1 Complete the following statements by writing a number on each dotted line.

(a) A pentagon has ..... sides.

(1)

(b) The size of each angle in an equilateral triangle is ..... °

(1)

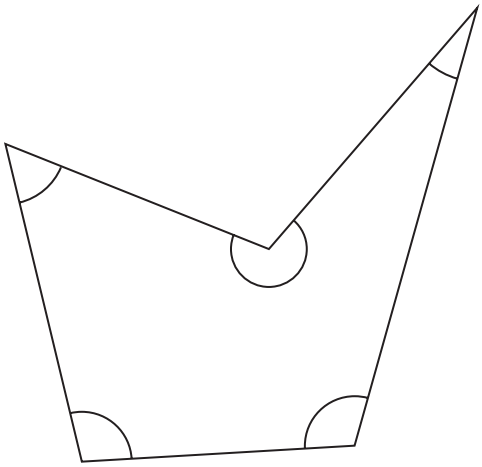
(c) 1 kilometre = ... metres.

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

---

2 Here is a 5-sided polygon.



(a) Write down the mathematical name for a 5-sided polygon.

.....

(1)

(b) On the diagram, mark with a letter *A* an acute angle.

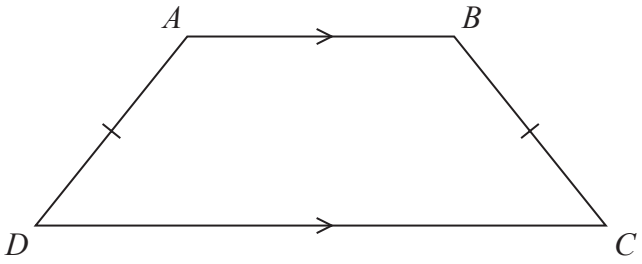
(1)

(c) On the diagram, mark with a letter *R* a reflex angle.

(1)

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

3 The diagram shows the trapezium *ABCD*

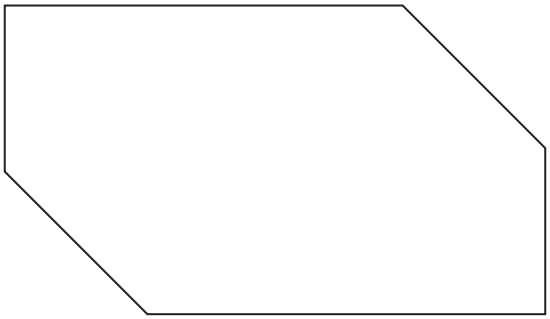


(a) How many lines of symmetry has *ABCD*?

.....

(1)

Here is another shape.

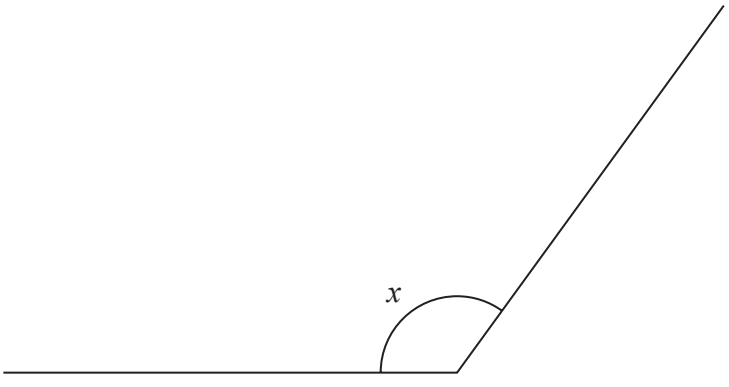


(b) Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this shape.

.....

(1)

(c) Find, by measuring, the size of the angle marked *x*

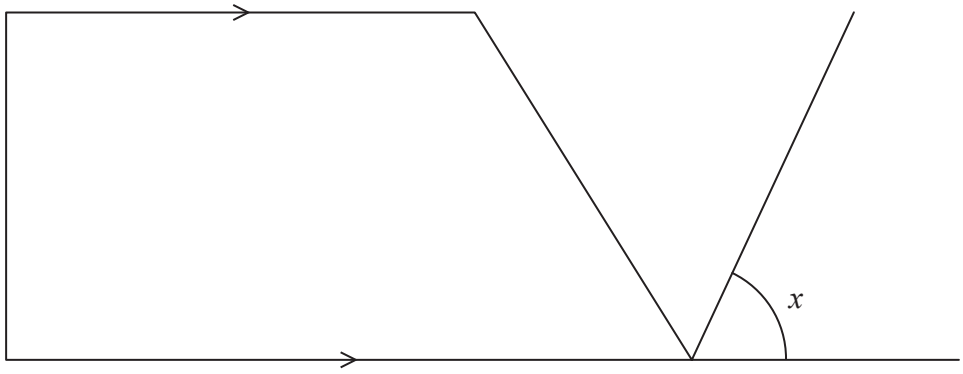


.....°

(1)

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4



(a) On the diagram, mark a right angle with the letter *R*.

