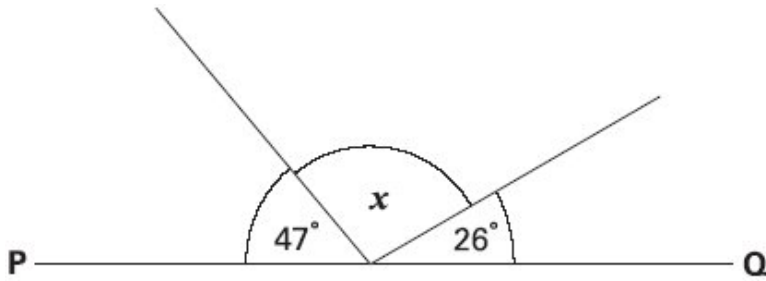


Q1. **PQ** is a straight line.

Not drawn accurately



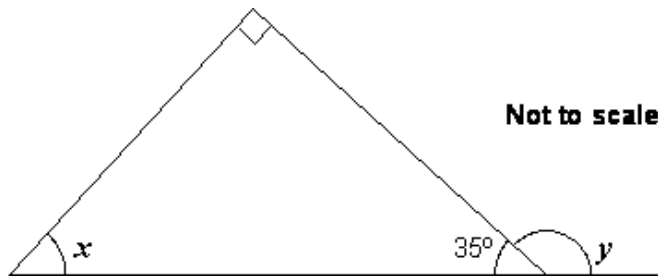
Calculate the size of angle x .

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

Handwritten mark

1 mark

Q2. Look at this diagram.



Calculate the size of angle x and angle y .

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

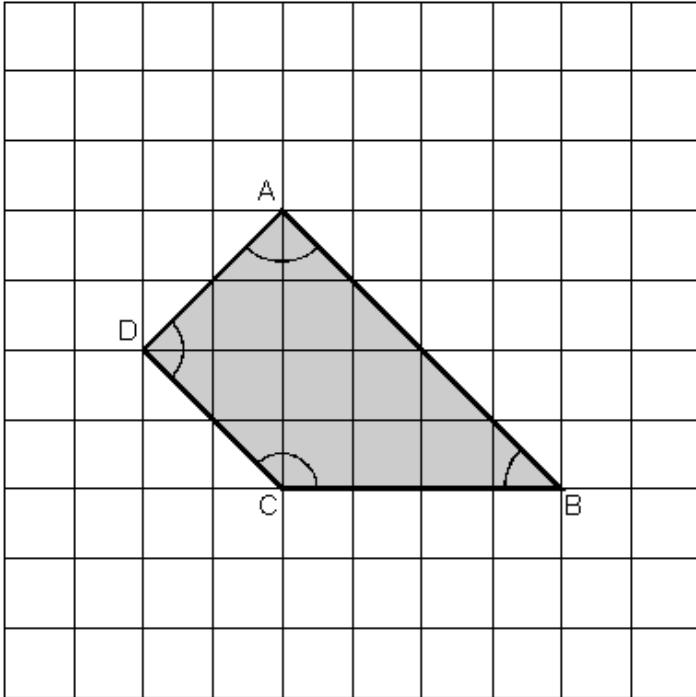
Handwritten mark x

1 mark

Handwritten mark y

1 mark

Q3. Here is a shape on a square grid.



For each sentence, put a tick (✓) if it is true.

Put a cross (✗) if it is not true.

Handwritten mark

Angle **C** is an **obtuse** angle.

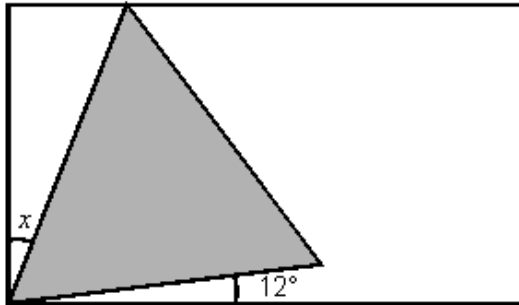
Angle **D** is an **acute** angle.

Line **AD** is **parallel** to line **BC**.

Line **AB** is **perpendicular** to line **AD**.

2 marks

Q4. Here is an **equilateral triangle** inside a **rectangle**.



