

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Style Questions

# Missing Angles



Corbettmaths

Ensure you have: Pencil, pen, ruler, protractor, pair of compasses and eraser

You may use tracing paper if needed

## Guidance

1. Read each question carefully before you begin answering it.
2. Don't spend too long on one question.
3. Attempt every question.
4. Check your answers seem right.
5. Always show your workings

Revision for this topic

[www.corbettmaths.com/contents](http://www.corbettmaths.com/contents)

- Video 30 - at a point
- Video 33 - quadrilaterals
- Video 34 - right angle
- Video 35 - straight line
- Video 37 - triangles
- Video 39 - vertically opposite



1.

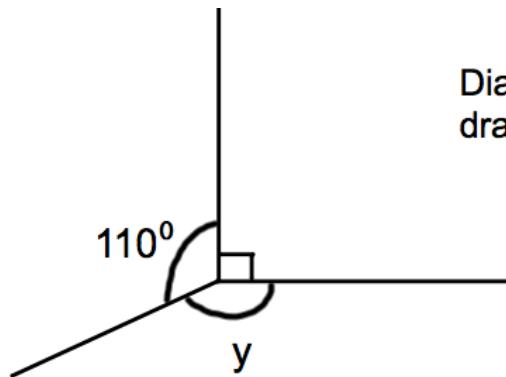


Diagram not  
drawn accurately

(a) (i) Work out the size of the angle marked  $y$ .

.....  
.....  
.....

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
(2)

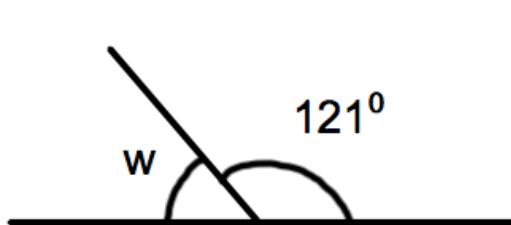


Diagram not  
drawn accurately

(b) (i) Work out the size of the angle marked  $w$ .

.....  
.....  
.....

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
(2)

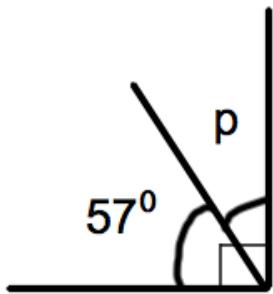


Diagram not  
drawn accurately

(c) (i) Work out the size of the angle marked p.

.....<sup>0</sup>

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....  
.....  
(2)

2. Shown below is a quadrilateral.

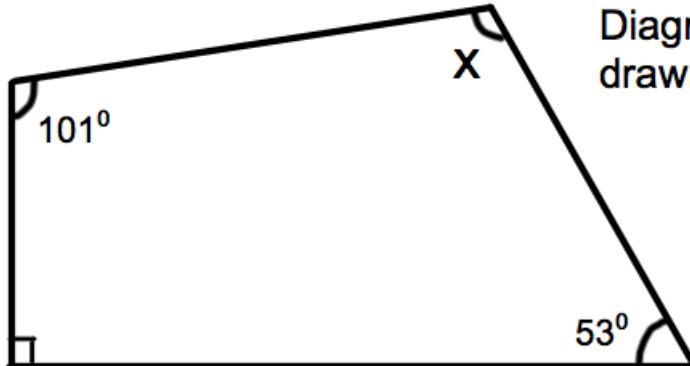


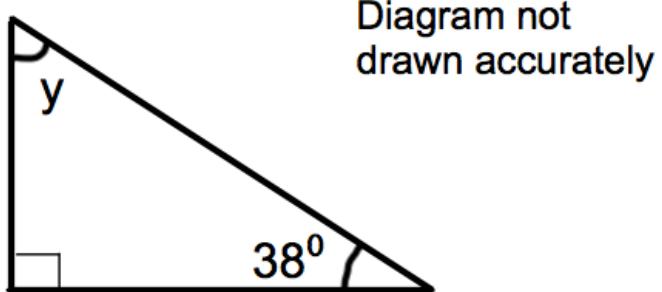
Diagram not  
drawn accurately

Work out the size of the angle marked x.