(1)

There is a quadrilateral in the diagram.

(b) Write down the mathematical name of this quadrilateral.

.....

(1)

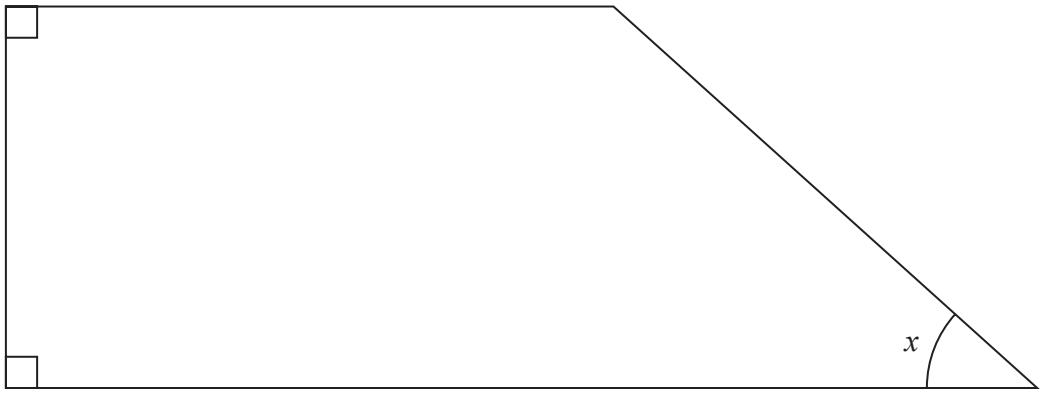
(c) Measure the size of angle *x*.

.....°

(1)

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 Here is a quadrilateral.



(a) What is the mathematical name of this quadrilateral?

.....

(1)

(b) Measure the size of the angle marked x.

..... °

(1)

(c) On the quadrilateral, mark with arrows (≫) a pair of parallel lines.

(1)

The quadrilateral has four angles.

(d) How many of these angles are right angles?

.....

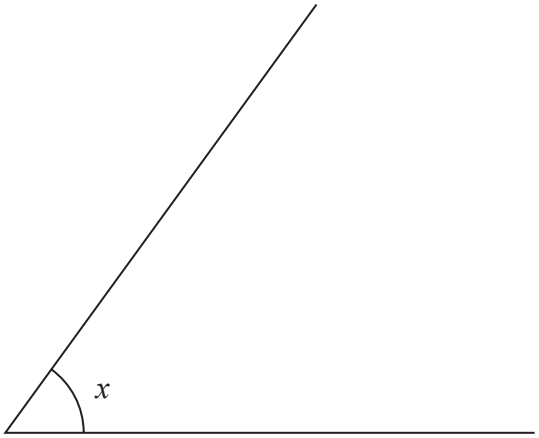
(1)

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 (a) Write down the order of rotational symmetry of a square.

.....

(1)



(b) (i) Measure the size of the angle marked x.

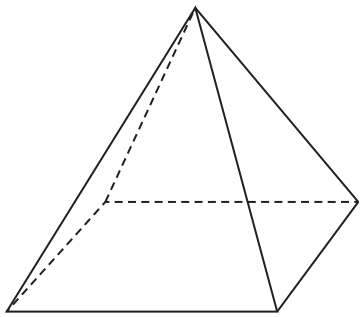
..... °

(ii) Write down the mathematical name of this type of angle.

.....

(2)

Here is a 3-D shape.



(c) (i) Write down the mathematical name of this 3-D shape.

.....

(ii) How many edges does this shape have?

.....

