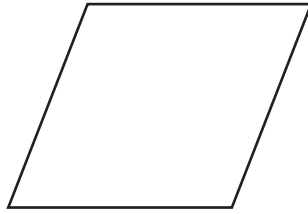


1



The diagram shows a rhombus.

(a) Write down the order of rotational symmetry.

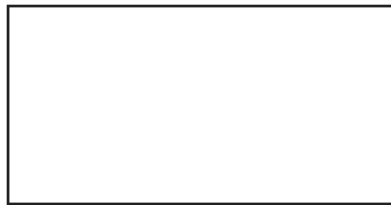
..... [1]

(b) On the diagram, draw all the lines of symmetry.

[2]

[Total: 3]

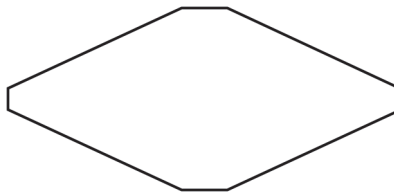
2 Draw the lines of symmetry of the rectangle.



[2]

[Total: 2]

3



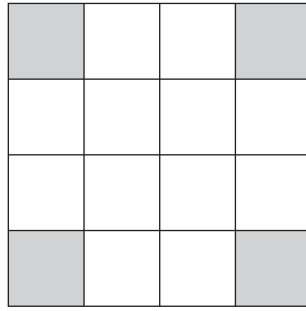
Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this shape.

..... [1]

[Total: 1]

2

4

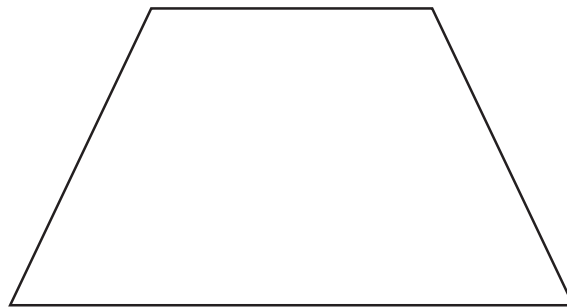


Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this diagram.

..... [1]

[Total: 1]

5

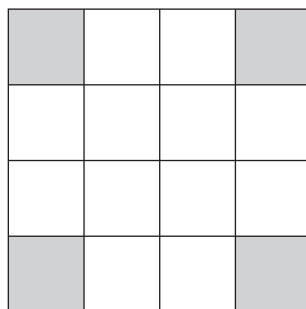


Draw the line of symmetry on this shape.

[1]

[Total: 1]

6



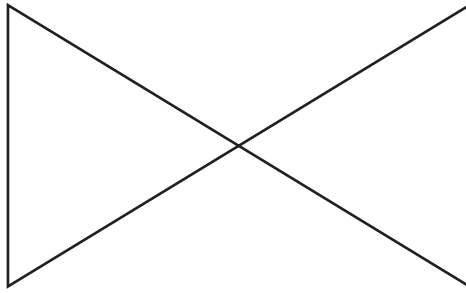
On the diagram, draw all the lines of symmetry.

[2]

[Total: 2]

3

7

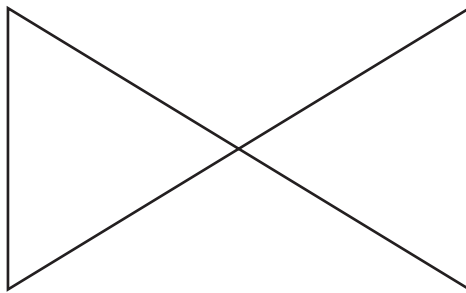


On the diagram, draw all the lines of symmetry.

[2]

[Total: 2]

8



Complete this statement.

The diagram has rotational symmetry of order

[1]

[Total: 1]

9

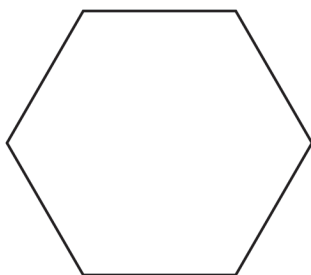


Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this shape.