.....<sup>0</sup>

.....  
(2)

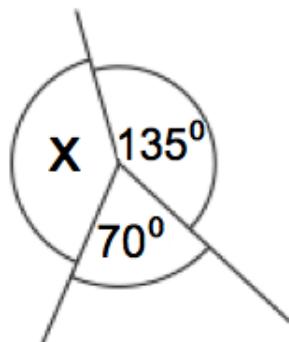
3. Shown is a right angled triangle.



Work out the size of angle  $y$ .

.....  
(2)

4.



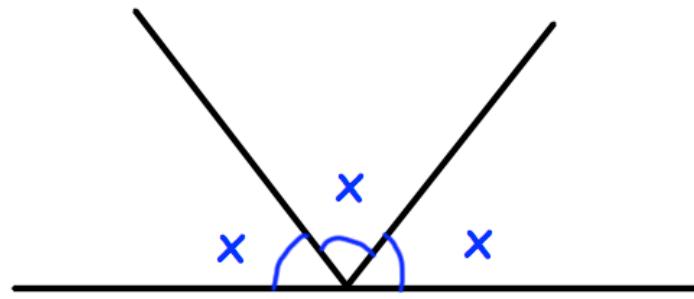
(a) Work out the size of the angle marked  $x$ .

.....  
0

(b) Give a reason for your answer.

.....  
(2)

5.

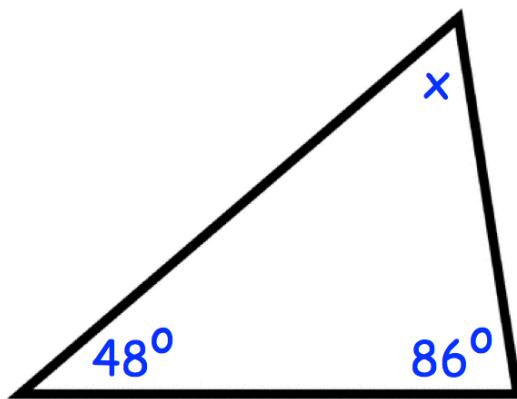


Work out the size of  $x$ .

.....  
**(2)**

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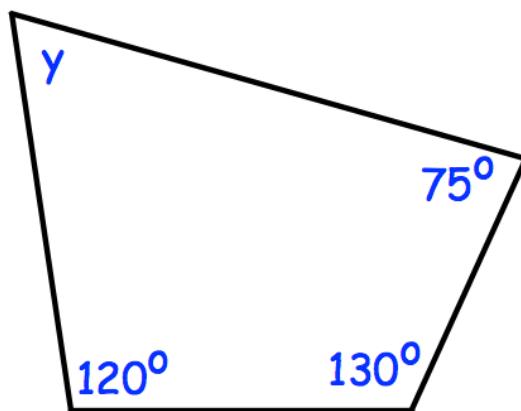
6.



Work out the size of angle  $x$ .

.....  
**(2)**

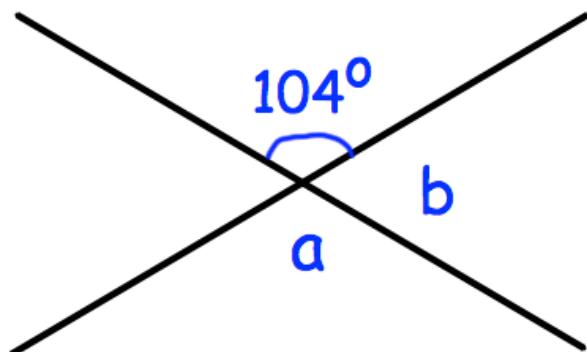
7. Shown below is a quadrilateral.



Work out the size of angle  $y$ .

.....  
(2)

8.