(2)

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)

7 The diagram shows a trapezium $ABCD$ in which AB and DC are parallel.

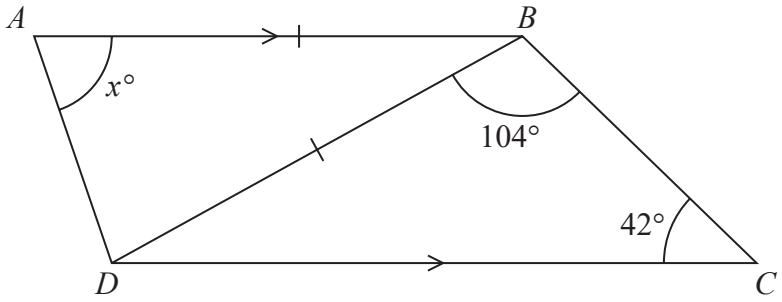


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$AB = DB$

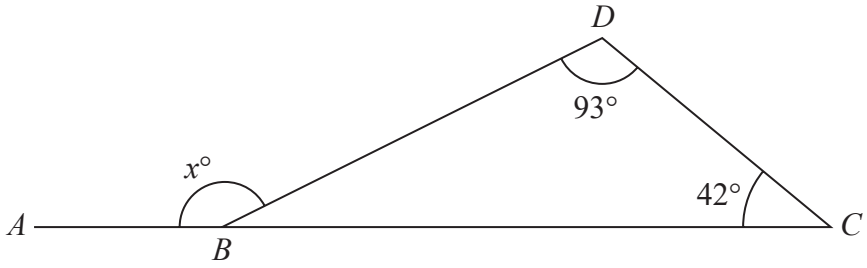
Work out the value of x.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

$x =$ .....

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

8 *ABC* is a straight line and *BCD* is a triangle.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



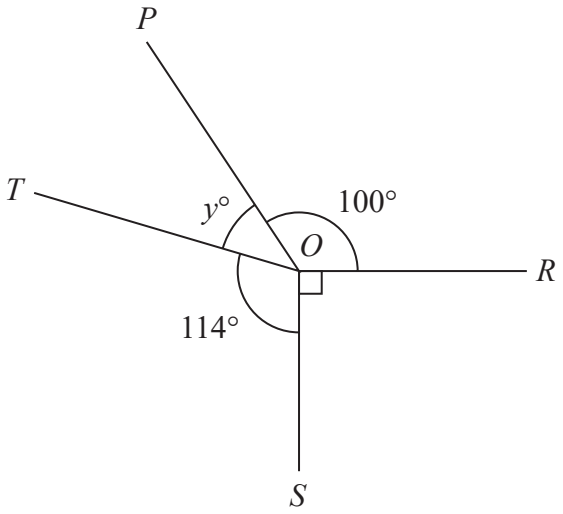
(a) Work out the value of x

$x =$ .....

(2)

PO, *RO*, *SO* and *TO* are four straight lines.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



(b) (i) Work out the value of y

$y =$ .....

(2)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

(1)

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)

9 The diagram shows triangle *ABD*

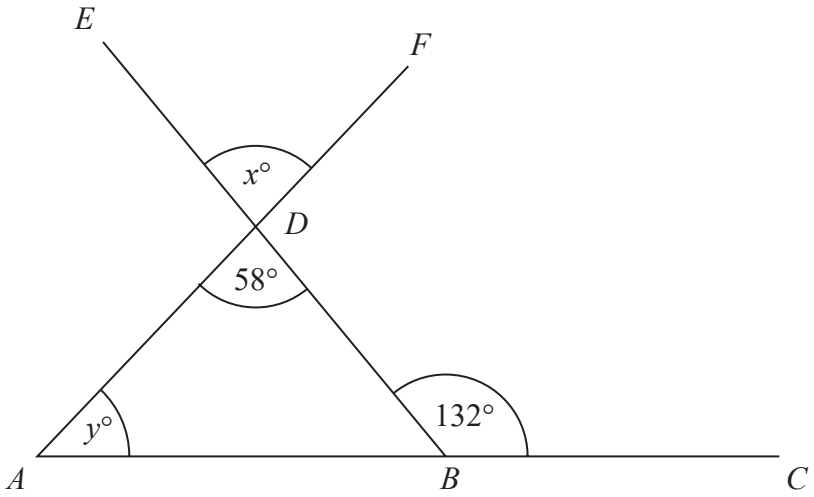


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC, *BDE* and *ADF* are straight lines.

angle *CBD* = 132° angle *ADB* = 58°

(a) (i) Write down the value of *x*

x = ...

