

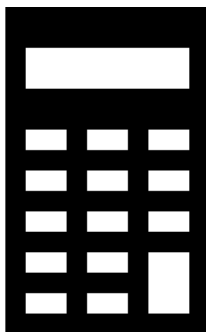
AQA, OCR, Edexcel

GCSE

GCSE Maths

Geometry Problems Foundation

Name:



Guidance

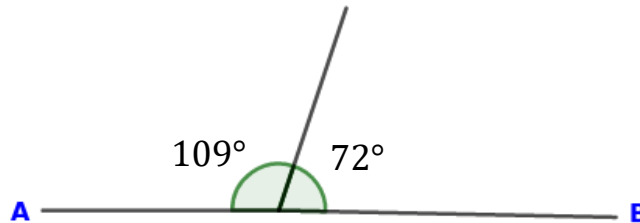
1. Read each question carefully.
2. Don't spend too long on each question.
3. Attempt every question.
4. Always show your workings.

Revise GCSE Maths:

www.MathsMadeEasy.co.uk/gcse-maths-revision/

1. Measure and write down the values of the angles below.

Is AB a straight line? Give your reasoning.

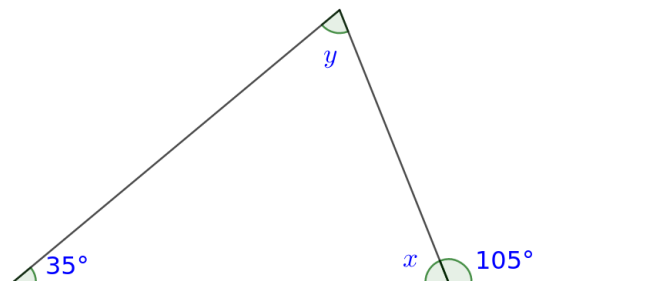


$$109^\circ + 72^\circ = 181^\circ$$

Angles on a straight line have to add up to 180° , so this is not a straight line.

(2 marks, 1 mark)

2. In each case below, give your reasoning.



Find x .

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°

$$x = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ$$

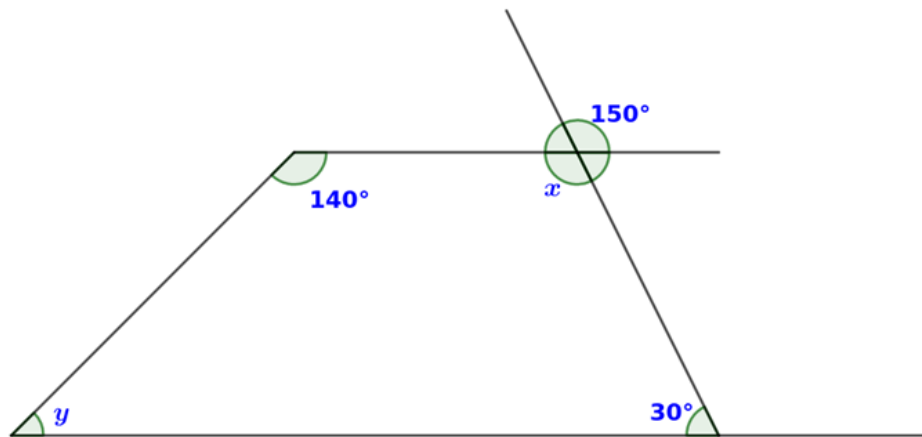
Find y .

Angles in a triangle add up to 180°

$$y = 180 - 75^\circ - 35^\circ = 70^\circ$$

(2 marks)

3. In each case below, give your reasoning.



Find x .

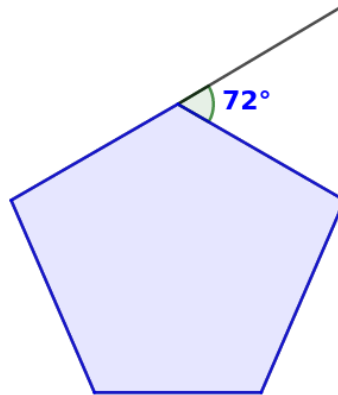
Opposite angles are equal
 $x = 150^\circ$

Find y .

Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°
 $y = 360^\circ - 30^\circ - 140^\circ - 150^\circ = 40^\circ$

(2 marks)

4. Given that all external angles of the pentagon are equal, is it regular?
You must explain your answer.
The diagram is not drawn to scale.



$$72^\circ \times 5 = 360^\circ$$

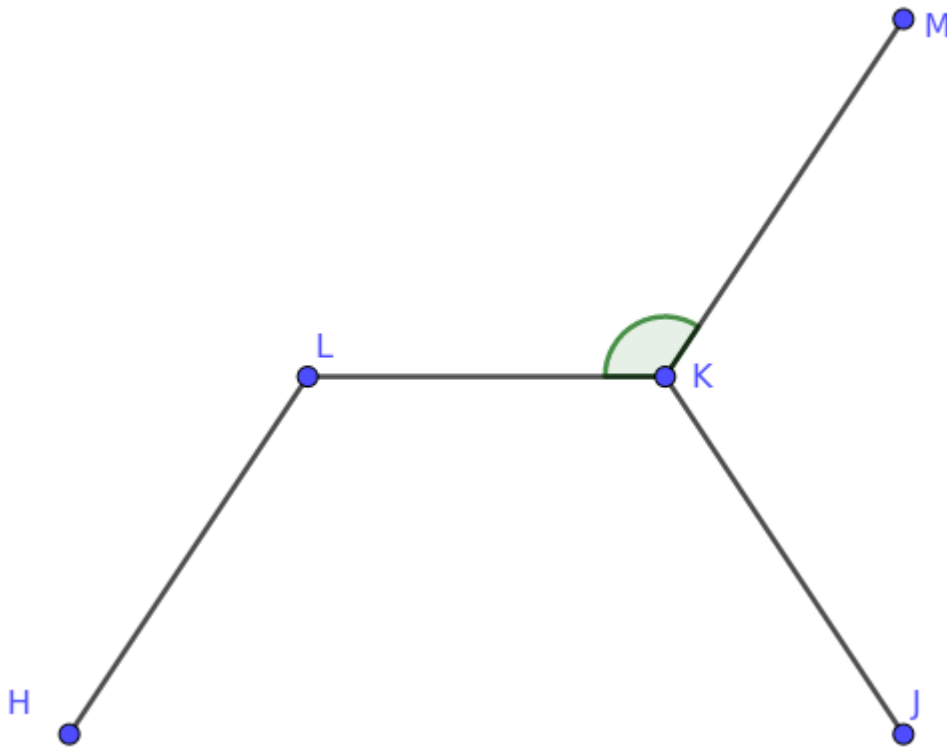
All external angles have to add up to 360° , so must be regular.

