## Q1.

In this shape, one of the angles is obtuse.
Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the obtuse angle.


Q2.
Here are two shapes on a square grid.
For each shape, write how many right angles it has.


Q3.
Look at this shape.

Tick ( $\sqrt{ }$ ) each angle that is less than a right angle.


Q4.
Here is a diagram for sorting shapes.
One of the shapes is in the wrong place.
Put a cross (X) on it.


Q5.


## Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle $\boldsymbol{y}$ in this diagram.
Do not use a protractor (angle measurer).


1 mark

Q6.
Join dots on the grid to make a quadrilateral that has $\mathbf{3}$ acute angles.


Q7.

Circle the pentagon with exactly four acute angles.


Q8.
Kirsty says,


[^0]Explain why Kirsty is not correct.


1 mark

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 $40^{\circ}$

Jack says,


Explain why Jack is not correct.


1 mark

Q11.
Here are five shaded triangles on a square grid.


Write the letter of each triangle that has a right angle.
$\square$

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


1 mark

## Q12.

Here are five angles marked on a grid of squares.


Write the letters of the angles that are obtuse.

Write the letters of the angles that are acute.

## Q13.

A shaded isosceles triangle is drawn inside a rectangle.


Not
to scale

Calculate the size of angle $\boldsymbol{a}$.


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 | $90^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Right-angled | $80^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Isosceles | $70^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Isosceles | $70^{\circ}$ |  |  |

Q15.
Here is a rectangle.


## Not to

 scaleCalculate the size of angles $\boldsymbol{a}$ and $\boldsymbol{b}$.
Do not measure the angles.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \boldsymbol{a}=\square^{\circ} \square_{1 \text { mark }} \\
& \boldsymbol{b}=\square^{\circ} \mathrm{mark} \\
&
\end{aligned}
$$

Mark schemes

## Q1.

Correct angle indicated as shown:


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

Q2.
2 AND 4
Accept alternative unambiguous indications, eg right angles marked on diagrams.

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.

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.


OR


OR


Accept inaccurate drawing provided the intention is clear.

Q7.

The correct shape circled as shown:



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

Q8.
An explanation that includes a correct counter example, e.g.

- When you double $10^{\circ}$ it is not obtuse
- $2 \times 27^{\circ}=54^{\circ}$
- Double $45^{\circ}$ 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 $45^{\circ}$ then doubling it will be less than $90^{\circ}$,
so it won't be obtuse (more than $90^{\circ}$ ).
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.

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

Q9.
540

## 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 $\left(60^{\circ}\right)$
and therefore that this triangle cannot be equilateral, e.g.
- The angles aren't $60^{\circ}$
- There is not a $60^{\circ}$ angle
- It has two different angles $\left(70^{\circ}\right.$ and $\left.40^{\circ}\right)$ so it can't be equilateral
- The angles aren't the same
- An equilateral triangle has $60^{\circ}+60^{\circ}+60^{\circ}$
- 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 $70^{\circ}$
- 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 AND D

Letters may be given in either order.

Q12.
(a) $c$ AND $e$

Letters may be given in either order.
(b) $a$ AND d

Letters may be given in either order.

## Q13.

Award TWO marks for the correct answer of $104^{\circ}$.
If the answer is incorrect, award ONE mark for evidence of an appropriate method, e.g:

- $180-38-38=\mathrm{a}$

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

Q14.
Completes all four rows of the table correctly, eg:

| $90^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $80^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}^{\circ}$ |
| $70^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{7 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ |
| $70^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}^{\circ}$ |

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 $3^{\text {rd }}$ row repeated in $4^{\text {th }}$ row, in either order
or
Completes three rows correctly

Q15.
(a) 56
(b) 34

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


[^0]:    When you double the size of an acute angle, you always get an obtuse angle.

