Year 8 Angles

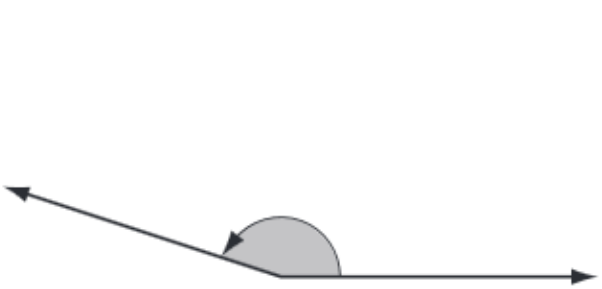
Question 1

Which pair of scissors has its blades opened to the **largest** angle?

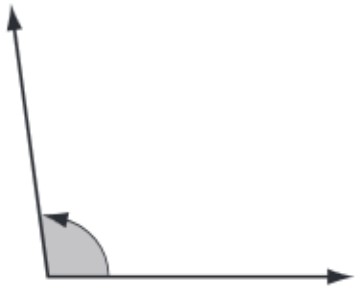
A B C D

Question 2

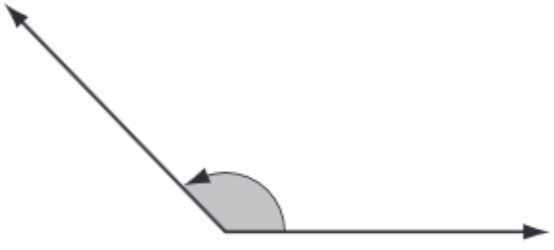
Which angle is closest to 100° in size?



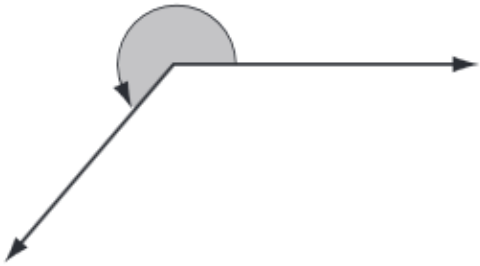
A



B

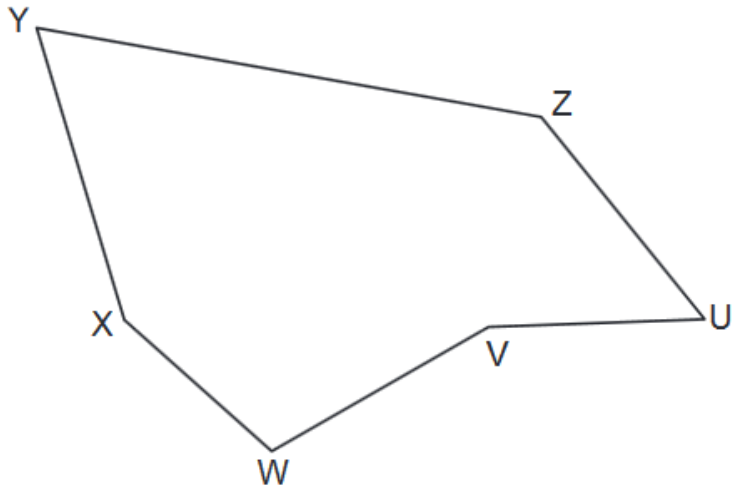


C



D

Question 3



The largest angle inside this hexagon is

A V B W C X D Z

Question 4

Luke drew a shape with:

- exactly 2 pairs of parallel sides, and
- exactly 2 acute angles.

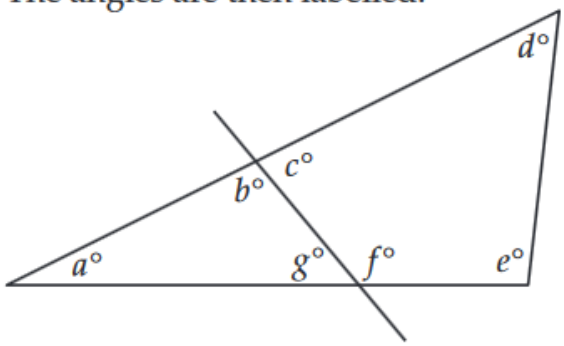
Which drawing could be Luke's?

A B C D

Question 5

A triangle is divided into 2 parts by a straight line.

The angles are then labelled.

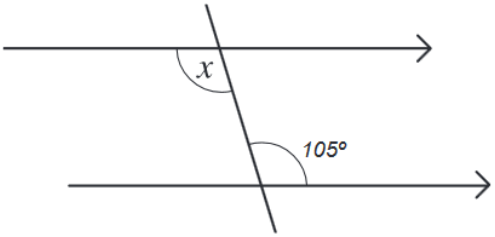


Which statement is true about the sum of angles?

A $a + b + c = 180$
B $c + d + e + f = 360$
C $a + b + g = 360$
D $a + g + f + e = 180$

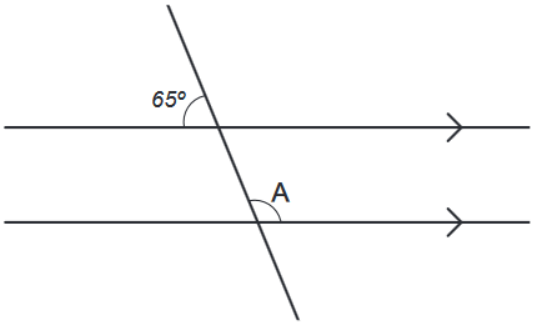
Question 6

What is the size of angle x?



