



1 The diagram shows triangle ABC .

- Use three letters to name the marked angle.
- Write down the side opposite the vertex A .
- Use three letters to name the angle between the sides AC and BC .

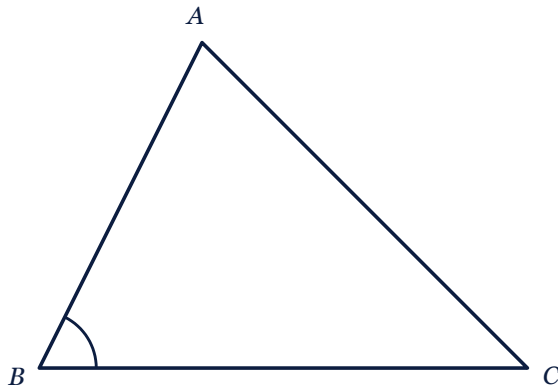


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(3 marks)

The middle letter is where the angle is

a)

Angle at B, between A and C

Angle ABC

b) Side that does not touch A

BC

c) AC and BC meet at C

Angle ACB

2 Two angles fit together on a straight line. One of the angles is 64° and the other angle is y° .

- Work out the value of y .
- Give a reason for your answer.

(2 marks)

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°

$$y = 180 - 64 = 116$$

- 3 Three angles meet at a point. Two of the angles are 145° and 118° . The third angle is x° .

Work out the value of x . Give a reason for your answer.

(2 marks)

Angles around a point add up to 360°

$$145 + 118 = 263$$

$$x = 360 - 263 = 97$$

- 4 The diagram shows two straight lines crossing.

Work out the sizes of the angles a , b and c . Give a reason for each answer.

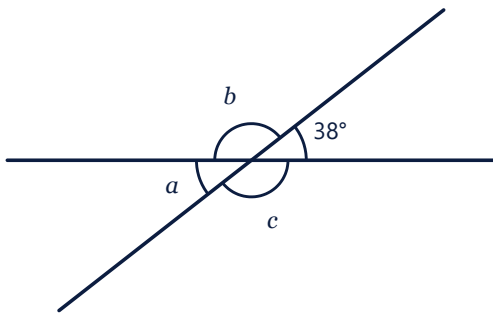


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(3 marks)

$$a = 38^\circ$$

Vertically opposite angles are equal

$$b = 180 - 38 = 142$$

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°

$$c = 142^\circ$$

Vertically opposite to b

$$a = 38^\circ, b = 142^\circ, c = 142^\circ$$

5

The line AB is perpendicular to the line CD . They cross at O . The straight line EF also passes through O .

Angle $BOE = 27^\circ$.

a. Work out the size of angle x . Give a reason.

b. Work out the size of angle y . Give a reason.

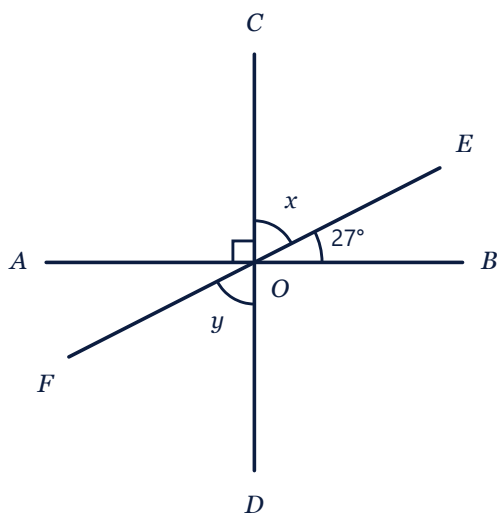


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(3 marks)

a) Perpendicular, so angle $BOC = 90^\circ$

$$x = 90 - 27 = 63^\circ$$

$$x = 63^\circ$$

b) Vertically opposite angles are equal

$$y = x$$

$$y = 63^\circ$$

6

The diagram shows two parallel lines crossed by a straight line.

Work out the sizes of the angles a , b and c . For each one, give a reason.