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

(2)

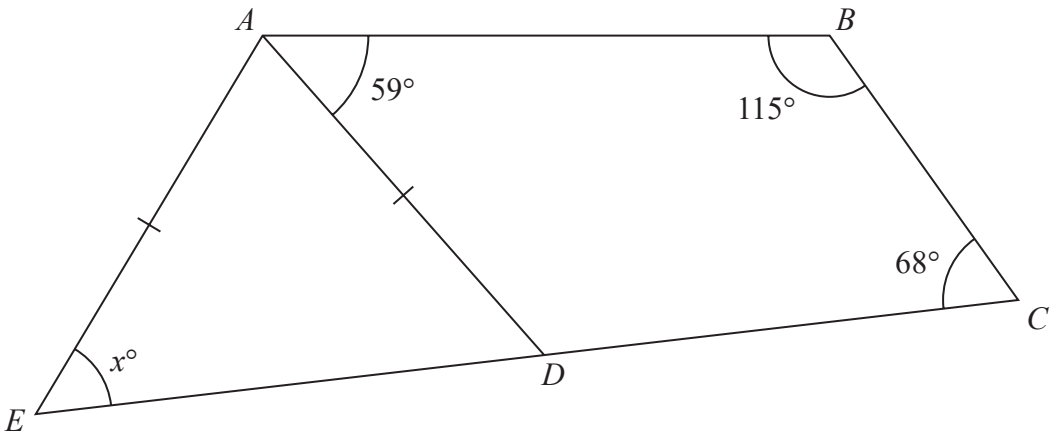
(b) Work out the value of *y*

y = ...

(2)

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

10 The diagram shows quadrilateral *ABCD* and isosceles triangle *ADE*, where *AE* = *AD*.



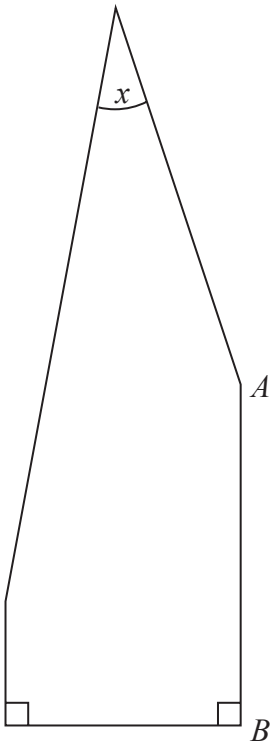
EDC is a straight line.

Work out the value of *x*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

x = ...

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

11 The diagram shows a 5-sided polygon.



(a) Measure the length of the side AB
Give the units of your answer.

.....

(2)

(b) Measure the size of the angle marked x

.....°

(1)

(c) On the diagram, mark with arrows (≫) a pair of parallel sides.

(1)

(d) Write down the mathematical name of a 5-sided polygon.

.....

(1)

(Total for Question 11 is 5 marks)

12

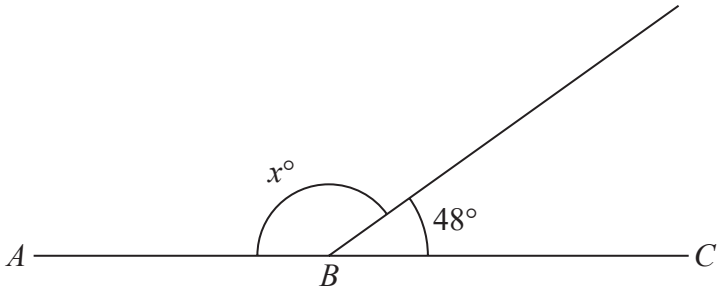


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC is a straight line.

(a)(i) Work out the value of x

$x =$ .....

(1)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer to (i)

.....

(1)

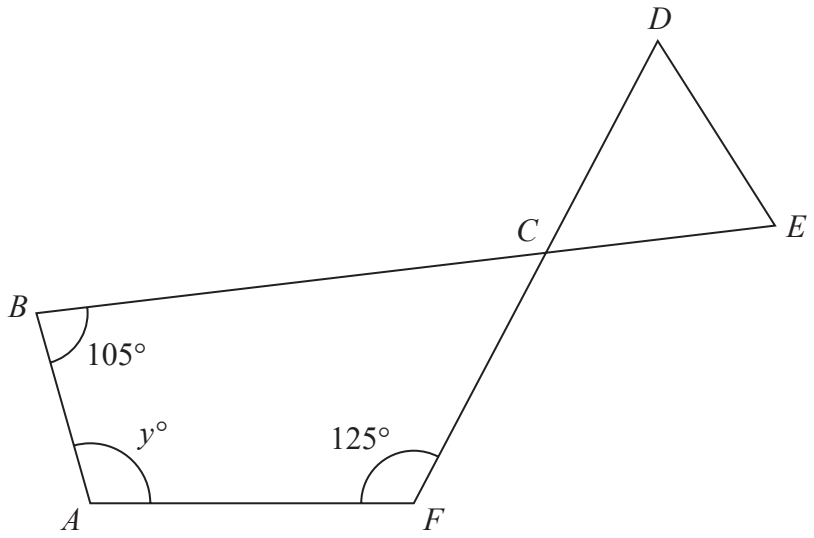


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

CDE is an equilateral triangle.
ABCF is a quadrilateral.