..... [1]

[Total: 1]

- 10** The diagram shows a regular polygon.



- (a)** Write down the mathematical name for this shape.

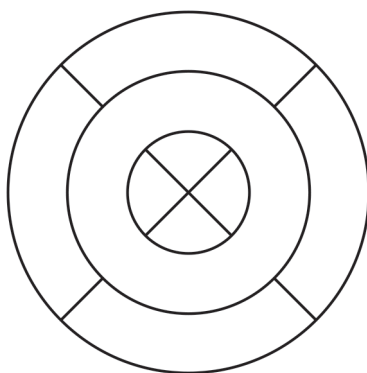
..... [1]

- (b)** Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this shape.

..... [1]

[Total: 2]

11



For this diagram, write down

- (a)** the number of lines of symmetry,

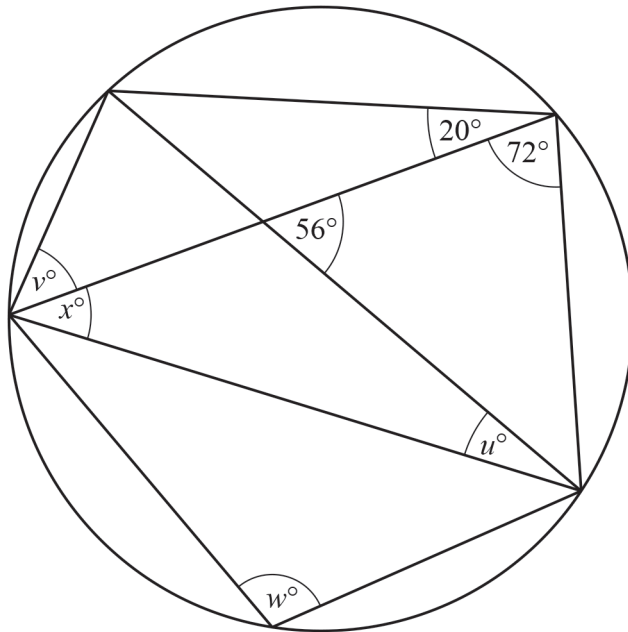
..... [1]

- (b)** the order of rotational symmetry.

..... [1]

[Total: 2]

12

NOT TO
SCALE

The diagram shows a circle and eight chords.

Calculate the values of u , v , w and x .

