Name	Class

MATHS TEACHER HUB

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Angles in parallel lines

(9 – 1) Topic booklet

Foundation

These questions have been collated from previous years GCSE Mathematics papers.

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.	Total Marks

Instructions

•Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
•**Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
•Answer **all** questions.
•Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need*.
•Diagrams are NOT accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
•You must **show all your working out.**
•If the question is a **1F** question you are not allowed to use a calculator.
•If the question is a **2F** or a **3F** question, you may use a calculator to help you answer.

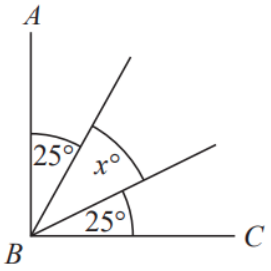
Information

•The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question*.

Advice

•Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
•Keep an eye on the time.
•Try to answer every question.
•Check your answers if you have time at the end.

12 AB and BC are perpendicular lines.

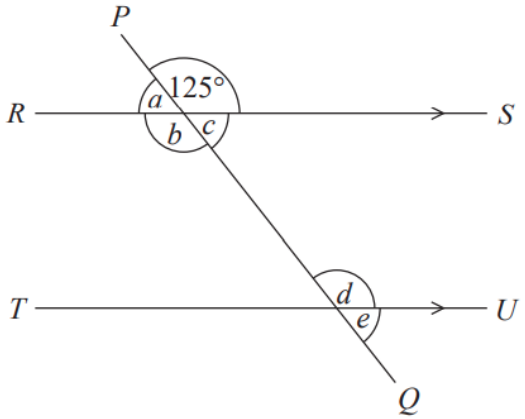


(a) Find the value of x.

$x =$ .....

(2)

RS and TU are parallel lines.
PQ is a straight line.



An angle of size 125° is shown on the diagram.

(b) (i) Write down the letter of one other angle of size 125°
Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Explain why $a + b + c = 235°$

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.....

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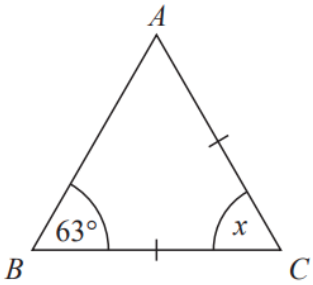
(1)

(Total for Question 12 is 5 marks)

15 Mary needs to work out the size of angle x in this diagram.



She writes

$x = 63°$ because base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal.

Mary is wrong.

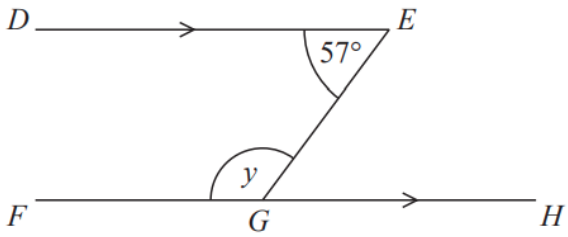
(a) Explain why.

.....

.....

(1)

William needs to work out the size of angle y in this diagram.



William writes

Working	**Reason**
angle $EGH = 57°$	because corresponding angles are equal
$y = 180° - 57°$ $y = 123°$	because angles on a straight line add up to 180°

One of William's reasons is wrong.

(b) Write down the correct reason.

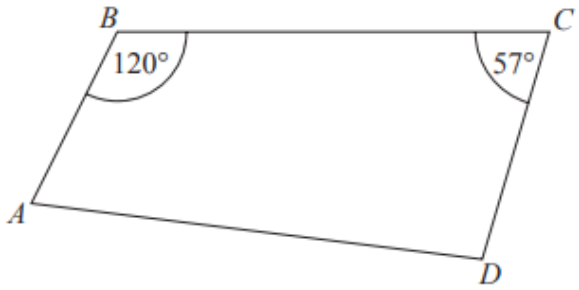
.....

.....

(1)

(Total for Question 15 is 2 marks)

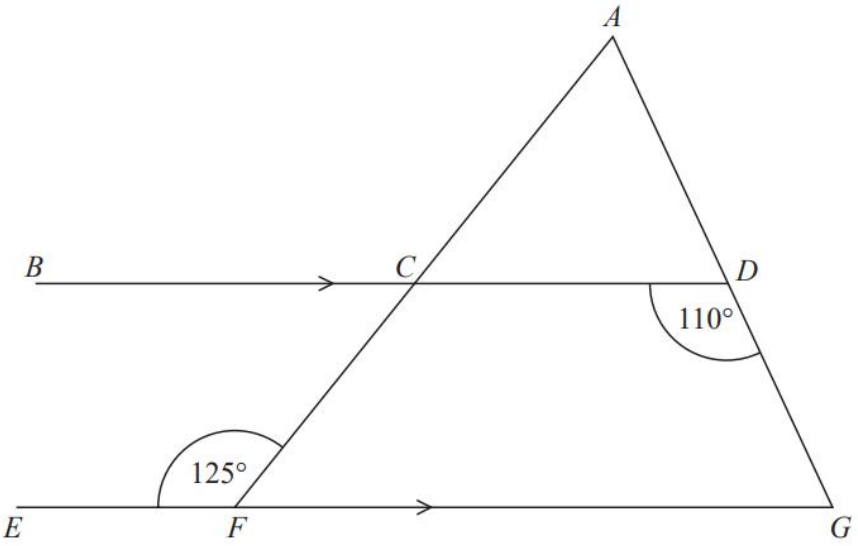
16 The diagram shows a quadrilateral $ABCD$.



Is AB parallel to DC?
You must give your reasoning.