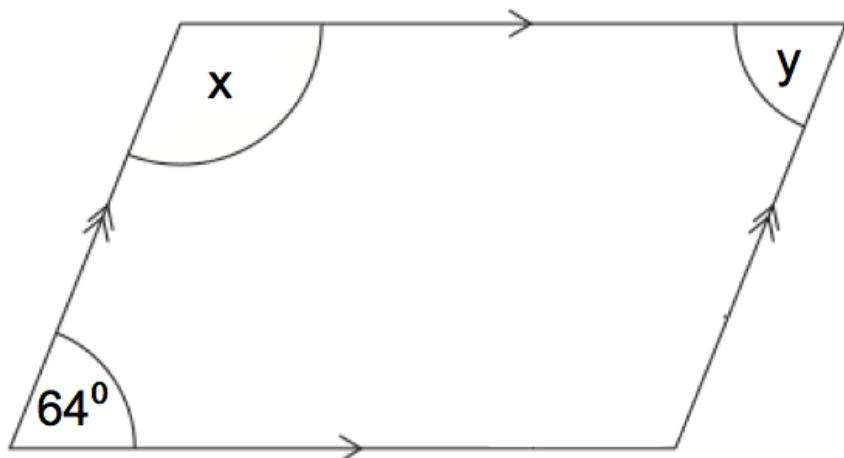
(a) Work out the size of angle  $a$ .

.....  
(1)

(b) Work out the size of angle  $b$ .

.....  
(1)

9.



The diagram above shows a parallelogram.

(a) Work out the size of the angle marked  $x$ .

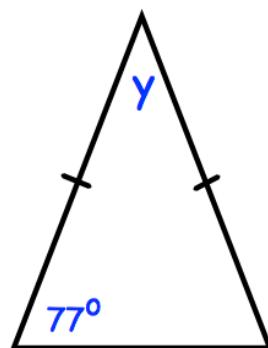
.....  
0

(b) Work out the size of the angle marked  $y$ .

.....  
0  
(2)

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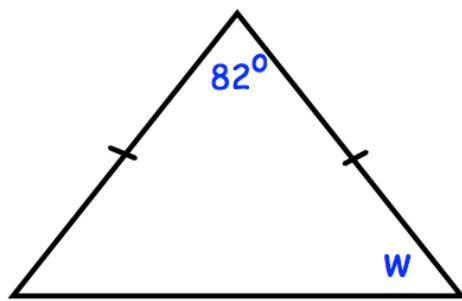
10. Shown below is an isosceles triangle.



Work out the size of the angle marked  $y$ .

.....  
0  
(2)

11. Shown below is an isosceles triangle.

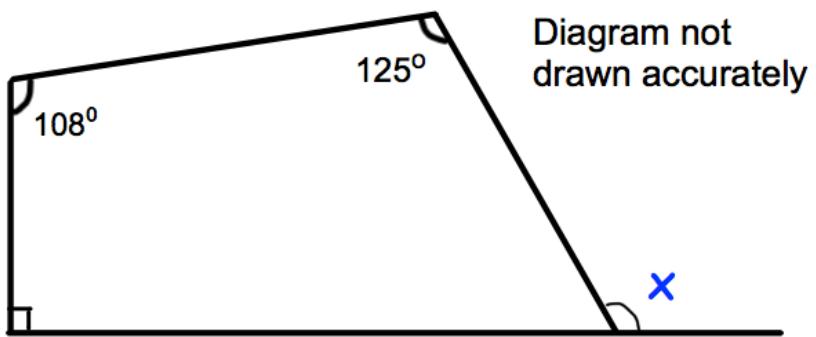


Work out the size of the angle marked  $w$ .

.....  
(2)

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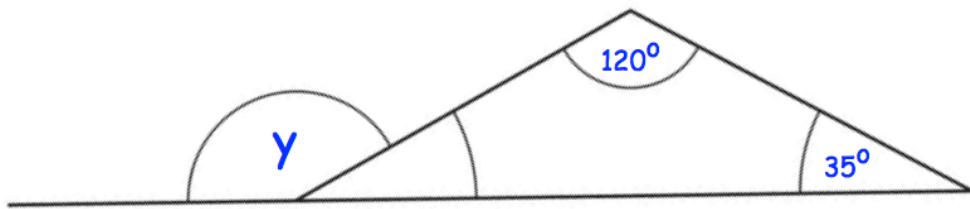
12.



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

.....  
(3)

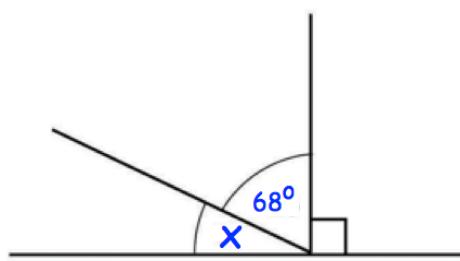
13.