Not to scale

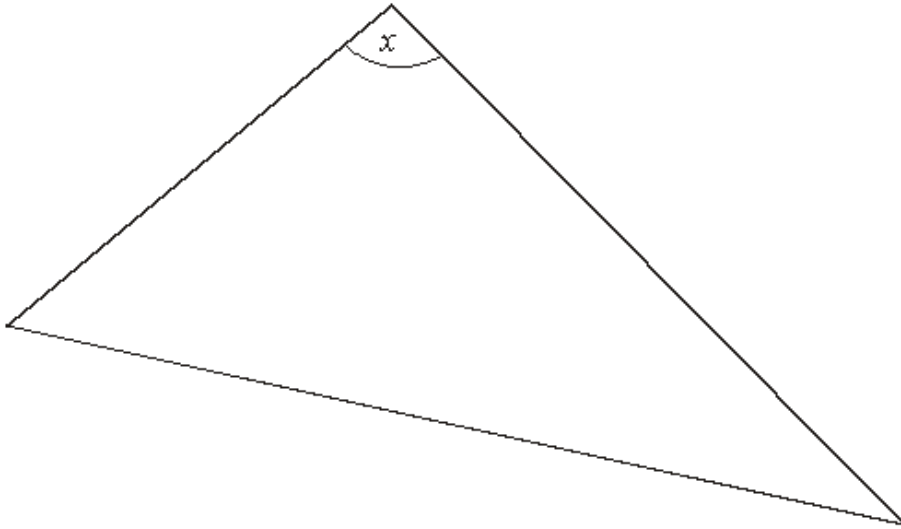
Calculate the value of angle **X**.

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

 Show your **working**. You may get a mark 

2 marks

Q5.



Measure angle x accurately.

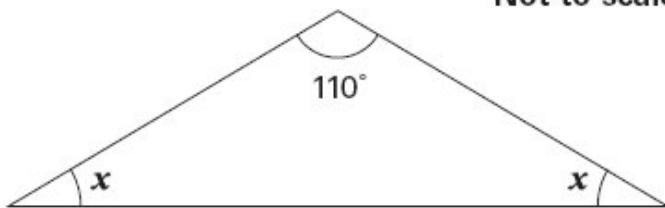
Use a protractor (angle measurer).

Answer →

1 mark

Q6. Here is an isosceles triangle.

Not to scale



Calculate the size of angle x .

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

Answer → x

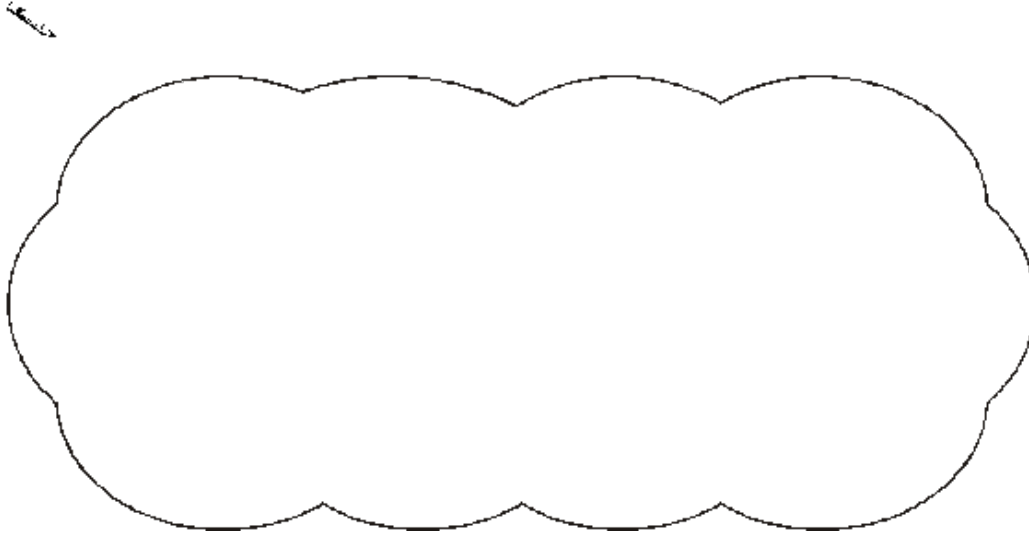
1 mark

Q7. Jamie draws a triangle.