$u = \dots\dots\dots$

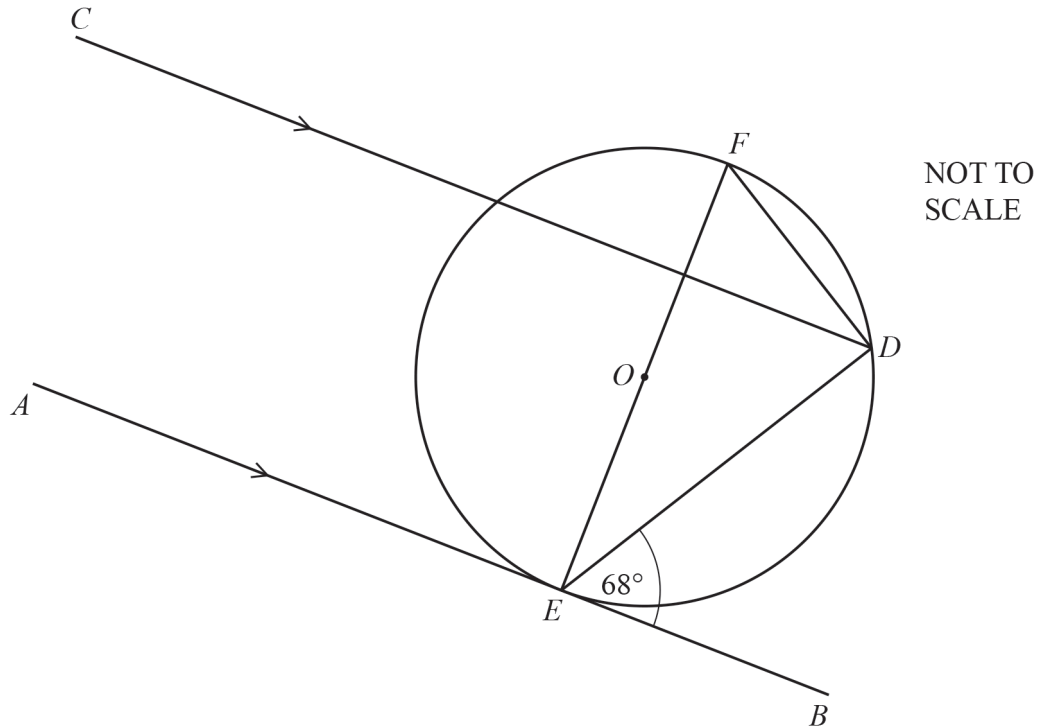
$v = \dots\dots\dots$

$w = \dots\dots\dots$

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ [4]

[Total: 4]

13



In the diagram, D , E and F are points on a circle, centre O .

AB is a tangent to the circle at E .

Lines AB and CD are parallel and angle $BED = 68^\circ$.

- (a) Find angle CDE and give a reason for your answer.

Angle $CDE = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\dots\dots\dots$

$\dots\dots\dots$ [2]

- (b) Find angle DEF and give a reason for your answer.

Angle $DEF = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\dots\dots\dots$

$\dots\dots\dots$ [2]

- (c) Work out angle EFD .

Write down the two further geometrical properties needed to find angle EFD .

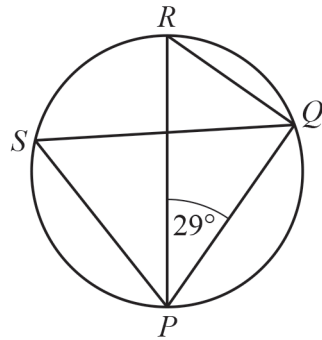
Angle $EFD = \dots\dots\dots$

1. $\dots\dots\dots$

2. $\dots\dots\dots$ [3]

[Total: 7]

14

NOT TO
SCALE

The points P , Q , R and S lie on a circle with diameter PR .

Work out the size of angle PSQ , giving a geometrical reason for each step of your working.

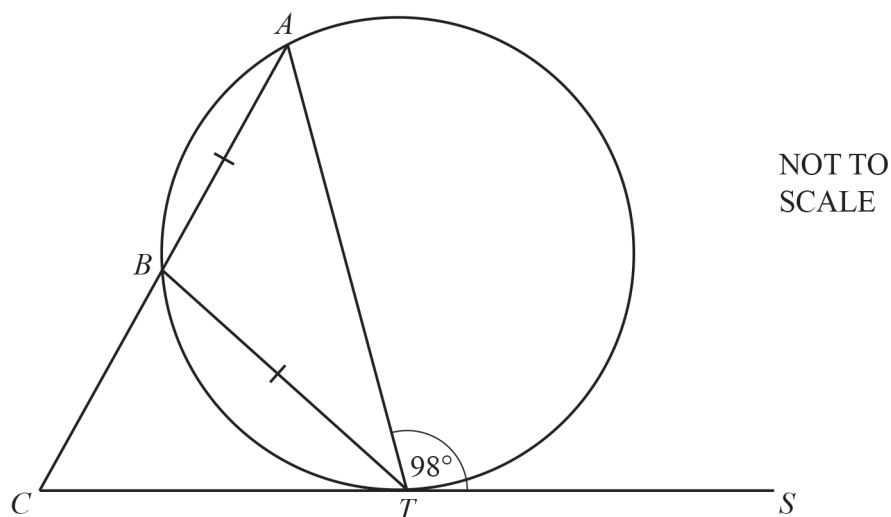
.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 3]

