

11+ Maths Practice Paper

Year 4 · Foundation

Lesson 7.1: Angle properties

Read this with your child:

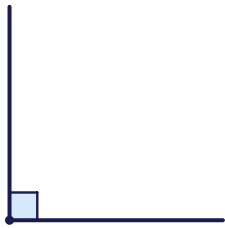
1. This paper has **20 questions** in two parts. Work through them in order. The questions get harder as you go.
2. **Part 1** is multiple choice. Choose **one** answer, A, B, C, D or E, and mark it on the separate answer sheet by drawing a firm line through the box next to its letter. If you change your mind, rub the line out completely and mark your new answer.
3. **Part 2** asks you to write your answer. Write it in the boxes on the answer sheet, **one digit in each box**, starting from the left.
4. If a question is hard, leave it and come back to it at the end.
5. You may use rough paper for working out. You may **not** use a calculator.
6. Suggested time: **25 minutes**.

The answer sheet is after the questions. The answers, with a short explanation of each, are at the back for a parent to mark with.

These are original practice questions written by Elite Learners in the style of 11+ entrance tests. They are not produced by, or connected with, GL Assessment or Cambridge University Press & Assessment (CEM).

Example

What kind of angle is this?



- A right angle
- B acute angle
- C obtuse angle
- D reflex angle
- E straight angle

Answer: A The small square shows a quarter turn, 90° : a right angle.

The answer, A, has already been marked on your answer sheet.

Now turn over and start Part 1.

Part 1: Multiple choice

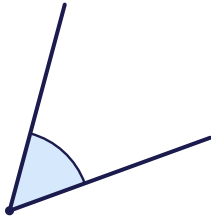
1

How many degrees are there in a right angle?

- A 45° B 180° C 100° D 90° E 360°

2

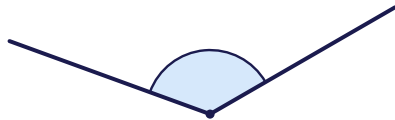
What kind of angle is this?



- A right angle
B acute angle
C obtuse angle
D reflex angle
E straight angle

3

What kind of angle is this?



- A acute angle
B right angle
C reflex angle
D straight angle
E obtuse angle

4

How many degrees are there in a full turn?

- A 180° B 100° C 90° D 360° E 400°

5

Which of these angles is acute?

A 65° B 90° C 120° D 180° E 95°

6

How many right angles make a straight line?

A 2

B 1

C 3

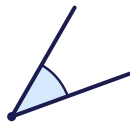
D 4

E 180

7

Look at these five angles. Some have long arms and some have short arms.

Which angle is the biggest?



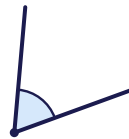
Angle A

A Angle A



Angle B

B Angle B



Angle C

C Angle C



Angle D

D Angle D

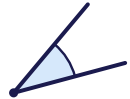


Angle E

E Angle E

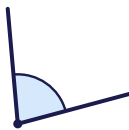
8

Which of these angles is obtuse?



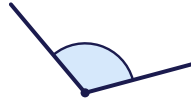
Angle A

A Angle A



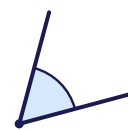
Angle B

B Angle B



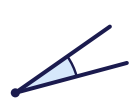
Angle C

C Angle C



Angle D

D Angle D



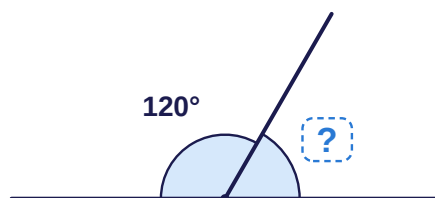
Angle E

E Angle E

9

The two angles are on a straight line.

