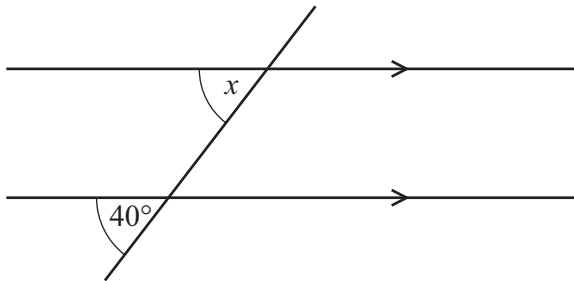


Angles Worksheet

1

NOT TO
SCALE

The diagram shows a pair of parallel lines and a straight line.

Complete the statement with the correct geometrical reason.

$x = 40^\circ$ because the angles are

[1]

[Total: 1]

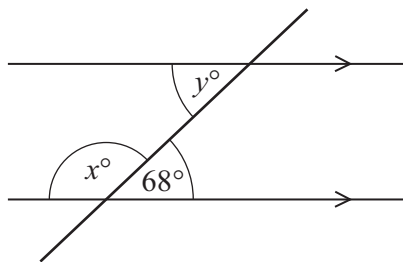
2 Each exterior angle of a regular polygon is 30° .

Work out the number of sides the polygon has.

Answer [2]

[Total: 2]

3



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows two parallel lines and a straight line crossing them.

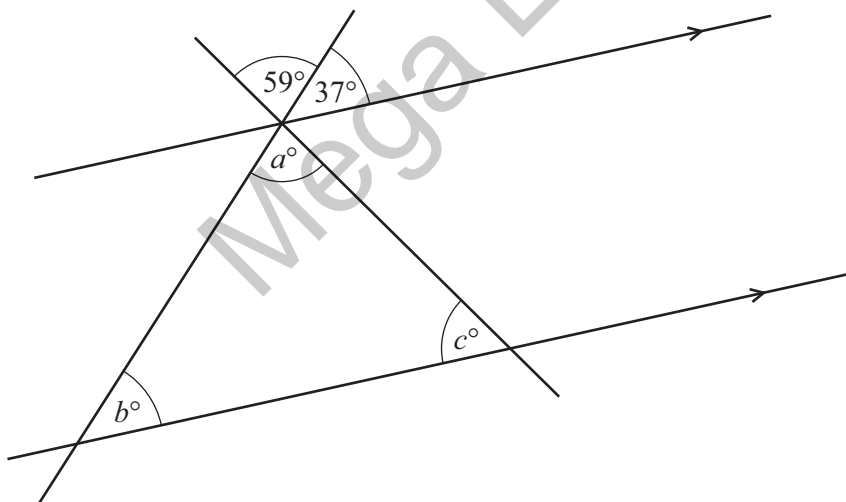
Find the value of x and the value of y .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$

$y = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

4



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows two parallel lines intersected by two straight lines.

Find the values of a , b and c .

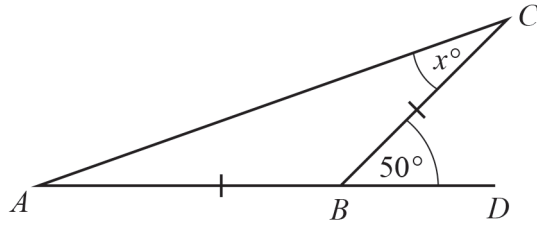
$a = \dots\dots\dots$

$b = \dots\dots\dots$

$c = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

[Total: 3]

5

NOT TO
SCALE

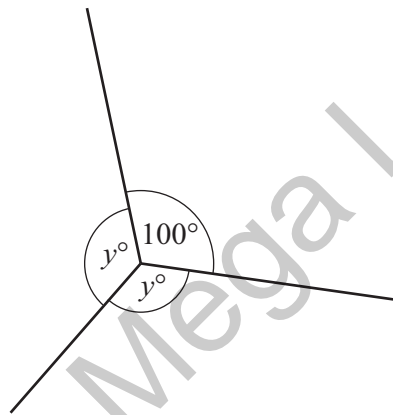
$AB = BC$ and ABD is a straight line.

Find the value of x .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

6

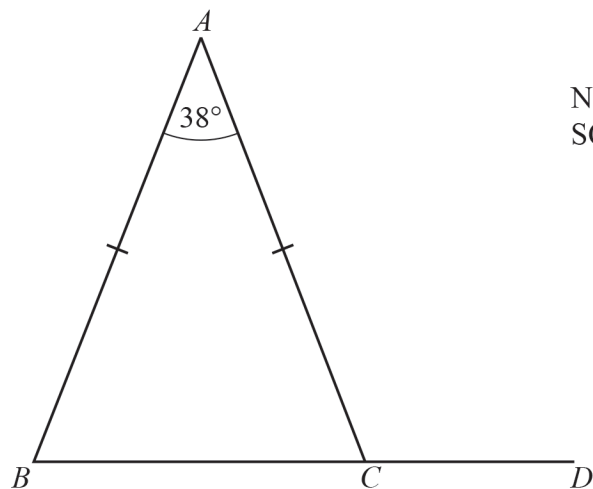
NOT TO
SCALE

Find the value of y .

