PRIMARY FIVE
MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET 1

CHAPTER 11: ANGLES

NAME : _____ ( )

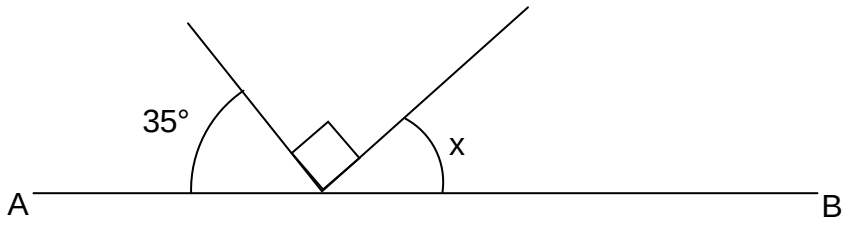
CLASS : Primary 5 _____ Date : _____

Section A

For each question, four options are given. One of these is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4) and write your answer in the bracket provided.

The use of calculator is not allowed.

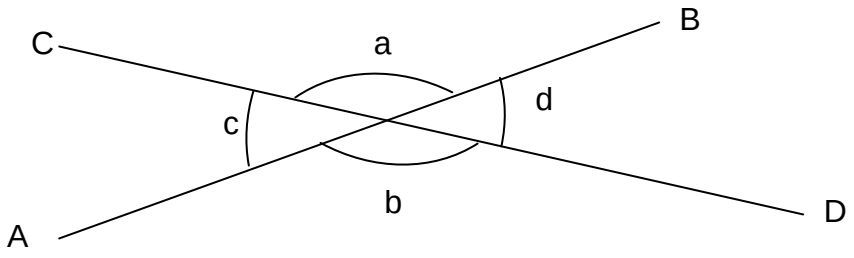
1. AB is a straight line. Calculate the value of $\angle x$.



(1) 35° (2) 55°

(3) 75° (4) 85° ( )

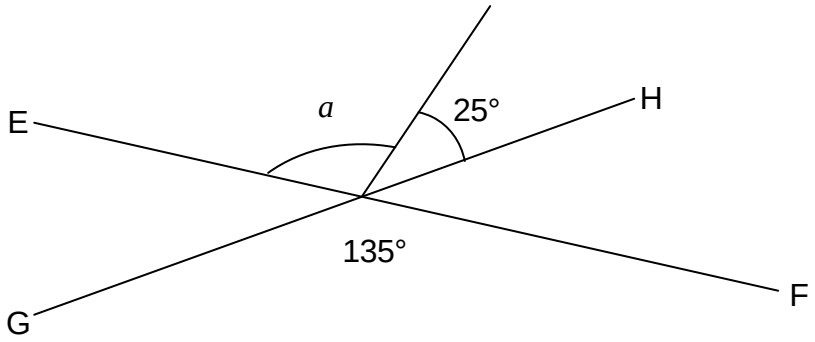
2. The lines AB and CD meet at a point. Which one of the following statements is true?



(1) $\angle a = \angle b$ (2) $\angle a = \angle c$

(3) $\angle b + \angle d = 360°$ (4) $\angle a + \angle b + \angle c = 360°$ ( )

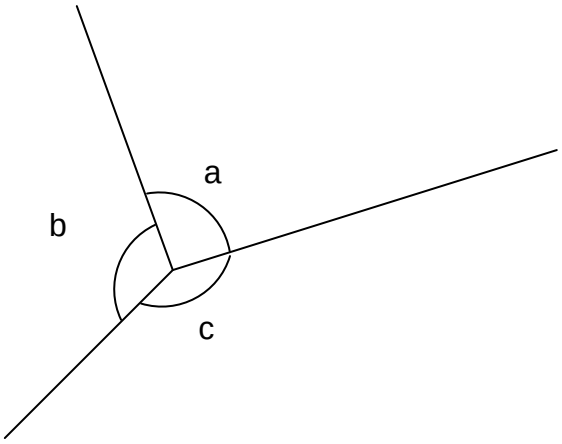
3. EF and GH are straight lines. What is the value of $\angle a$?



(1) 110° (2) 135°

(3) 155° (4) 200° ( )

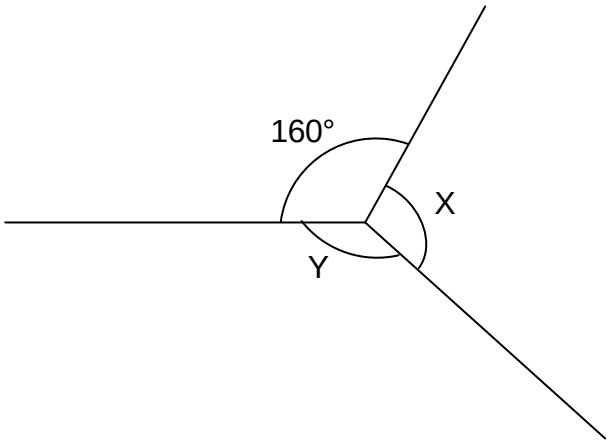
4. $\angle a$, $\angle b$ and $\angle c$ are in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4. What is the value of $\angle c$?



(1) 80° (2) 120°

(3) 160° (4) 170° ( )

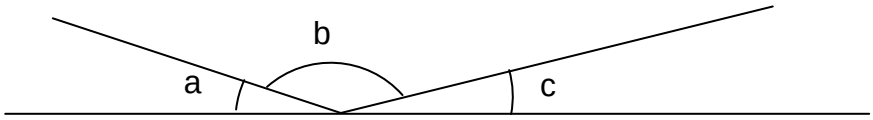
5. In the figure below, $\angle X$ is $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\angle Y$. What is the difference between $\angle X$ and $\angle Y$?



(1) 32° (2) 40°

(3) 72° (4) 120° ( )

6. In the figure below, $\angle a = \angle c$. $\angle b$ is twice the sum of $\angle a$ and $\angle c$. What is the value of $\angle b$?



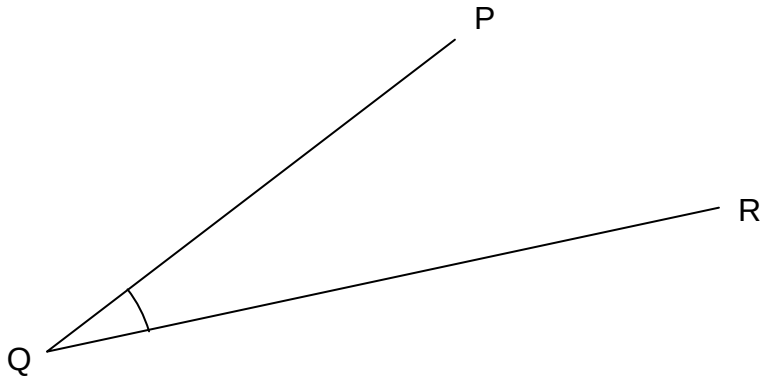
(1) 60° (2) 90°

(3) 120° (4) 240° ( )

Section B1

For each question, show your workings, if any, clearly in the space below it. Write your answer in the blank provided. Give your answer in the stated unit. **The use of calculator is not allowed.**

7. Measure the size of $\angle PQR$.



Answer: _____°

8. Construct an angle of 95°.

9. Construct an angle of 175°.

10. Without using a protractor, construct two angles which are equal in size and label them “a” and “b”.

11. Can 50°, 90°, 210° and 40° form angles at a point when put together? Explain your answer.