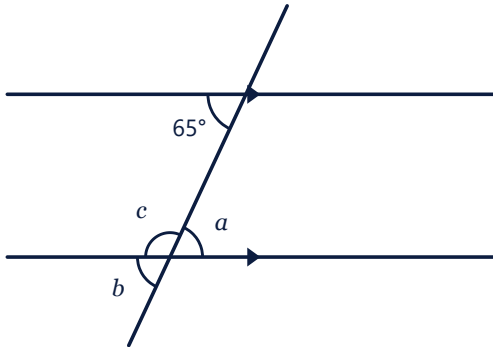


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(4 marks)

$$a = 65^\circ$$

Alternate angles are equal (Z)

$$b = 65^\circ$$

Corresponding angles are equal (F)

$$c = 180 - 65 = 115^\circ$$

Co-interior angles add up to 180° (C)

$$a = 65^\circ, b = 65^\circ, c = 115^\circ$$

7

The diagram shows two parallel lines crossed by a straight line.

One of the marked angles is 71° . The angle marked x° is the co-interior angle between the parallel lines on the same side of the crossing line.

Work out the value of x . Give a reason for your answer.

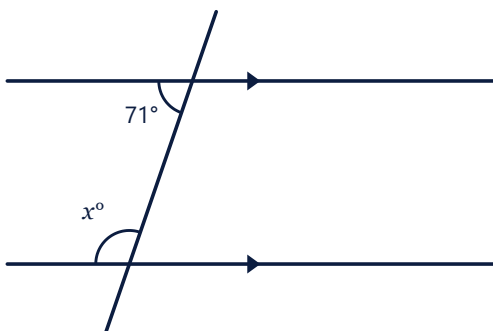


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(3 marks)

Co-interior (allied) angles between parallel lines add up to 180°

$$x = 180 - 71 = 109$$

8

The diagram shows two parallel lines crossed by a straight line. Two of the angles are marked.

- Write down why $(3x - 10)^\circ = (2x + 25)^\circ$.
- Work out the size of each marked angle.

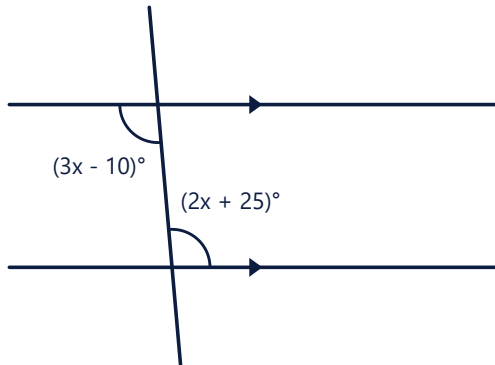


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(3 marks)

a) Alternate angles are equal

b)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 3x - 10 & = & 2x + 25 \\
 x - 10 & = & 25 \\
 +10 & & +10 \\
 x & = & 35
 \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 35 - 10 = 95$$

$$\text{Check: } 2 \times 35 + 25 = 95$$

Each angle is 95°

9

AB and CD are parallel straight lines.

A straight line crosses AB at E and crosses CD at F. On line AB, A is to the left of E and B is to the right of E. On line CD, C is to the left of F and D is to the right of F.

Angle AEF = 62° .

Work out the size of angle CFE.

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

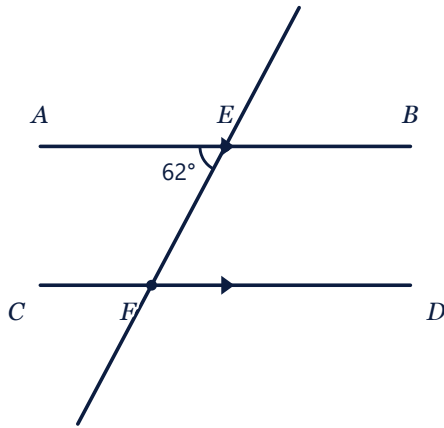


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(4 marks)

Alternate angles lie between parallel lines on opposite sides of the crossing line. Co-interior angles lie between the parallel lines on the same side of the crossing line

Angle EFD = 62° because angle AEF and angle EFD are alternate angles, and alternate angles are equal

Angle CFE = $180^\circ - 62^\circ = 118^\circ$ because angles on a straight line add up to 180°

(Alternatively

angle AEF and angle CFE are co-interior angles, so angle CFE = 180°

$$\begin{aligned} &- \\ &62^\circ \\ &= \\ &118^\circ \end{aligned}$$

118°

10

DE and FG are parallel straight lines.

