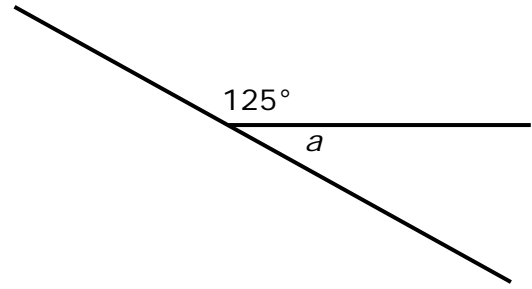


Basic Shapes and Angles Practice #1

1.

Angle $a = \dots\dots\dots$

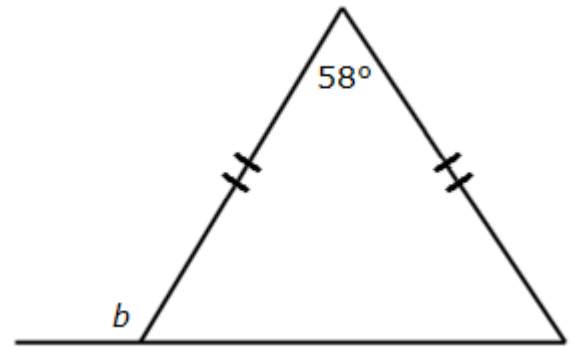
Reason = $\dots\dots\dots$



2.

Angle $b = \dots\dots\dots$

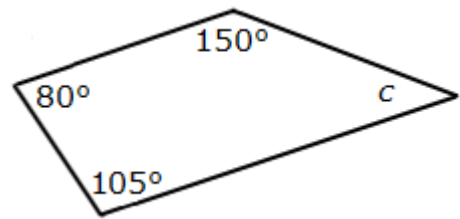
Reasons = $\dots\dots\dots$
 $\dots\dots\dots$



3.

Angle $c = \dots\dots\dots$

Reason = $\dots\dots\dots$



4.

Angle $d = \dots\dots\dots$

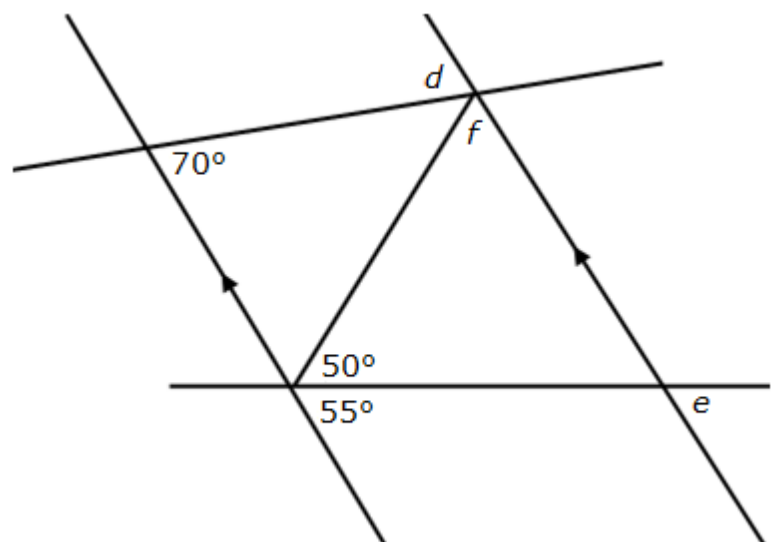
Reasons = $\dots\dots\dots$
 $\dots\dots\dots$

Angle $e = \dots\dots\dots$

Reasons = $\dots\dots\dots$
 $\dots\dots\dots$

Angle $f = \dots\dots\dots$

Reasons = $\dots\dots\dots$
 $\dots\dots\dots$

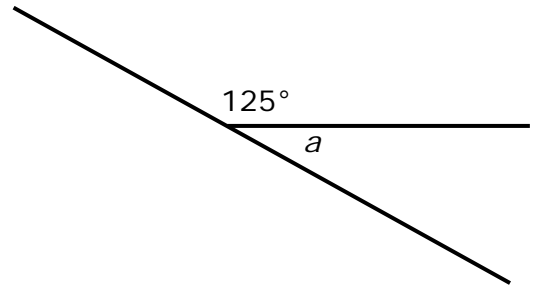


Answers: Basic Shapes and Angles Practice #1

1.

Angle $a = 55^\circ$

Reason = **angles on a line add up to 180°**

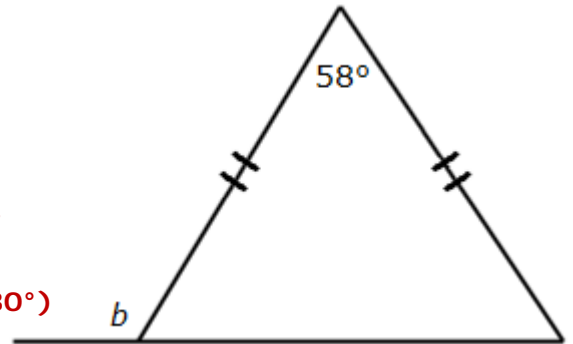


2.

Angle $b = 119^\circ$

Reasons = **base angles are equal (isosceles) = 61°**

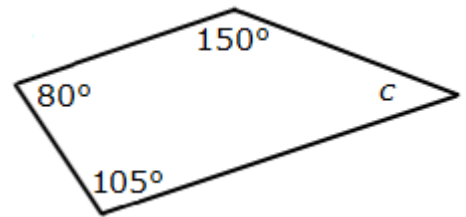
$180 - 61 = 119^\circ$ (angles on a line = 180°)



3.

Angle $c = 25^\circ$

Reason = **Quadrilateral interior angles add to 360°**



4.

Angle $d = 70^\circ$

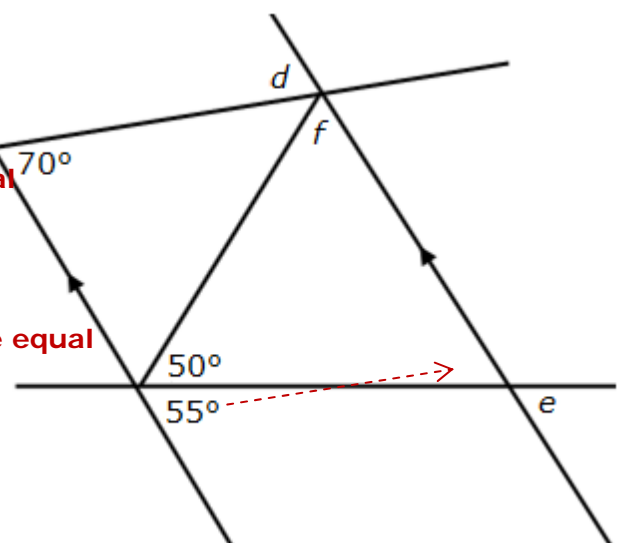
Reasons = **alternate across parallel lines are equal**

Angle $e = 55^\circ$

Reasons = **corresponding across parallel lines are equal**

Angle $f = 75^\circ$

Reasons = **right hand corner of triangle alternate on parallel lines = 55° (shown dotted)**



$180 - 50 - 55 = 75^\circ$ as triangle interior angles add up to 180°