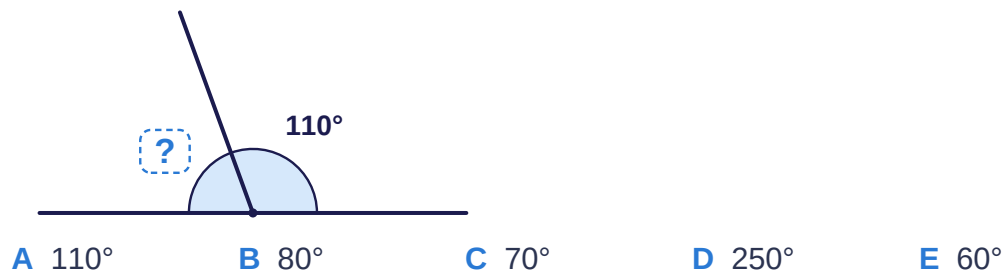
Find the missing angle.

A 120° B 240° C 30° D 180° E 60°

10

The two angles are on a straight line.

Find the missing angle.



11

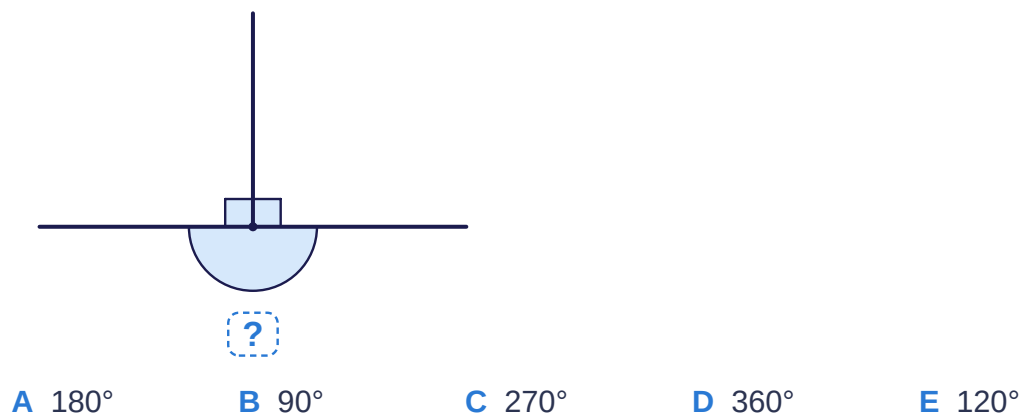
How many degrees are there in a half turn?

- A 90° B 360° C 180° D 50° E 200°

12

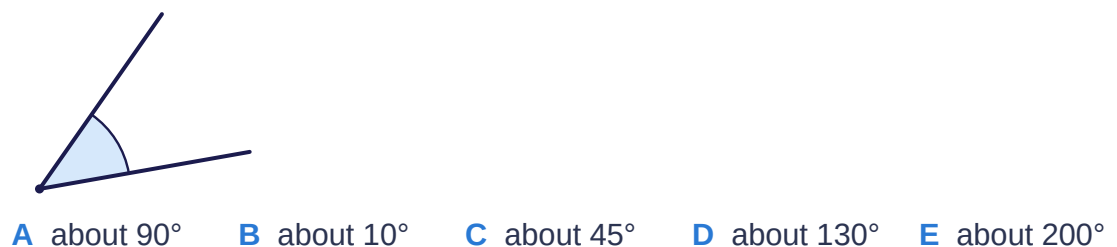
Three angles meet at a point. Two of them are right angles.

Find the missing angle.



13

What is the best estimate for the size of this angle?



14

Sam is facing forwards. He turns through three right angles.

How many degrees does he turn?

A 180°

B 270°

C 300°

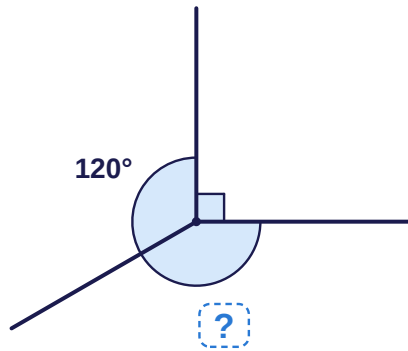
D 360°

E 90°

15

Three angles meet at a point.

