side length of each tile is the same.

The pupil says the hexagon will fit exactly like this.

Show calculations to prove that the pupil is **wrong**.



26. Surinder thinks that regular octagons will tessellate.



Is Surinder correct?

Tick (✓) a box. Yes No

Explain your answer.

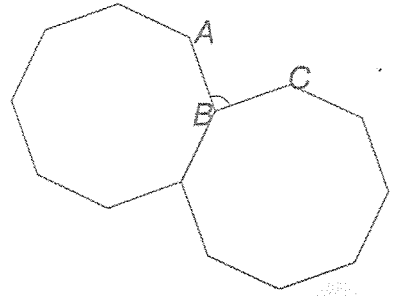
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27. Here are two regular octagons.

Show that the angle ABC is a right angle.



28. What are the exterior angles of

- a regular hexagon
- a regular polygon with 10 sides
- a regular heptagon?

29. The sum of the angles in a square is equal to the sum of the angles in 3 triangles, which is 540° .

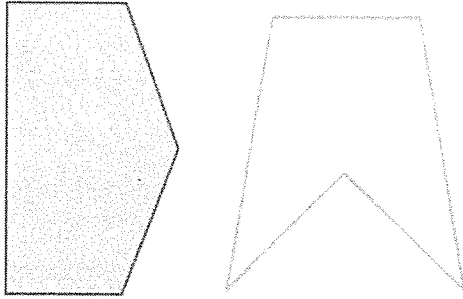


Sarah

I think this is false because a square can only be split into 2 triangles, so the sum of the angles would be 360° .

Is Sarah correct? Explain your answer.

30. The sum of the interior angles of any pentagon will always equal 540° .



Explain your answer

31. Explain why the sum of the interior angles in a regular hexagon is 720° .