Alternatively, all internal angles are $180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ$

Internal angles of a pentagon are 108° , so must be regular.

(2 marks)

5. HLKJ is part of a regular hexagon, and MKJ is part of a regular octagon. Calculate the value of the angle LKM.



Angles in a regular hexagon are 120° each.

$$\text{Angle } LKJ = 120^\circ$$

Angles in a regular octagon are 135° each.

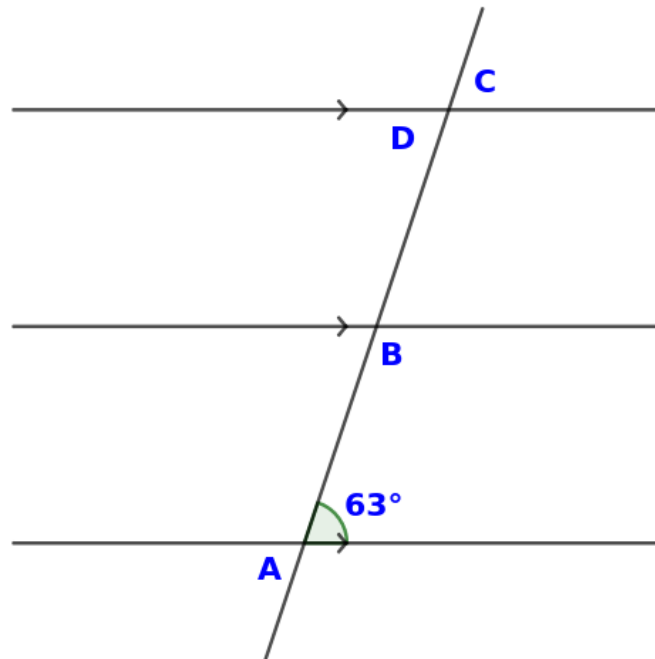
$$\text{Angle } MKJ = 135^\circ$$

Angles around a point have to add up to 360° , so the missing angle must be

$$\text{angle} = 360^\circ - 120^\circ - 135^\circ = 105^\circ$$

(3 marks)

6. Given the 63° angle below, write down the values of the following angles and give your reasoning for each.



A:

63° because opposite angles are equal.

B:

$180^\circ - 63^\circ = 117^\circ$ *interior angles add up to 180°*

C:

63° because corresponding angles are equal. (Corresponding to 63°)

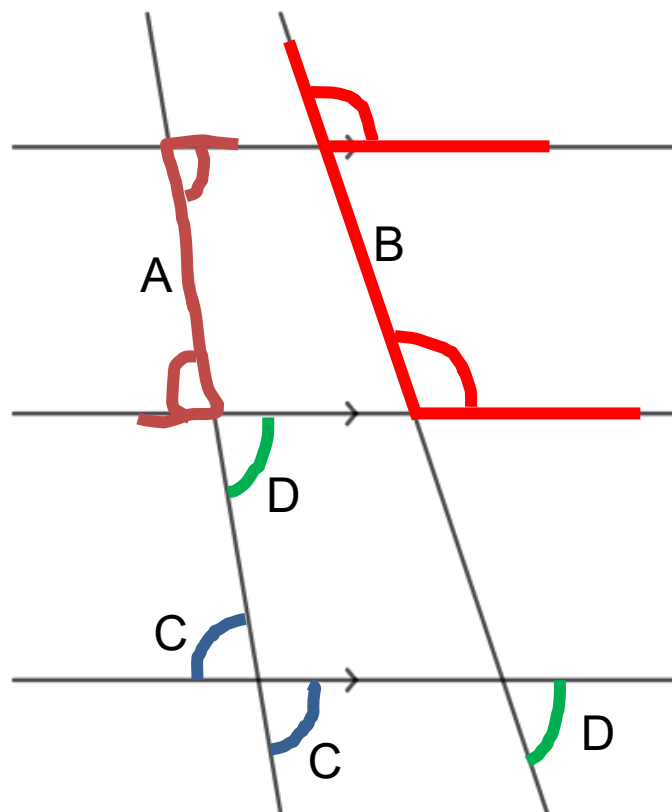
D:

63° because opposite angles are equal. (Opposite C)

(4 marks)

7. On the diagram below, mark the following angles:

- A pair of alternate angles with the letter A
- A pair of corresponding angles with the letter B
- Two vertically opposite angles with the letter C
- Two angles that are not directly related with the letter D



(5 marks)

Visit <http://www.mathsmadeeasy.co.uk/> for more fantastic resources.