15



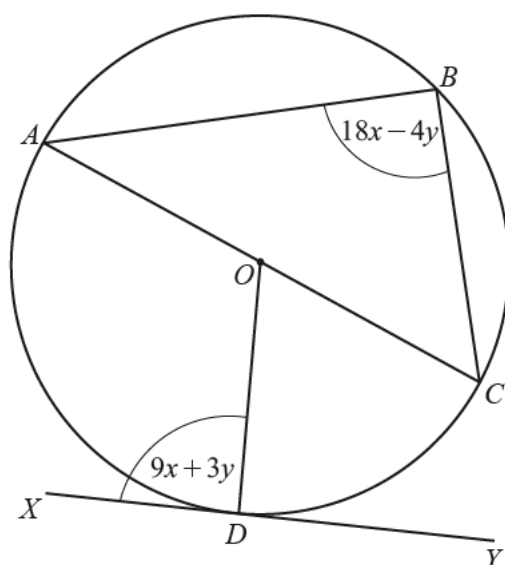
The points A , B and T lie on a circle and CTS is a tangent to the circle at T .
 ABC is a straight line and $AB = BT$.
 Angle $ATS = 98^\circ$.

Work out the size of angle ACT .

Angle $ACT = \dots\dots\dots$ [4]

[Total: 4]

16 In this question, all angles are in degrees.



NOT TO
SCALE

A , B , C and D lie on a circle, centre O , diameter AC .
 XY is a tangent to the circle at D .

(a) Use the information in the diagram to complete these two simultaneous equations.

$$9x + 3y = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$18x - 4y = \dots\dots\dots$$

[2]

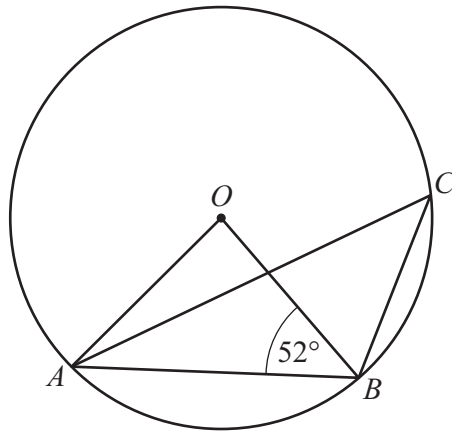
(b) Solve your simultaneous equations.
You must show all your working.

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

$$y = \dots\dots\dots [3]$$

[Total: 5]

17

NOT TO
SCALE

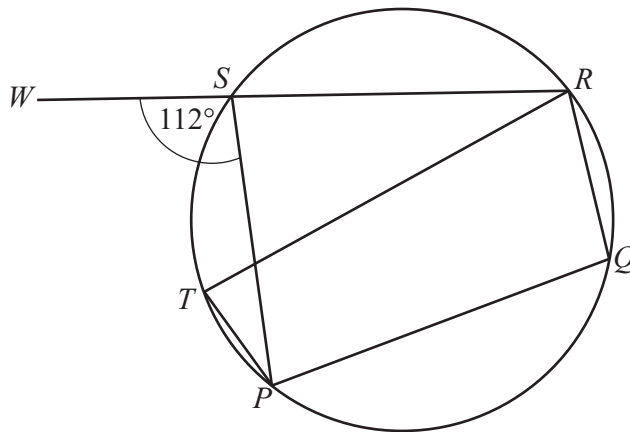
A , B and C lie on a circle, centre O .
Angle $OBA = 52^\circ$.

Calculate angle ACB .

Angle $ACB = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

18

NOT TO
SCALE

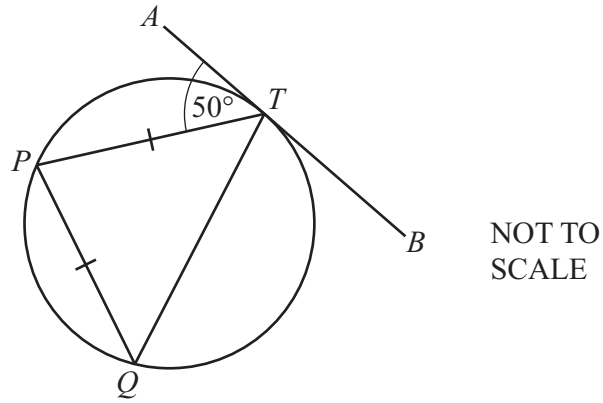
P , Q , R , S and T lie on a circle.
 WSR is a straight line and angle $WSP = 112^\circ$.