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

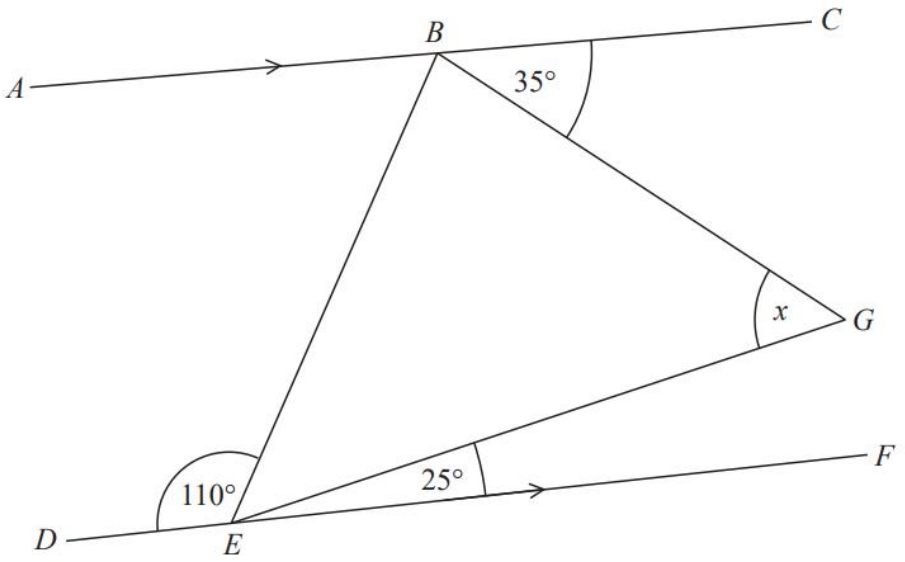
22 *ACF* and *ADG* are straight lines.
BCD and *EFG* are parallel lines.



Show that triangle *ACD* is isosceles.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

22 *BEG* is a triangle.



ABC and *DEF* are parallel lines.

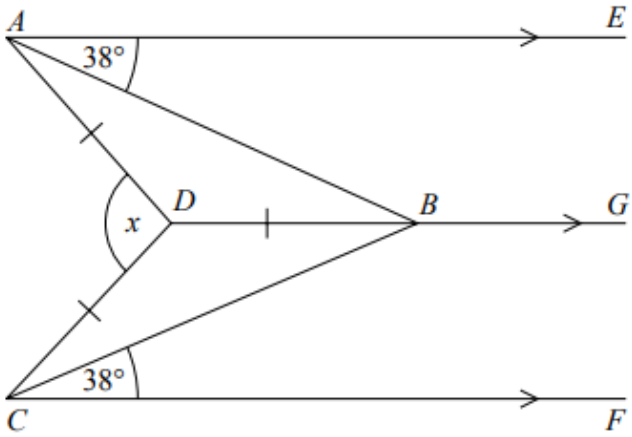
Work out the size of angle *x*.
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

.....°

.....

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

23



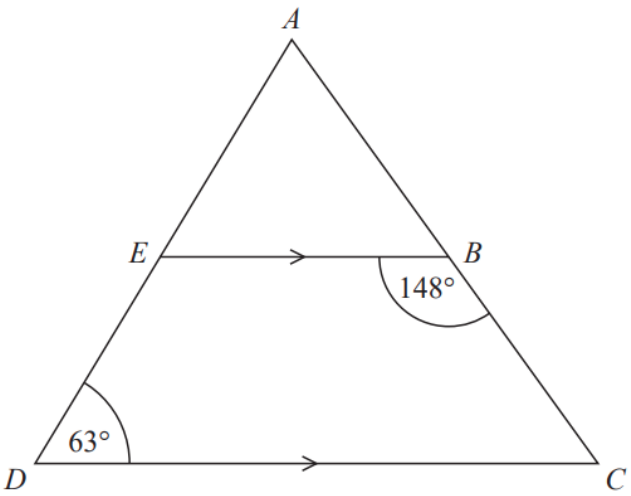
AE, *DBG* and *CF* are parallel.
DA = *DB* = *DC*.
Angle *EAB* = angle *BCF* = 38°

Work out the size of the angle marked *x*.
You must show your working.

.....°

(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)

25 *ADC* is a triangle.



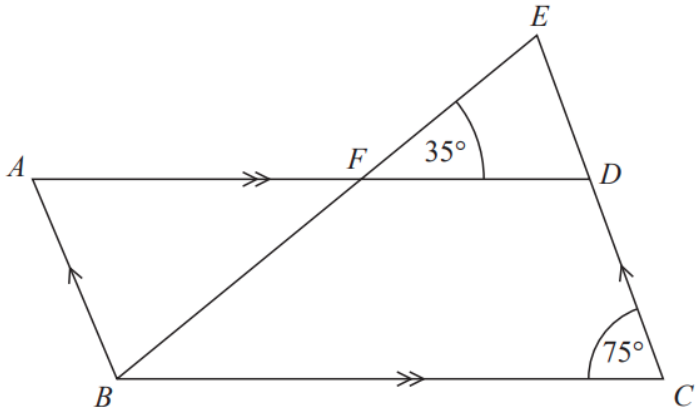
AED and *ABC* are straight lines.
EB is parallel to *DC*.

Angle *EBC* = 148°
Angle *ADC* = 63°

Work out the size of angle *EAB*.
You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 25 is 5 marks)

25



ABCD is a parallelogram.
EDC is a straight line.
F is the point on *AD* so that *BFE* is a straight line.

Angle *EFD* = 35°
Angle *DCB* = 75°

Show that angle *ABF* = 70°
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 25 is 4 marks)