Work out the size of angle  $y$ .

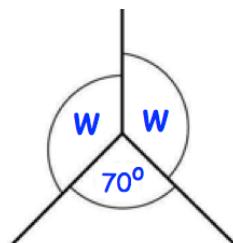
0  
(3)

14.



(a) Calculate angle  $x$ .

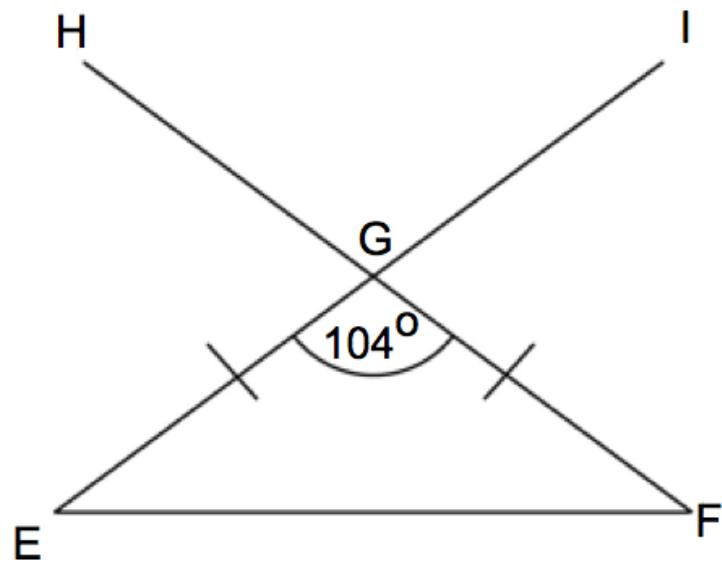
0  
(1)



(b) Calculate angle  $w$ .

0  
(1)

15.



Triangle EFG is an isosceles triangle.  
Lines FGH and EGI are straight lines.  
Angle EGF is  $104^\circ$ .

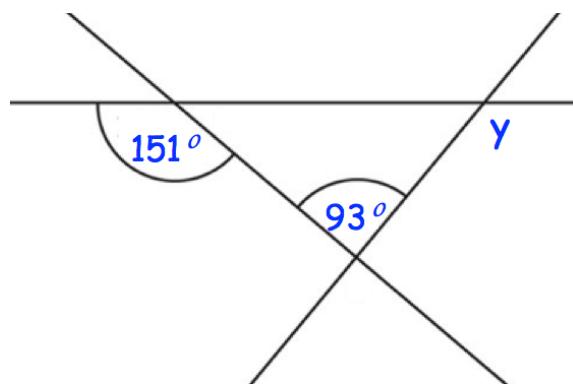
(a) Find the size of angle HGI.

.....  
**(1)**

(b) Find the size of angle EFG.

.....  
**(2)**

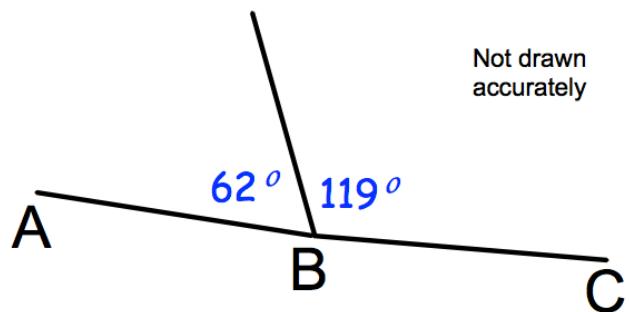
16. Below are 3 straight lines.



Find the size of angle  $y$ .

.....  
(3)

17. Bernard says AC is a straight line.



Is he correct?  
Explain your answer.

