

Geometry With Classified answer book



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B

1 V25

1- Missing Angles

1. Complete the angle rules.

Angles on a straight line add up to _____

Angles around a point add up to _____

Vertically opposite angles are add up to _____

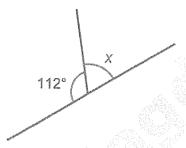
Sum of interior inside a triangle _____

Sum of interior inside a quadrilateral _____

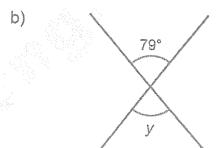
2. Work out the sizes of the unknown

angles. Give reasons for your answers





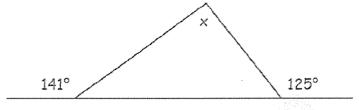
_ because



y = because ____

4. Peter says, "I can work out that this is a three step question."

Explain the three steps you must go through to solve this problem.

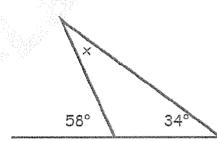


5. Daniel calculates that the missing angle is 92°.

Is he correct?

Yes

No



Explain your reasoning

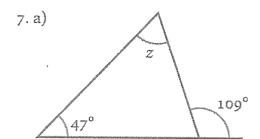
6. Kamrun thinks this challenge is impossible as he only knows the value of one angle.

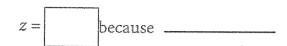
Is he correct?

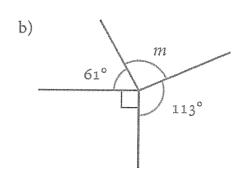
Yes

No

Explain your reasoning

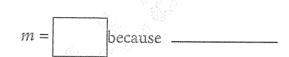






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8. a) Write the size of the given angles.

ABD

EBC

DBE

- D 97° 44° C
- b) Is ABC a straight line? _____ How do you know?

- 9. PQ is a straight line.
 - (a) Work out the size of the angle marked x° .

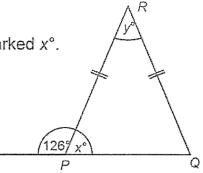


Diagram
NOT
accurately
drawn

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

(ii) Give reasons for your answer.

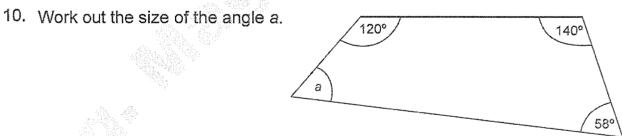
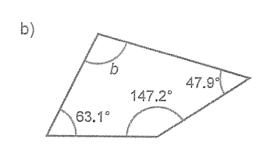


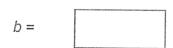
Diagram NOT accurately drawn

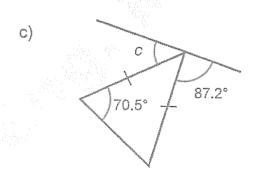
11. Work out the size of the unknown angles.











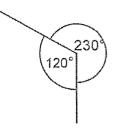
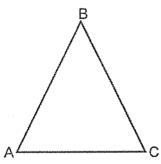


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

This diagram is wrong. Explain why

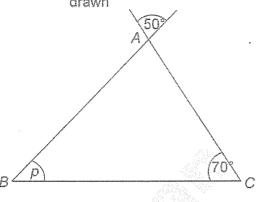
- 13. Here is a triangle.
 - a) \angle BAC = 64°. Show this information on the triangle.
 - b) Given that∠ BCA = 52°, is triangle ABC isosceles?Explain your answer.



14. ABC is a triangle.

Work out the size of the angle marked *p*.





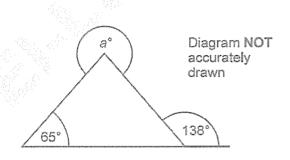
15. Work out the value of a.

