

**Section A: Angle Reasoning**

1. 85° ($360 - 90 - 85 - 100$)
2. 90° ($360 \div 4$)
3. 55° , and it's a right-angled triangle ($180 - 90 - 35$)
4. 72° and 108° (180 shared in a 2:3 ratio = 36 per part, so 72 and 108)
5. Any example showing three angles summing to 180° , e.g. a triangle with 60° , 60° , 60° - this is a geometric property that holds for every triangle

Section B: Shape Reasoning

1. A regular hexagon has all 6 sides and all 6 angles equal; an irregular hexagon does not
2. A cube
3. 5 diagonals
4. A rectangle (or a square, if the triangles are right-angled isosceles)
5. A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel sides; a trapezium has only one pair