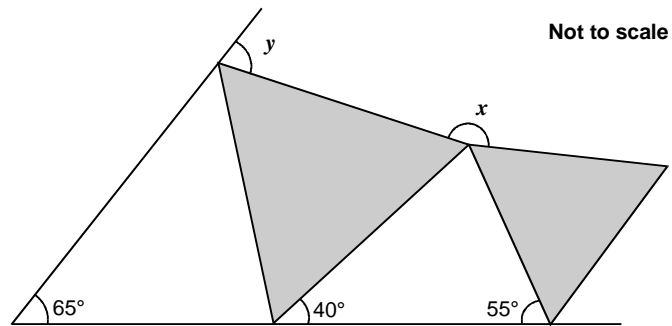


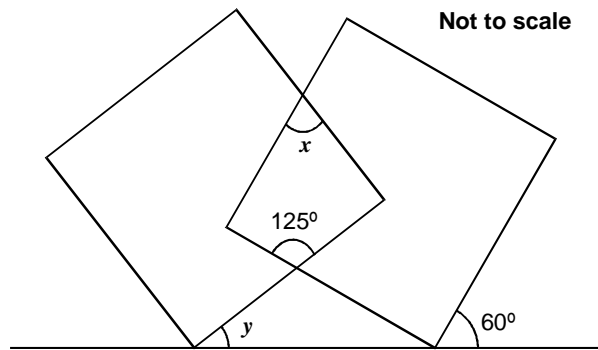
1. The diagram shows two shaded **equilateral triangles**.



Calculate the size of the **angle x** and **angle y** .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ $y = \dots\dots\dots$

2. The diagram shows two overlapping squares and a straight line.



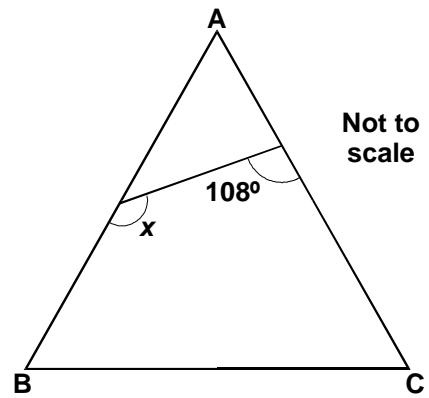
Calculate the value of **angle x** and the value of **angle y** .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ $y = \dots\dots\dots$

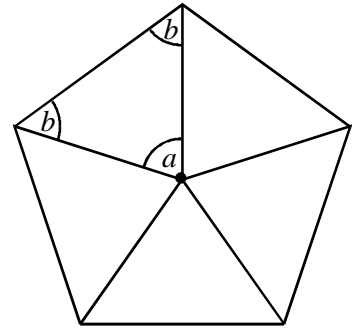
3. Triangle **ABC** is **equilateral**.

Calculate the size of **angle x** .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$



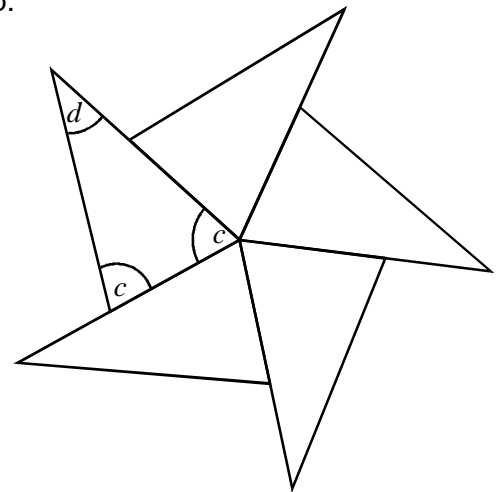
4. This regular pentagon is made from 5 isosceles triangles that fit together around a point. The triangles fit with no gaps and no overlaps. Work out the angles in one of the triangles.



$a = \dots\dots\dots$ $b = \dots\dots\dots$ $c = \dots\dots\dots$

5. Isosceles triangles can fit together around a point in a different way to make 'windmill' patterns. The triangles fit with no gaps and no overlap.

Work out the angles in the triangle.



6. This windmill pattern has been made into a regular pentagon by drawing five extra triangles. Work out the angles in each triangle.

