



#CRESTInnovator



CREST Mathematics Olympiad (CMO) Worksheet for

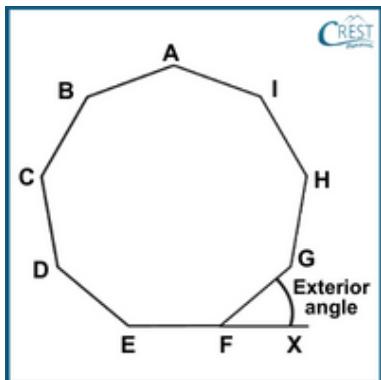
Class 7



Topic
Practical Geometry

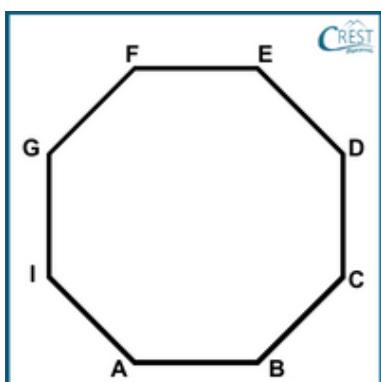
Worksheet on Practical Geometry

1. What is the value of an exterior angle $\angle GFX$ of the given figure?



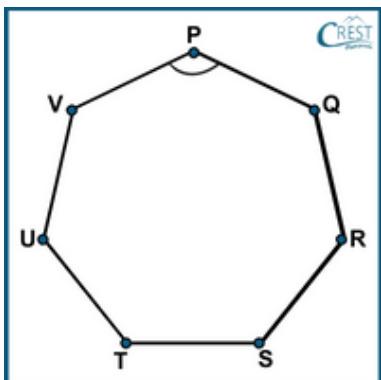
- a. 30°
- b. 40°
- c. 50°
- d. 40°

2. What is the sum of the interior angles of the given figure?



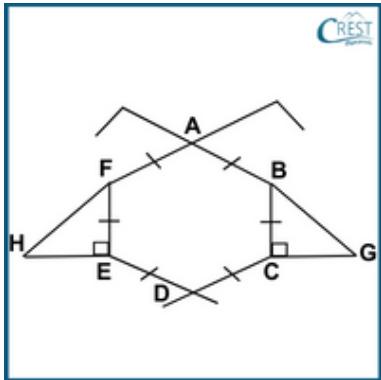
- a. 950°
- b. 980°
- c. 1050°
- d. 1080°

3. What is the value of each interior angle of the given figure?



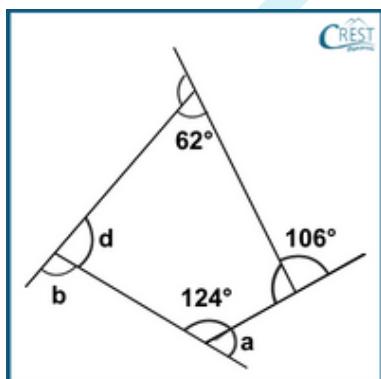
- a. 118.57°
- b. 126.57°
- c. 128.57°
- d. 136.57°

4. How many diagonals are present in the polygon ABCDEF?



- a. 3
- b. 6
- c. 9
- d. 12

5. What is the sum of angles a, b, c and d?



- a. 344°
- b. 354°
- c. 364°
- d. 374°

Answer Key

1. b - 40°

Explanation: The figure is a regular nonagon.

Number of sides (n) = 9

Measure of each exterior angle in a regular polygon of n sides = $360^\circ/n$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Measure of each exterior angle in a regular nonagon} &= 360^\circ/9 \\ &= 40^\circ\end{aligned}$$

2. d - 1080°

Explanation: The figure is a regular octagon.

Number of sides (n) = 8

Sum of interior angles in a regular polygon of n sides = $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum of interior angles in a regular octagon} &= (8 - 2) \times 180^\circ \\ &= 6 \times 180^\circ \\ &= 1080^\circ\end{aligned}$$

3. c - 128.57°

Explanation: The figure is a regular heptagon.

Number of sides (n) = 7

Each interior angle in a regular polygon of n sides = $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ/n$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Each interior angle in a regular heptagon} &= (7 - 2) \times (180^\circ/7) \\ &= 5 \times (180^\circ/7) \\ &= 900^\circ/7 \\ &= 128.57^\circ\end{aligned}$$

4. c - 9

Explanation: The polygon ABCDEF is a regular hexagon.

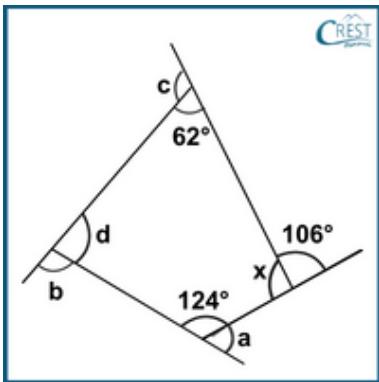
Number of sides (n) = 6

Number of diagonals in a regular polygon of n sides = $n(n - 3)/2$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of diagonals in a regular hexagon} &= 6(6 - 3)/2 \\ &= 6 \times (3/2) \\ &= 18/2 \\ &= 9\end{aligned}$$

5. b - 354°

Explanation: Using the figure,



Sum of exterior angles in a polygon (Quadrilateral) = 360°

$$a + b + c + 106^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$a + b + c = 360^\circ - 106^\circ$$

$$a + b + c = 254^\circ$$

Interior angle + exterior angle = 180°

$$x + 106^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 180^\circ - 106^\circ$$

$$x = 74^\circ$$

Sum of all the angles within a quadrilateral = 360°

$$d + 62^\circ + x + 124^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$d + 62^\circ + 74^\circ + 124^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$d + 260^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$d = 360^\circ - 260^\circ$$

$$d = 100^\circ$$

Sum of angles a, b, c and d = $a + b + c + d$

$$= 254^\circ + 100^\circ$$

$$= 354^\circ$$



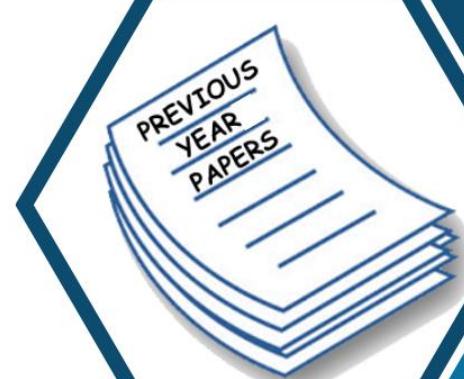
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