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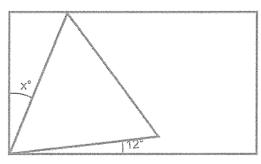
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16. Work out the value of x Show your working out:



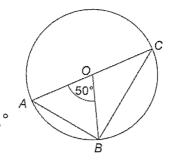
(All sides of the triangle are equal in length)

17. O is the center of the circle. OA, OB and OC are radii.

Angle $AOB = 50^{\circ}$.

Work out

a angle OAB



OAB=.....

b angle OCB

OCB

Reason.....

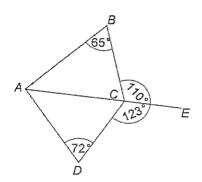
c angle ABC.

ABC.....

Reason

18. ACE is a straight line.

Calculate angle BAD.



BAD =....°

19. PQR is a straight

Diagram NOT accurately drawn

line.
$$PQ = QS = QR$$
.

25° X

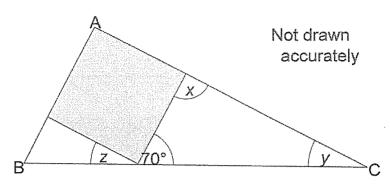
Angle $SPQ = 25^{\circ}$.

(a) (i) Write down the size of angle w.

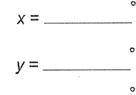
(ii) Work out the size of angle x.

(b) Work out the size of angle y.

20. Look at the right-angled triangle ABC.



The square fits exactly inside the triangle. Work out the sizes of angles x, y and z



z =

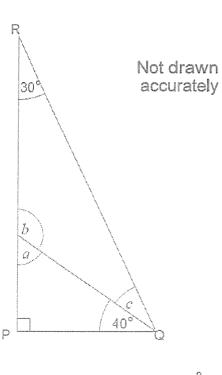
21. Work out the values of x, y and z.



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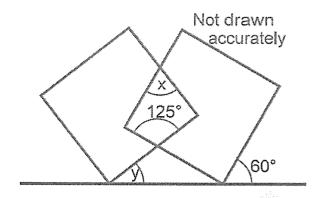
22. The diagram shows triangle PQR. Work out the sizes of angles a, b and c



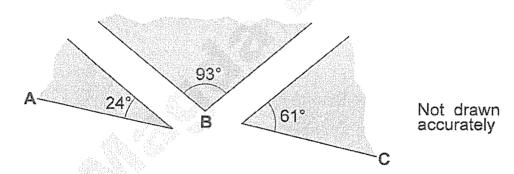
Not drawn accurately

23. Two squares are on a straight line. Calculate angles x and y.

Show your working out:



24. Three shapes fit together at point B.



Will ABC make a straight line?

No

Explain your answer.

- 25. The angles in a triangle are in the ratio 2:
 - 3 : 5 Is the triangle a right-angled triangle?Show your workings.



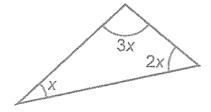
There are three angles on the line. One is 89° degrees, one is a right angle and the other is 1°.



Could she be right? Explain how you know.

27. Work out the value of x.

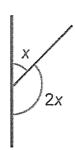
She says:



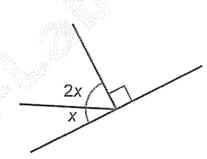
X

28. Work out the value of x.

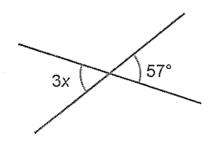
a)



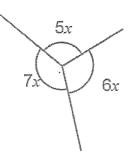
b)



c)



29. Explain why $18x = 360^{\circ}$ Find the size of the smallest of the 3 angles.



30. The angles in a triangle are $(5x-3)^\circ$, $(9x)^\circ$ and $(3x+13)^\circ$.

Show that the triangle is right-angled.

(3)

31. The angles of a quadrilateral are x° , $(x + 10)^\circ$, $(x + 20)^\circ$ and $(x + 30)^\circ$. Work out the value of x.