He says,

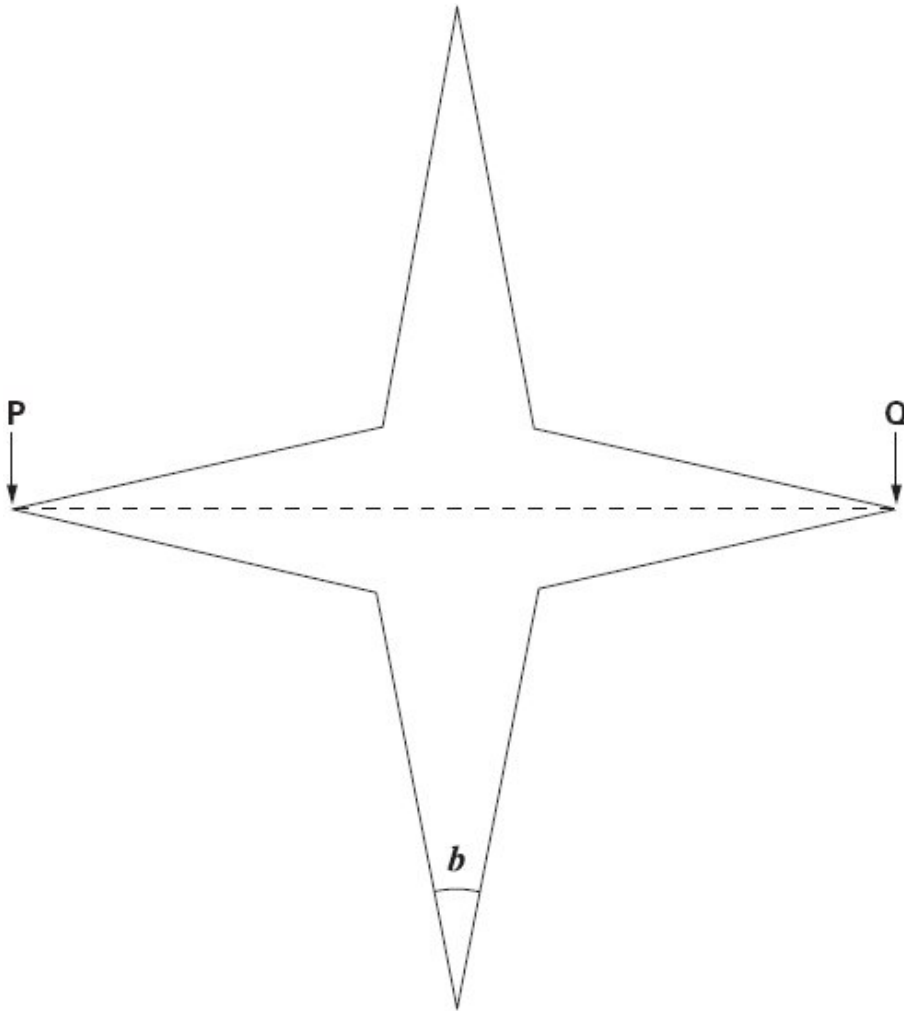
'Two of the three angles in my triangle are obtuse'.

Explain why Jamie **cannot** be correct.



1 mark

Q8. Look at this star.



Use a ruler to measure **accurately** the **width** of the star, from **P** to **Q**.

Give your answer in **millimetres**.

1.4 mm

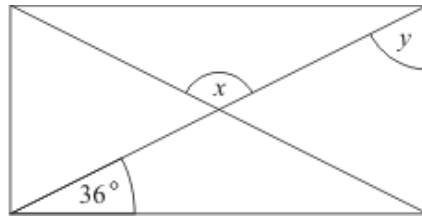
1 mark

Use a protractor (angle measurer) to measure **angle b**.

100 °

1 mark

Q9. The diagram shows a rectangle.



