# Q1.

In this shape, one of the angles is **obtuse**.

Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the obtuse angle.



1 mark

# Q2.

Here are two shapes on a square grid.

For each shape, write how many **right angles** it has.



1 mark

# Q3.

Look at this shape.

Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) each angle that is **less** than a right angle.



1 mark

### Q4.

Here is a diagram for sorting shapes.

One of the shapes is in the wrong place.

Put a cross (X) on it.



1 mark

# Q5.



Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle y in this diagram.

Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).



#### Q6.

Join dots on the grid to make a quadrilateral that has **3 acute** angles.

·	•	·	·	•
·	•	•	•	•
		•		٠
•	•			•

1 mark

# Q7.

Circle the pentagon with exactly four acute angles.



Q8.

1 mark

Explain why Kirsty is **not** correct.



# Q9.

Layla completes one-and-a-half somersaults in a dive.



How many degrees does Layla turn through in her dive?



### Q10.

Two of the angles in a triangle are  $70^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$ 



# Q11.

Here are five shaded triangles on a square grid.



Write the letter of each triangle that has a **right angle**.



Write the letter of each triangle that has two equal sides.



#### Q12.

Here are five angles marked on a grid of squares.



Write the letters of the angles that are **obtuse**.

\_ 1 mark

Write the letters of the angles that are **acute**.

\_ 1 mark

# Q13.

A shaded **isosceles** triangle is drawn inside a rectangle.



Calculate the size of angle *a*.



2 marks

## Q14.

Anna has four different triangles.

Complete the table to show the size of the angles in each triangle.

Type of triangle	Angle 1	Angle 2	Angle 3
Isosceles	90°		
Right-angled	80°		
Isosceles	70°		
Isosceles	70°		

2 marks

# Q15.

Here is a rectangle.



Calculate the size of angles a and b.

Do **not** measure the angles.



### Q1.

Correct angle indicated as shown:



Accept alternative unambiguous indications, eg correct angle crossed or circled.

[1]

# Q2.

2 **AND** 4

Accept alternative unambiguous indications, eg right angles marked on diagrams.

[1]

## Q3.

Two angles ticked as shown:



**Do not** award the mark if additional incorrect angles are ticked.

Accept alternative unambiguous indications of the correct angles, eg angles circled.

[1]

#### Q4.

One shape crossed as shown:



**Do not** award the mark if additional incorrect shapes are indicated. Accept alternative unambiguous indications of the correct shape, eg shape ticked or circled.

### Q5.

25

## Q6.

A quadrilateral with three acute angles, e.g.









[1]



Accept inaccurate drawing provided the intention is clear.

## Q7.

The correct shape circled as shown:



Accept alternative unambiguous positive indications, e.g. shape ticked.

#### [1]

#### Q8.

An explanation that includes a correct counter example, e.g.

- When you double 10° it is not obtuse
- $2 \times 27^{\circ} = 54^{\circ}$
- Double 45° is a right angle not obtuse

#### OR

An explanation that demonstrates where the statement in the question is not correct, e.g.

• If the acute angle is less than 45° then doubling it will be less than 90°,

so it won't be obtuse (more than 90°).

Do not accept vague or incomplete explanations, e.g.

- Sometimes it will be acute
- Some acute angles are half an obtuse angle, but not all
- When you double an acute angle, you get a right angle

**Do not** accept explanations which include incorrect mathematics or incorrect information that is relevant to the explanation, e.g.

- $20^{\circ}C \times 2 = 40^{\circ}C$
- 20% × 2 = 40%

#### Q9.

540

[1]

[1]

[1]

#### Q10.

An explanation showing an understanding:

• that this specific triangle has angles 70, 70 and 40

#### OR

• of the properties of an equilateral triangle – all angles are equal  $(60^\circ)$ 

and therefore that this triangle cannot be equilateral, e.g.

- The angles aren't 60°
- There is not a 60° angle
- It has two different angles (70° and 40°) so it can't be equilateral
- The angles aren't the same
- An equilateral triangle has 60° + 60° + 60°
- All the angles are the same in an equilateral triangle
- It's an isosceles triangle.

(In the context of this question, the term isosceles triangle is treated as not including equilateral triangles as a special type, as the national curriculum does not specify this at key stage 2.)

**Do not** accept vague or incomplete explanations, e.g.

- The other angle is 70°
- They aren't (all) the same. (No reference to angles)
- An equilateral triangle has equal angles. (Does not say all.)

**Do not** accept explanations which include incorrect mathematics or incorrect information that is relevant to the explanation, e.g.

*40* + 70 = 110 + 70 = 180

#### Q11.

(a) C AND D

Letters may be given in either order.

(b)	A <b>AND</b> D	Letters may be given in either order.	1	[2]
Q12.				
(a)	c AND e			
		Letters may be given in either order.	1	
(b)	a <b>AND</b> d			
		Letters may be given in either order.	1	[2]

### Q13.

Award TWO marks for the correct answer of 104°.

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate method, e.g:

• 180 - 38 - 38 = a

Answer need not be obtained for the award of **ONE** mark.

Up to 2

1

### Q14.

Completes all four rows of the table correctly, eg:

90°	45°	45°
80°	90°	10°
70°	<b>70°</b>	<b>40°</b>
70°	55°	55°

Accept angles within a row in either order Accept the bottom two rows may be given in either order

- ! Condone omission of degree signs
- ! For 2 marks, do not accept correct angles in 3<sup>rd</sup> row repeated in 4<sup>th</sup> row, in either order

or

Completes three rows correctly

1

2

<b>Q15.</b> (a)	56		1
(b)	34	If the answers to (a) and (b) are incorrect, award <b>ONE</b> mark if their (a) plus their (b) = 90°, provided that (b) is <b>not</b> $45^{\circ}$ , $30^{\circ}$ or $60^{\circ}$ .	
		If their (a) plus their (b) = $90^\circ$ , provided that (b) is <b>not</b> $45^\circ$ , $30^\circ$ or $60^\circ$ .	1

[2]