BCE and *DCF* are straight lines.

(b) Work out the value of y
You must show your working.

$y =$ .....

(3)

(Total for Question 12 is 5 marks)

13

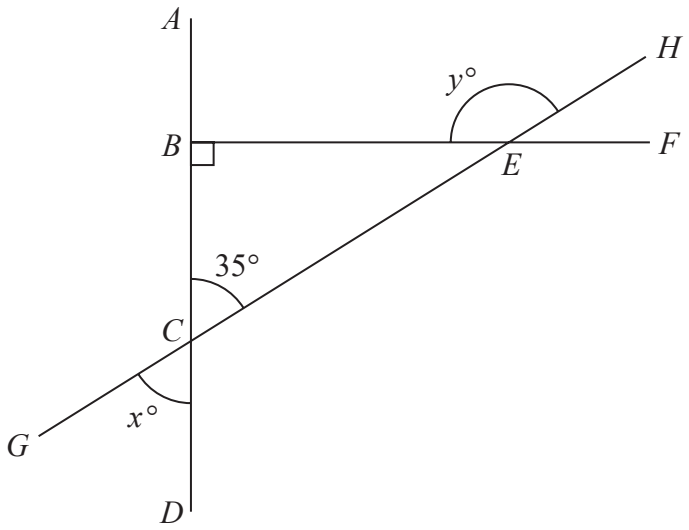


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

In the diagram, *BCE* is a right-angled triangle.
ABCD, *BEF* and *GCEH* are straight lines.

Angle *BCE* = 35°

(a) (i) Find the value of x

$x =$ .....

(1)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

(1)

(b) (i) Work out the value of y

$y =$ .....

(2)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(1)

(Total for Question 13 is 5 marks)

14

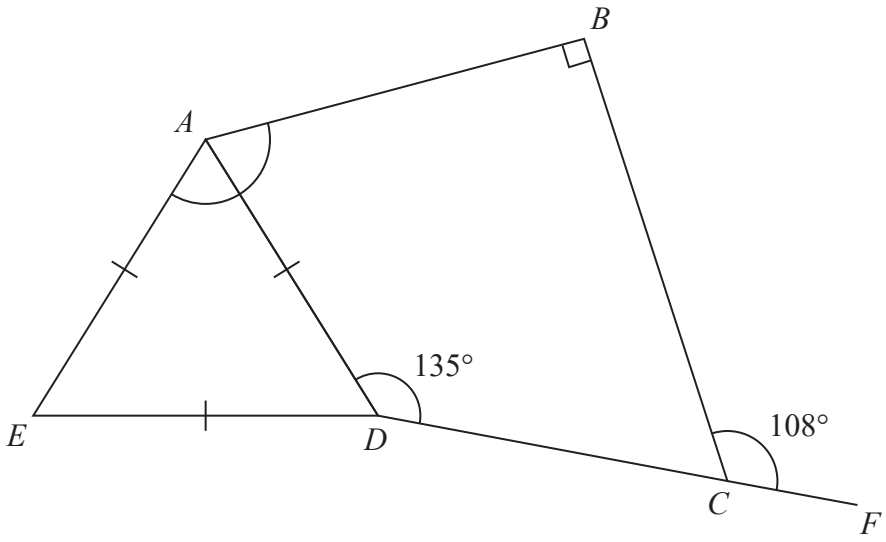


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABCD is a quadrilateral.
ADE is an equilateral triangle.
DCF is a straight line.