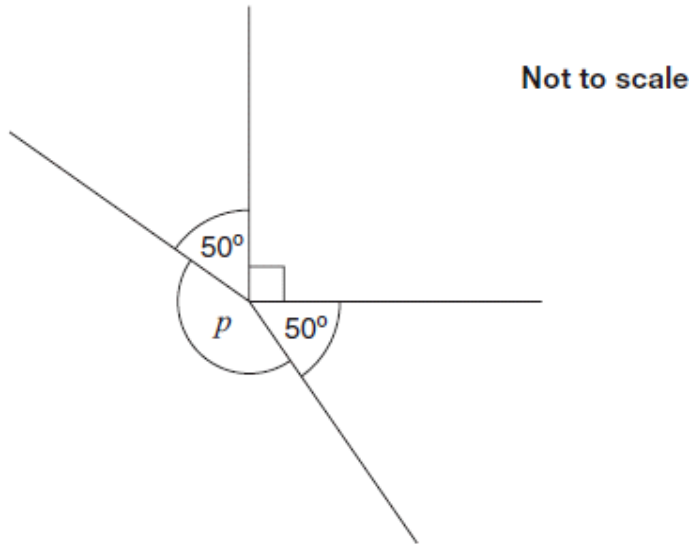
Calculate angles x and y .

$$x = \boxed{}^\circ$$

$$y = \boxed{}^\circ$$

2 marks

Q10.



Calculate the size of angle p in the diagram.

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

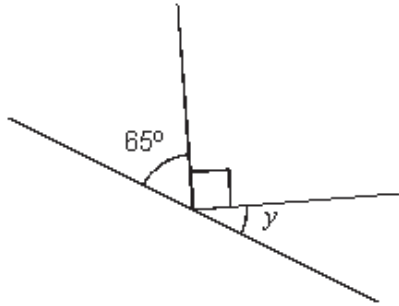


Show your method

o

2 marks

Q11.



Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle y in this diagram.

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

$y =$ $^{\circ}$

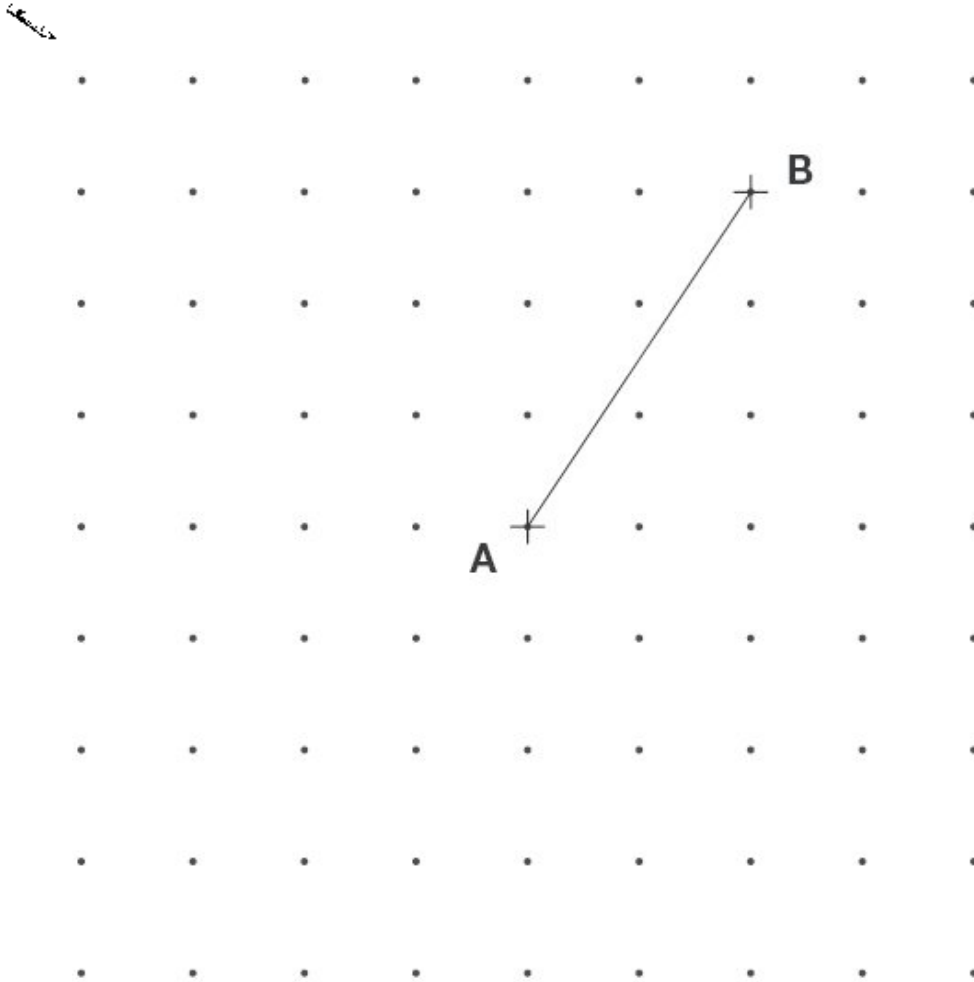
1 mark

Q12. Here is a grid of dots.