Triangle ABC is drawn so that A lies on DE, and B and C both lie on FG.

D is to the left of A and E is to the right of A.

Angle DAB = 48° and angle ACB = 63° .

Work out the size of angle BAC.

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

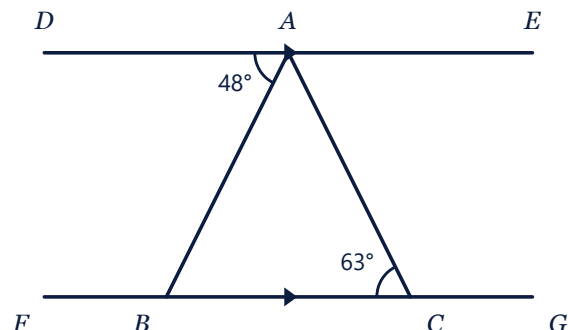


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(4 marks)

Angle ABC = 48° because angle DAB and angle ABC are alternate angles (DE is parallel to FG), and alternate angles are equal

Angle BAC = $180^\circ - 48^\circ - 63^\circ = 69^\circ$ because angles in a triangle add up to 180°

69°

11

A straight line crosses line AB at the point P and crosses line CD at the point Q, where P is above Q. On line AB, B is to the right of P. On line CD, D is to the right of Q.

Angle QPB, between PQ and PB and inside the region between the two lines, is 104° .

Angle PQD, between QP and QD and inside the region between the two lines, is 76° .

Show that AB is parallel to CD.

Give reasons for your answer.

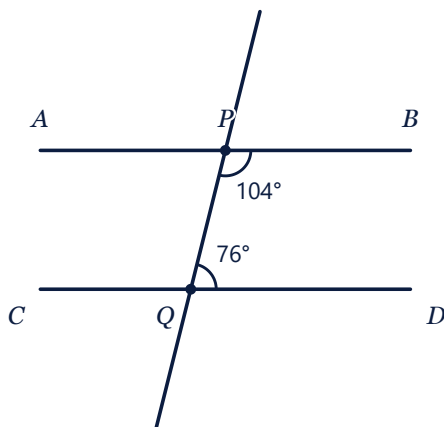


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(4 marks)

Angle QPB and angle PQD are co-interior (allied) angles between the lines AB and CD

$$104^\circ + 76^\circ = 180^\circ$$

Co-interior angles add up to 180° only when the two lines are parallel, so AB is parallel to CD

12

The diagram shows triangle ABC . The line DAE is drawn through A , parallel to BC .

The angles of the triangle are p , q and r .

Show that $p + q + r = 180^\circ$. Give a reason for each step.

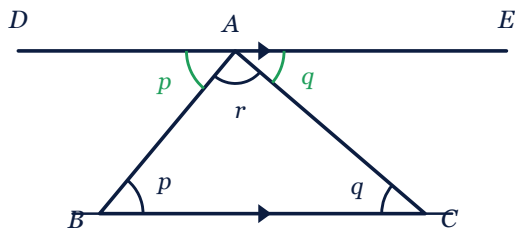


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

(3 marks)

$$\text{Angle } DAB = p$$

Alternate angles are equal (DE parallel to BC)

$$\text{Angle } EAC = q$$

Alternate angles are equal

$$p + r + q = 180^\circ$$

Angles on a straight line DAE add up to 180°

$$\boxed{p + q + r = 180^\circ}$$