$y = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

7

NOT TO
SCALE

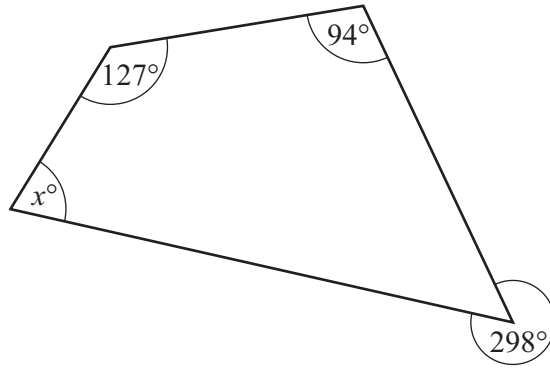
In the triangle ABC , $AB = AC$ and angle $BAC = 38^\circ$.
 BCD is a straight line.

Work out angle ACD .

Angle $ACD = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

[Total: 3]

8

NOT TO
SCALE

Work out the value of x .

Write down the two geometrical properties needed to find x .

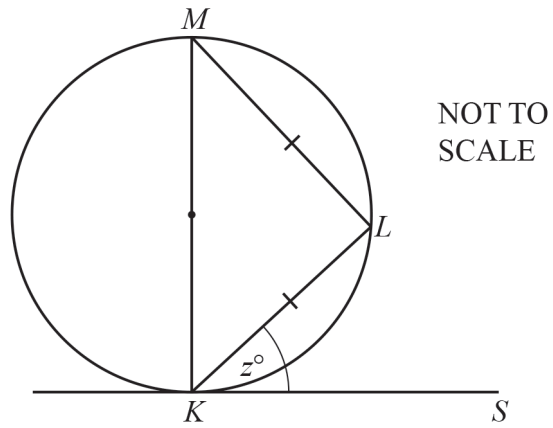
1

2

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ [4]

[Total: 4]

Mega Lecture



K , L and M are points on the circle.
 KS is a tangent to the circle at K .
 KM is a diameter and triangle KLM is isosceles.

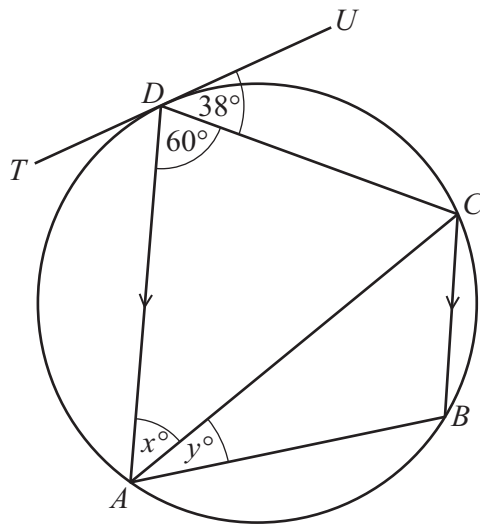
Find the value of z .

$z = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

Mega Lecture

10

NOT TO
SCALE

A , B , C and D are points on a circle.
 TU is a tangent to the circle at D .
 DA is parallel to CB .

Find the value of x and the value of y .

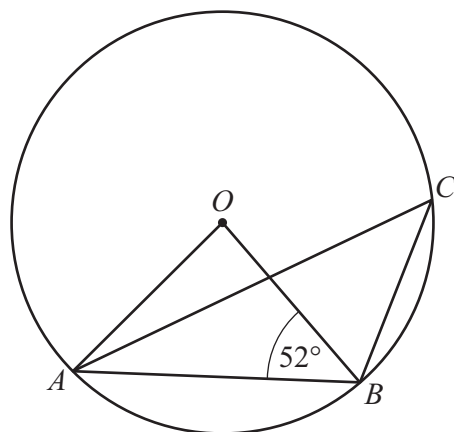
$x = \dots\dots\dots$

$y = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

[Total: 3]