Point **A** and point **B** are joined by a straight line.

Draw a line to join point A to another dot on the grid so that the two lines make a right angle.

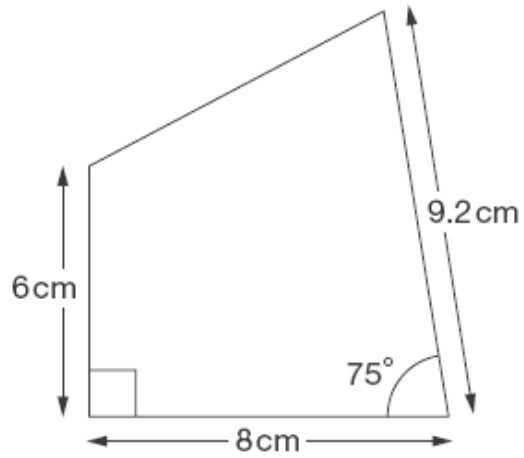
Use a ruler.



1 mark

Q13. Here is a sketch of a quadrilateral.

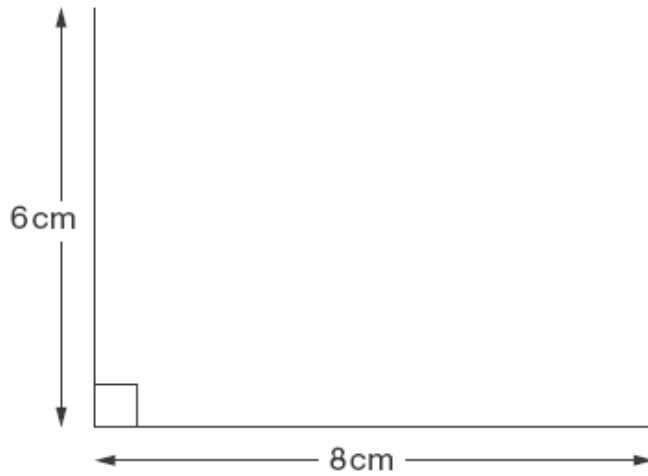
It is not drawn to scale.



Draw the full-size quadrilateral **accurately** below.

Use a protractor (angle measurer) and a ruler.

Two of the lines have been drawn for you.

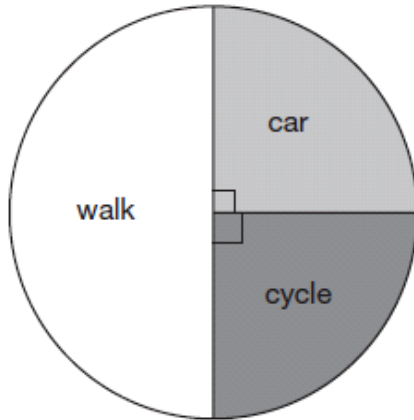


2 marks

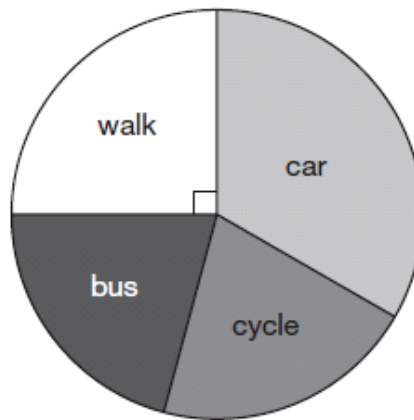
Q14. Megan asked children from two different schools,

'How do you travel to school?'

Here are her results.