A 15° B 25° C 75° D 105°

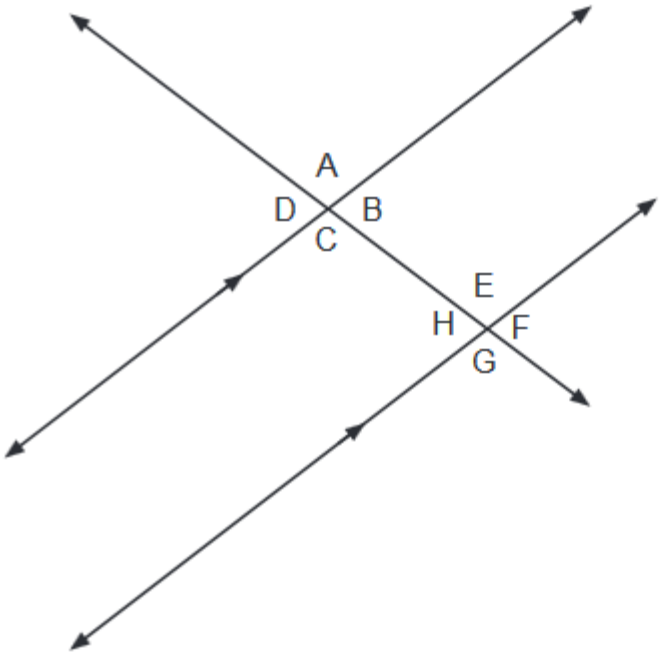
Question 7



From the diagram, what size is angle A?

A 115 ° B 105 ° C 125 ° D 70 °

Questions 8 and 9 refer to the following diagram



Question 8

Angle A is equal to

A Angle B B Angle C C Angle D D Angle F

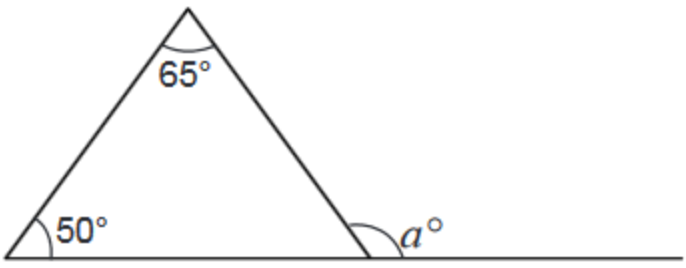
Question 9

Angles E and G

A are alternate angles B are corresponding angles

C are complementary angles D are vertically opposite angles

Question 10

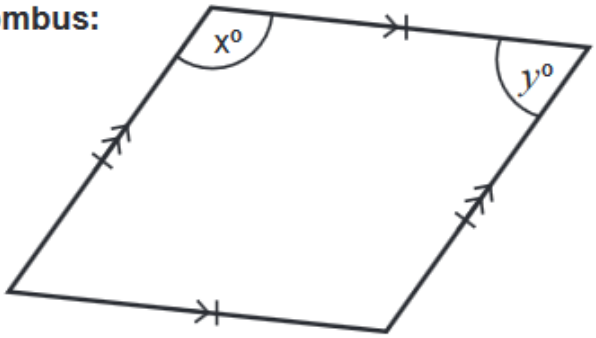


In the diagram above, the size of angle a° is:

A 115° B 130° C 125° D 65°

Question 11

This is the diagram of a rhombus:



Which of the following are possible values for x and y?

A x = 56.6 y = 113.4

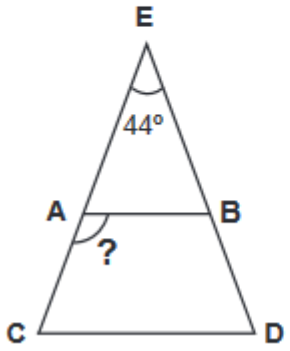
B x = 105 y = 85

C x = 105 y = 65

D x = 103.4 y = 76.6

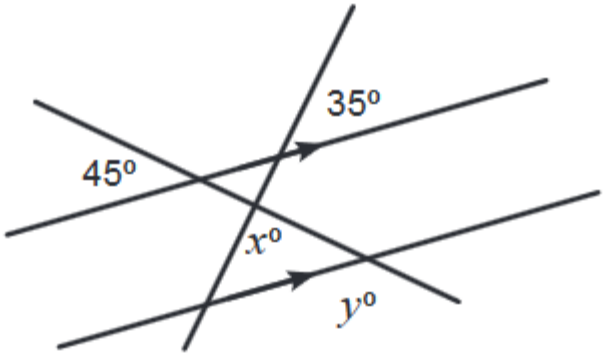
Question 12

For the isosceles triangle ECD, the line AB is parallel to CD.
If ∠E is 44°, ∠BAC measures:



A 68° B 88° C 112° D 122°

Use the following diagram for questions 13 and 14



Question 13

What is the size of angle y?

A 145° B 35° C 135° D 45°

Question 14

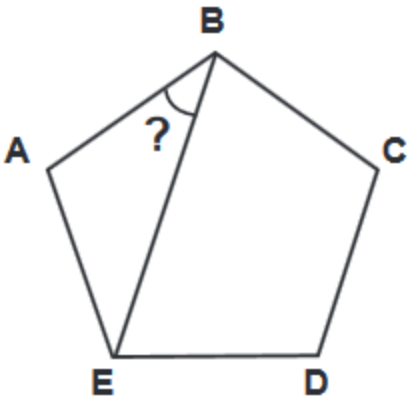
What is the size of angle x?

A 80° B 90° C 110° D 100°

Question 15

ABCDE is a regular pentagon. A line is drawn from B to E.

What is the size of ∠ABE?



A 36° B 54° C 72° D 108°