(2)

18. An isosceles triangle has one angle of  $84^\circ$ .

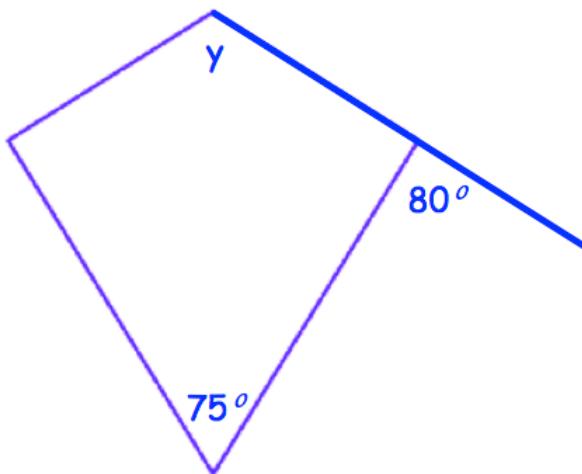
Write down the possible sizes of the other two angles in the triangle.

Pair 1 ..... and ..... degrees

Pair 2 ..... and ..... degrees  
(3)

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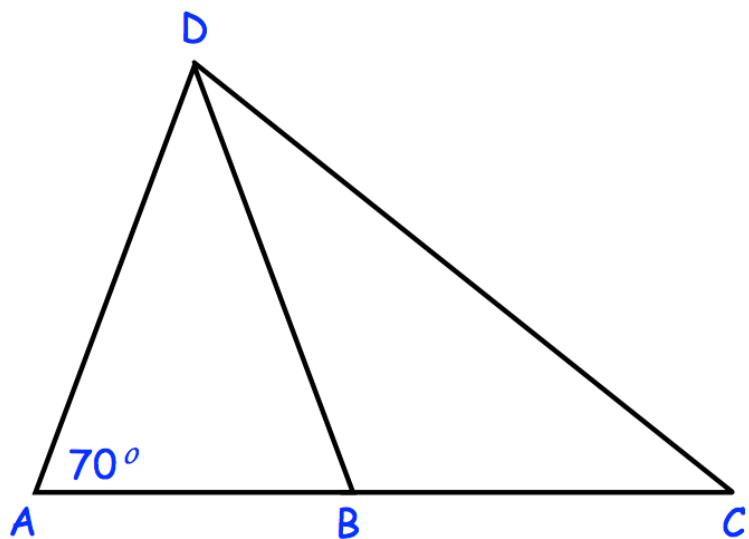
19. Below is a kite.



Calculate the size of angle  $y$ .

.....  
(3)

20.



Triangles ACD and BCD are both isosceles.  
AC is a straight line.

Is ADC a right angle?  
Clearly explain your answer.

(4)

21.

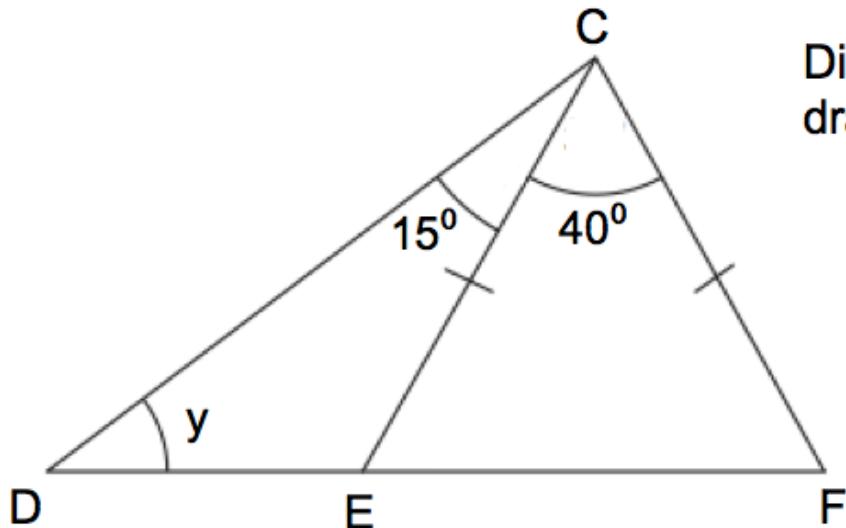


Diagram not  
drawn accurately

DEF is a straight line.

$CE = CF$ .

Angle ECF is  $40^\circ$ .

Angle DCE is  $15^\circ$ .

Find the size of the angle marked y.

.....  
 $0$   
**(4)**