Foxwood school
80 children



Midtown school
240 children

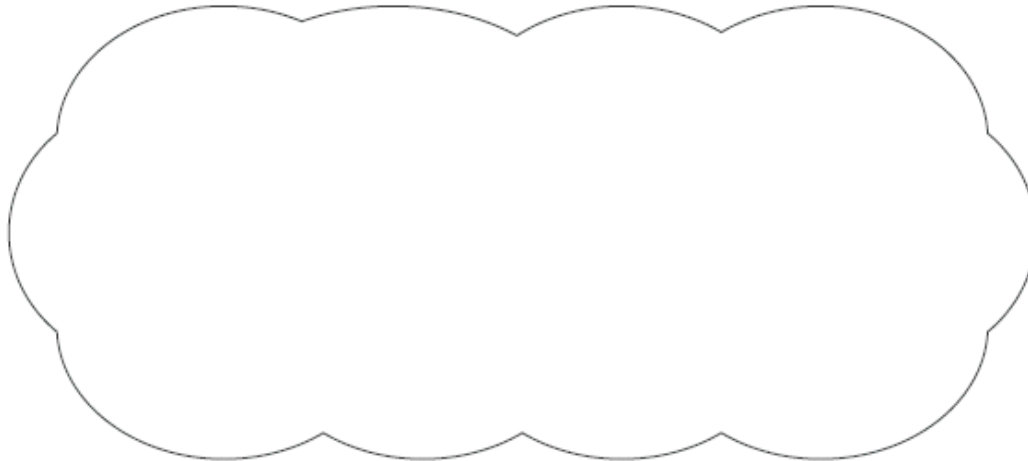
Megan says,

'The number of children walking to Foxwood school is more than the number walking to Midtown school.'

Is she correct?
Circle **Yes** or **No**.

 Yes / No

Explain how you know.



1 mark

At Midtown school, one third of children travel by car.

The number of children who cycle is the same as the number who go on the bus.

How many children **cycle** to Midtown school?

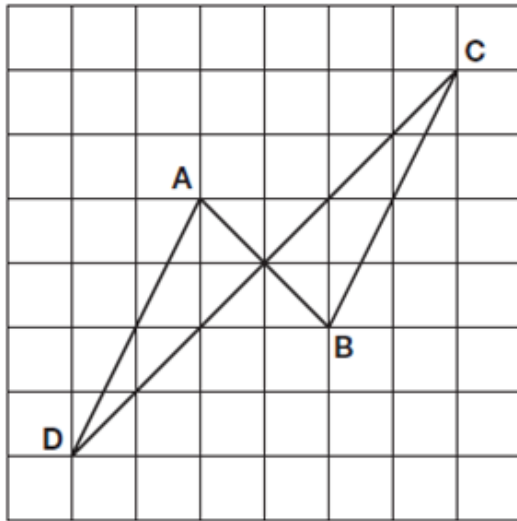


Show
your
method

2 marks

Q15. The diagram shows four lines drawn on a square grid.

The lines are **AB**, **BC**, **CD** and **DA**.



Which two of the lines are **parallel**?
Circle them in the list below.



AB

BC

CD

DA

1 mark

Which two of the lines are **perpendicular**?
Circle them in the list below.



AB

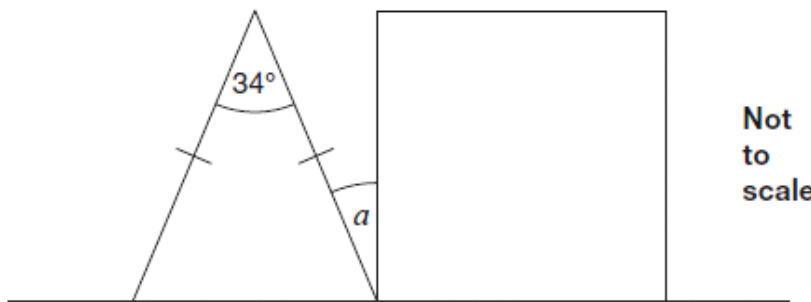
BC

CD

DA

1 mark

Q16. The diagram shows an isosceles triangle and a square on a straight line.



Not
to
scale

Calculate angle α .



Show
your
method

A large rectangular box intended for the student to show their method for calculating angle alpha. In the bottom right corner of this box, there is a smaller, thick-bordered rectangular box containing a small circle, likely a placeholder for a final answer or a specific diagram element.

2 marks

