

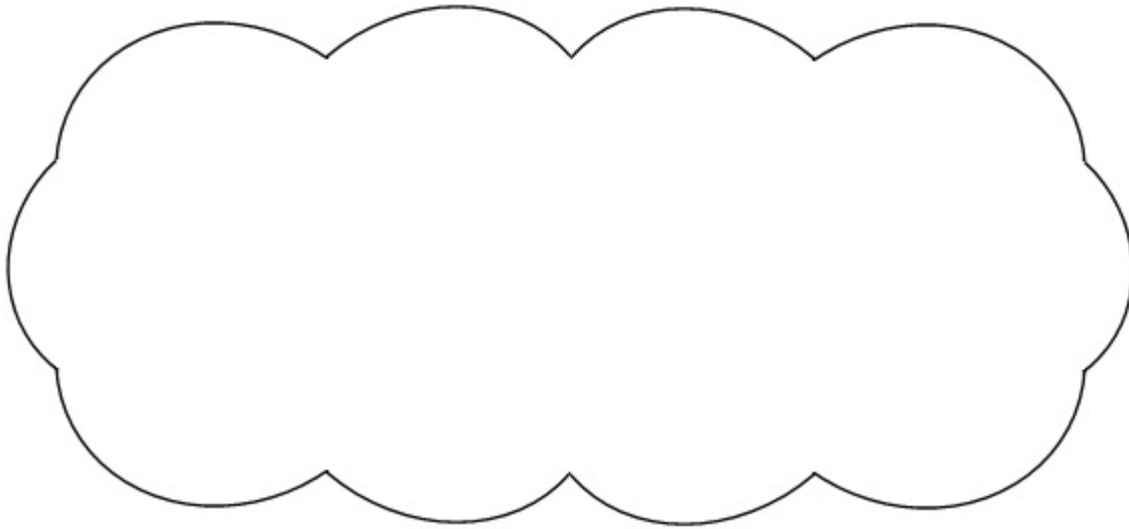
1.

Kirsty says,



When you double the size of an acute angle, you always get an obtuse angle.

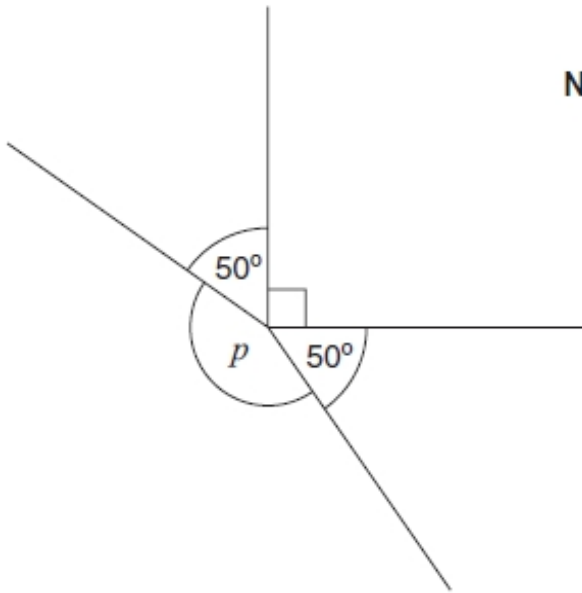
Explain why Kirsty is **not** correct.



1 mark

2.

Not to scale



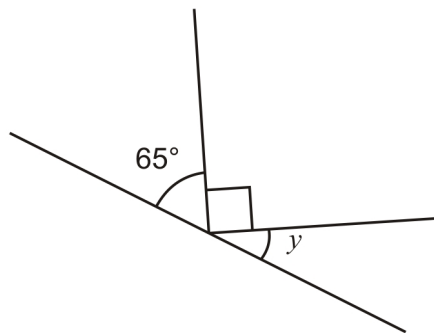
Calculate the size of angle p in the diagram.

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

Show
your
method

2 marks

3.



Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle y in this diagram.

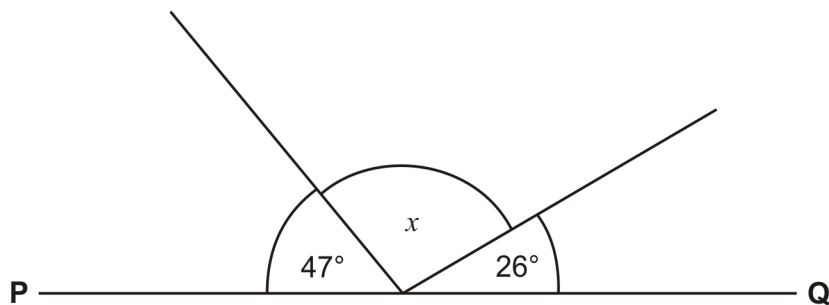
Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).

1 mark

4.

PQ is a straight line.