Work out the size of angle *EAB*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

.....°

(Total for Question 14 is 5 marks)

15 The diagram shows two triangles, *CDB* and *BDA*.

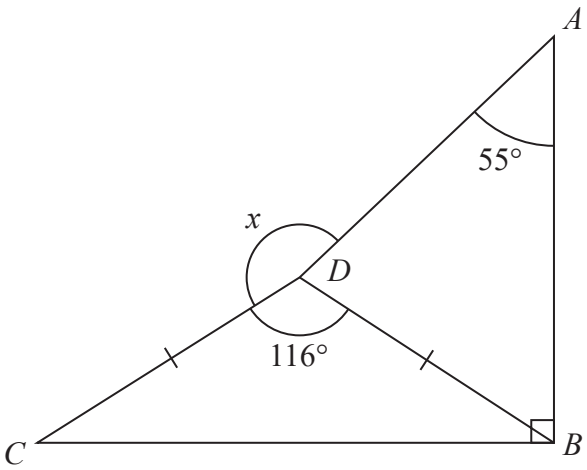


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

DC = *DB*
Angle *ABC* = 90°
Angle *CDB* = 116°
Angle *DAB* = 55°

Work out the size of the angle marked *x*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

.....°

(Total for Question 15 is 5 marks)

16

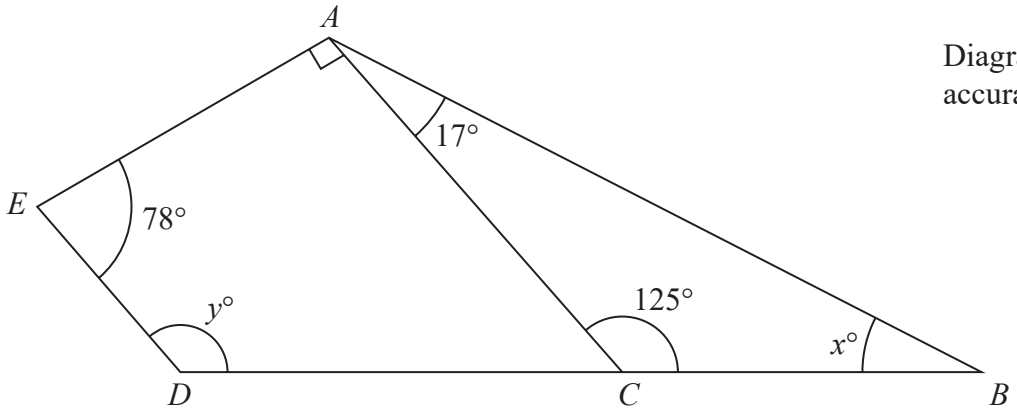


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABDE is a quadrilateral.
ABC is a triangle.
DCB is a straight line.

(a) (i) Work out the value of x.

$x =$ .....

(1)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

(1)

(b) Work out the value of y.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

$y =$ .....

(3)

(Total for Question 16 is 5 marks)

17

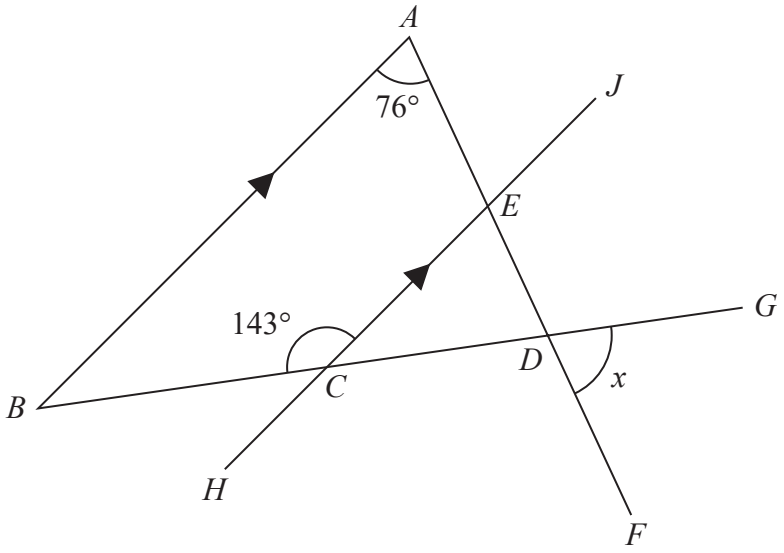


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABD is a triangle.

AEDF, *BCDG* and *HCEJ* are straight lines.
BA is parallel to *HCEJ*.