Mega Lecture

11

NOT TO
SCALE

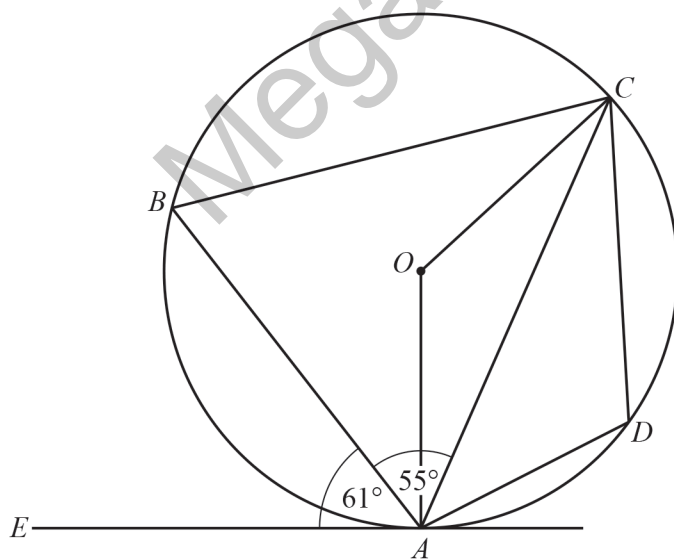
A , B and C lie on a circle, centre O .
Angle $OBA = 52^\circ$.

Calculate angle ACB .

Angle $ACB = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

12

NOT TO
SCALE

In the diagram, A , B , C and D lie on the circle, centre O .
 EA is a tangent to the circle at A .
Angle $EAB = 61^\circ$ and angle $BAC = 55^\circ$.

(a) Find angle BAO .

Angle $BAO = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(b) Find angle AOC .

Angle $AOC = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(c) Find angle ABC .

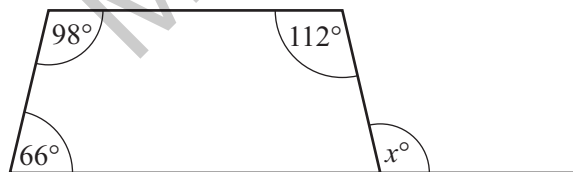
Angle $ABC = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(d) Find angle CDA .

Angle $CDA = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

[Total: 5]

13 The diagram shows a quadrilateral with one side extended.



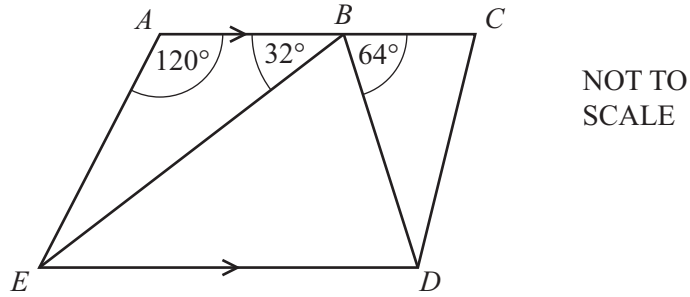
NOT TO SCALE

Find the value of x .

Answer $x = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

14



The diagram shows quadrilateral $ACDE$.

AC is parallel to ED and B is a point on AC .

Angle $EAB = 120^\circ$, angle $ABE = 32^\circ$ and angle $CBD = 64^\circ$.

(a) Work out angle EBD .

Answer(a) Angle $EBD = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(b) Work out angle AEB .

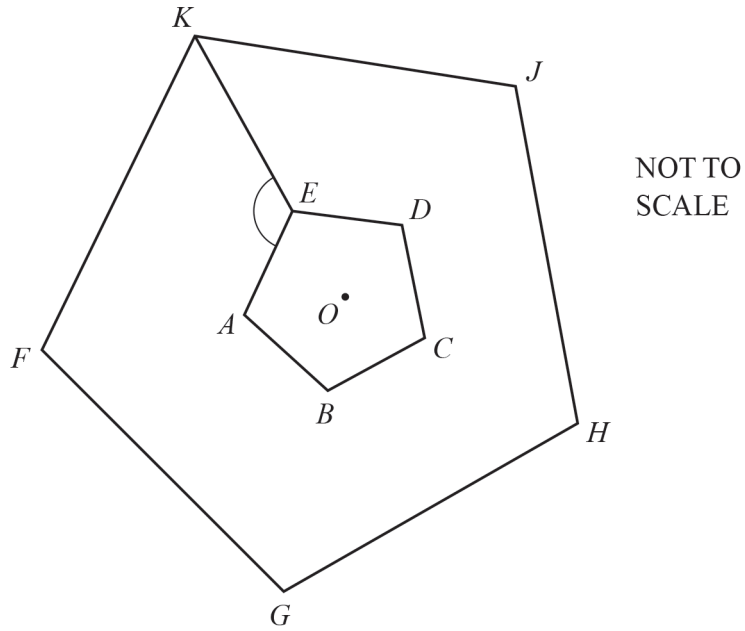
Answer(b) Angle $AEB = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(c) Complete this statement.

Angle $BED =$ angle ABE because they are $\dots\dots\dots$ angles. [1]

[Total: 3]

15



The diagram shows two regular pentagons.
 Pentagon $FGHIK$ is an enlargement of pentagon $ABCDE$, centre O .

Find angle AEK .

Angle $AEK = \dots\dots\dots$ [4]

[Total: 4]