Not drawn
accurately



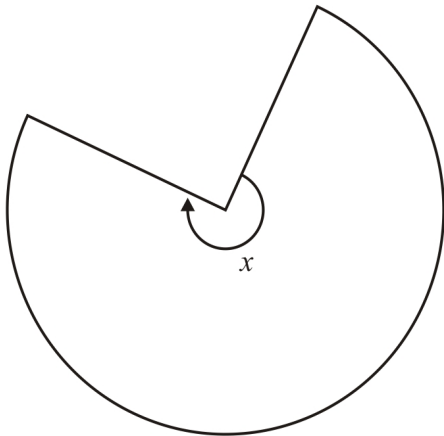
Calculate the size of angle x .

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

1 mark

5.

This shape is **three-quarters of a circle**.

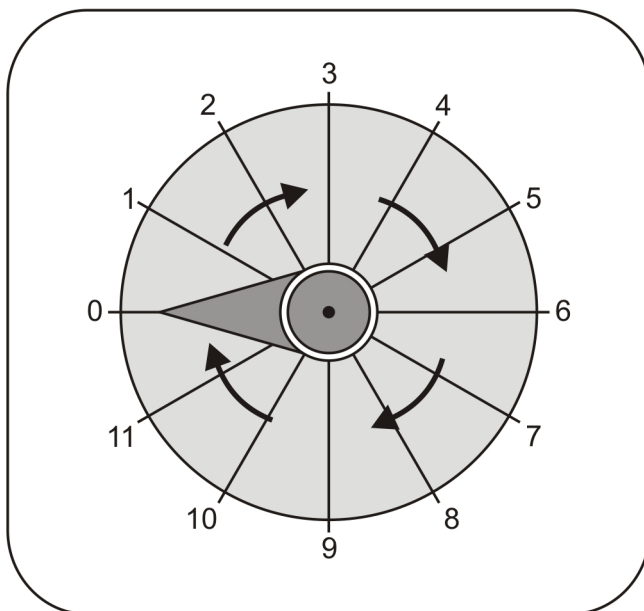


How many degrees is **angle x**?

1 mark

6.

Here is a dial.



The pointer on this dial turns in a **clockwise** direction.
The pointer is at **0**.

Which **number** does it point to after a turn of **270°**?

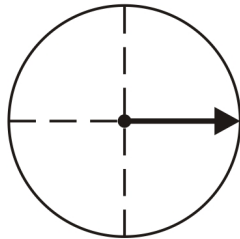
1 mark

The pointer moves from **10** to **11**
How many **degrees** does it turn through?

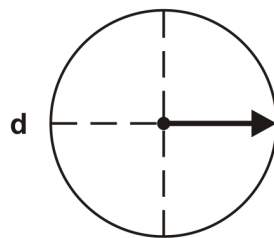
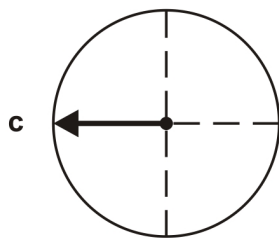
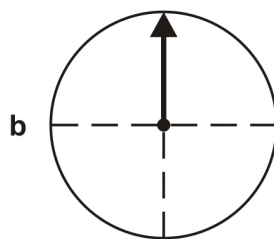
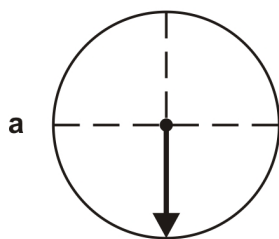
1 mark

7.

What will this arrow look like after a **half turn**?



Tick (✓) the drawing a,b,c or d which shows this.



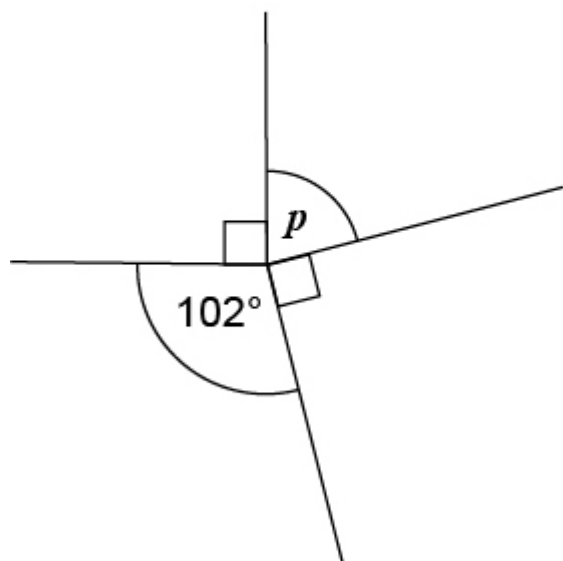
1 mark

8.

Calculate the size of angle p in the diagram.

Do not use a protractor (angle measurer).

not drawn accurately



Show
your
method



2 marks