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

.....°

(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)

18

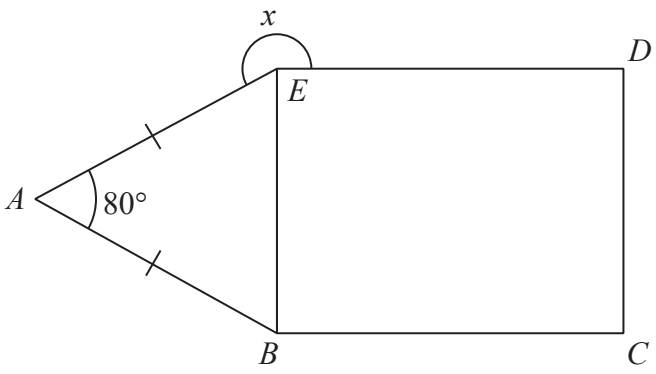


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

BCDE is a rectangle.
ABE is an isosceles triangle.

AB = *AE*
Angle *BAE* = 80°

Work out the size of angle *x*.

.....°

(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)

19

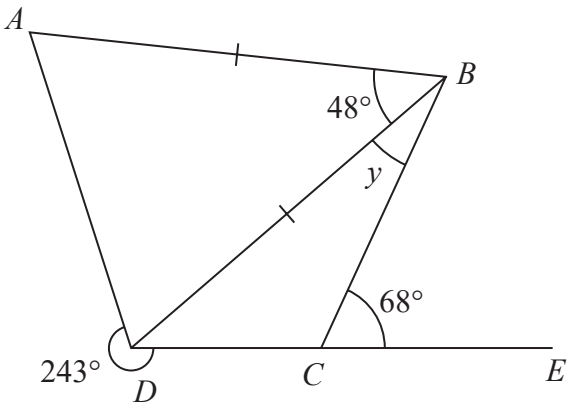


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABD is an isosceles triangle with *AB* = *DB*.
DCE is a straight line.

Angle *ABD* = 48°
Angle *BCE* = 68°
Reflex angle *ADC* = 243°

Work out the size of the angle marked *y*.
Give a reason for each stage in your working.

°

(Total for Question 19 is 5 marks)

20 The diagram shows two parallel lines *AB* and *DEF*

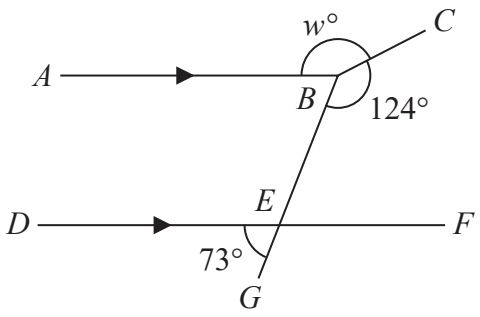


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

BEG is a straight line.

angle *DEG* = 73° angle *EBC* = 124° angle *ABC* = *w*°

Work out the value of *w*
Give reasons for each stage of your working.

w = ...

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

21

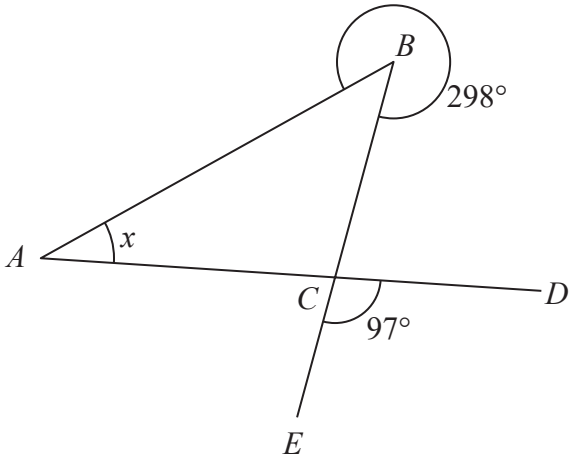


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC is a triangle.
D and *E* are points such that *ACD* and *BCE* are straight lines.

reflex angle *ABC* = 298°
angle *ECD* = 97°

Work out the size of angle *x*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

x = ... °

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22

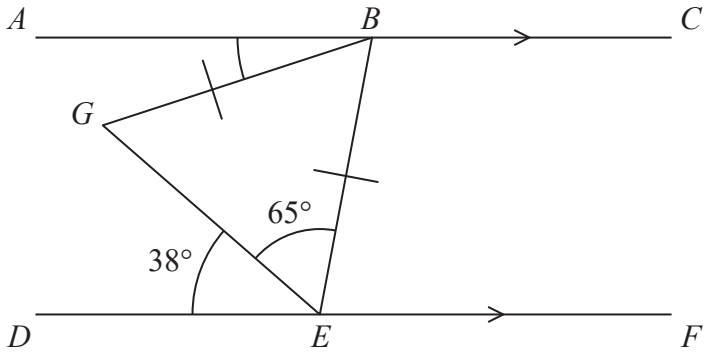


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC and *DEF* are parallel lines.