Find the missing angle.



A 120°

B 150°

C 90°

D 60°

E 210°

Part 2: Write your answer

16

How many degrees are there in a straight line?

Write your answer in the boxes on the answer sheet, one digit in each box.

17

The two angles are on a straight line.

How many degrees is the missing angle?



Write your answer in the boxes on the answer sheet, one digit in each box.

18

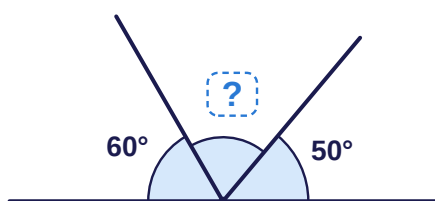
How many degrees are there in three right angles?

Write your answer in the boxes on the answer sheet, one digit in each box.

19

The three angles are on a straight line.

How many degrees is the missing angle?

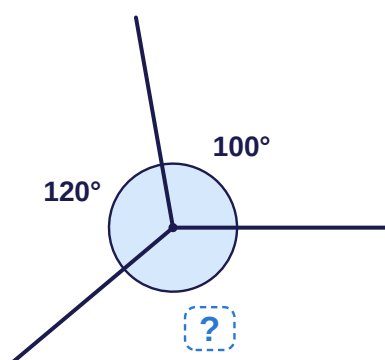


Write your answer in the boxes on the answer sheet, one digit in each box.

20

Three angles meet at a point.

How many degrees is the missing angle?



Write your answer in the boxes on the answer sheet, one digit in each box.

Answer sheet

11+ Maths Practice Paper · Year 4 · Lesson 7.1: Angle properties

Name

Draw a firm line through the box next to your answer, like the example.

Part 1: Multiple choice

Ex	A ☒	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
1	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
2	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
3	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
4	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
5	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
6	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
7	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
8	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
9	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
10	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
11	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
12	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
13	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
14	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐
15	A ☐	B ☐	C ☐	D ☐	E ☐

Part 2: Write your answer, one digit in each box

16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

Answers

For a parent to mark with. One mark for each question: the paper is out of 20. Talk through any your child got wrong, using the explanation.

Q	Answer	How to get it
1	D 90°	A right angle is a quarter turn: $360 \div 4 = 90^\circ$.
2	B acute angle	It is smaller than a right angle, so it is acute.
3	E obtuse angle	It is bigger than a right angle but smaller than a straight line, so it is obtuse.
4	D 360°	A full turn is 360°: four right angles, $4 \times 90 = 360$.
5	A 65°	An acute angle is less than 90°. Only 65° is less than 90°.
6	A 2	A straight line is 180°, and $2 \times 90 = 180$.
7	D Angle D	Angle D opens the widest (145°), even though its arms are short. The length of the arms does not change the size of an angle.
8	C Angle C	Angle C is bigger than a right angle but smaller than a straight line. Angles A, B, D and E are all acute.
9	E 60°	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°: $180 - 120 = 60^\circ$.
10	C 70°	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°: $180 - 110 = 70^\circ$.
11	C 180°	A half turn is half of 360°: 180°. It makes a straight line.
12	A 180°	Angles around a point add up to 360°: $360 - 90 - 90 = 180^\circ$.
13	C about 45°	It is smaller than a right angle, and about half of one. Half of 90° is 45°.
14	B 270°	Each right angle is 90°: $3 \times 90 = 270^\circ$.
15	B 150°	The square is a right angle, 90°. Angles around a point add up to 360°: $360 - 90 - 120 = 150^\circ$.
16	180	A straight line is a half turn: 180°.
17	140	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°: $180 - 40 = 140$.
18	270	$3 \times 90 = 270$.
19	70	Add the angles you know: $50 + 60 = 110$. Then $180 - 110 = 70$.
20	140	Angles around a point add up to 360°: $100 + 120 = 220$, and $360 - 220 = 140$.

Score: out of 20