BG = *BE*
Angle *DEG* = 38°
Angle *GEB* = 65°

Find the size of angle *ABG*.

.....

(Total for Question 22 is 3 marks)

23 The diagram shows a triangle.

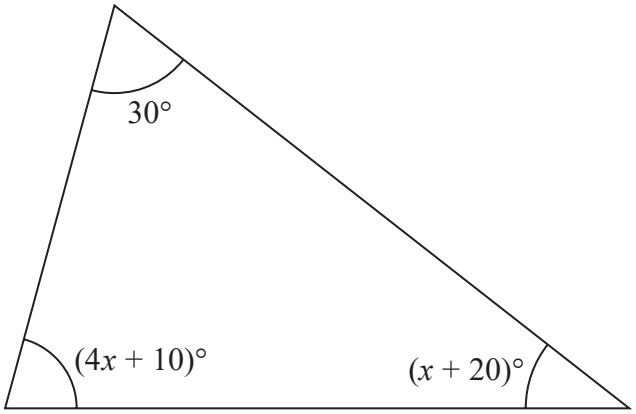


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Work out the value of x.

$x =$ .....

(Total for Question 23 is 4 marks)

24

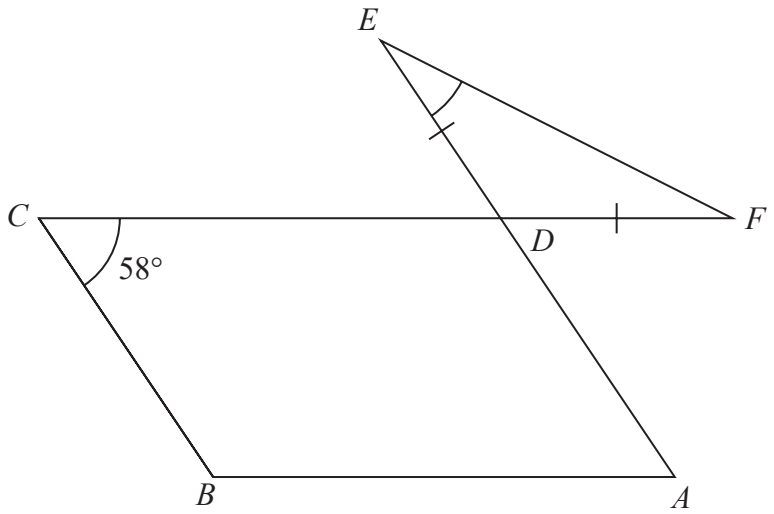


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows a parallelogram *ABCD* and an isosceles triangle *DEF* in which *DE* = *DF*

CDF and *ADE* are straight lines.
Angle *BCD* = 58°

Work out the size of angle *DEF*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

.....°

(Total for Question 24 is 5 marks)

25

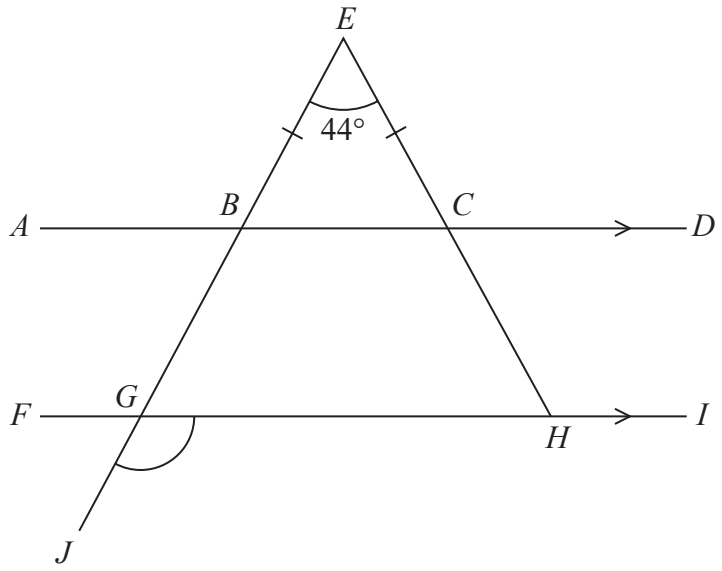


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABCD and *FGHI* are parallel straight lines.
EBGJ and *ECH* are straight lines.

BE = *CE*
Angle *BEC* = 44°

Work out the size of angle *JGH*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

.....°

(Total for Question 25 is 5 marks)