Calculate angle PTR .

Angle $PTR = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

19



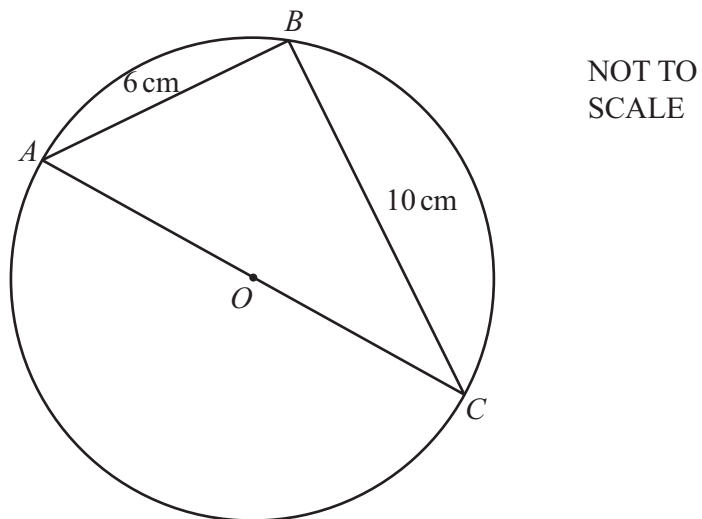
P , Q and T are points on a circle.
 ATB is a tangent to the circle at T and $PT = PQ$.

Find angle TPQ .

Angle $TPQ = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

20



A , B and C lie on a circle, centre O , diameter AC .

(a) Complete this statement.

Angle ABC is 90° because $\dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(b) Work out the area of triangle ABC .

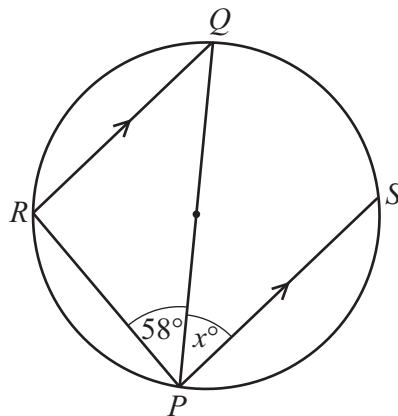
..... cm^2 [2]

(c) Work out AC .

$AC =$ cm [2]

[Total: 5]

21



NOT TO
SCALE

Points R and S lie on a circle with diameter PQ .

RQ is parallel to PS .

Angle $RPQ = 58^\circ$.

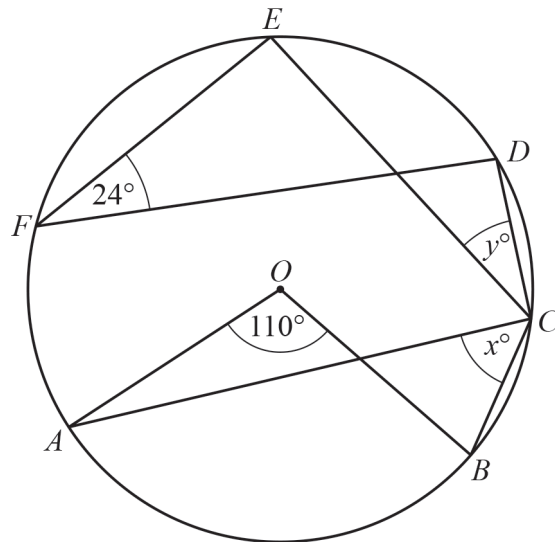
Find the value of x , giving a geometrical reason for each stage of your working.

.....

$x =$ [3]

[Total: 3]

22

NOT TO
SCALE

Points A , B , C , D , E and F lie on the circle, centre O .

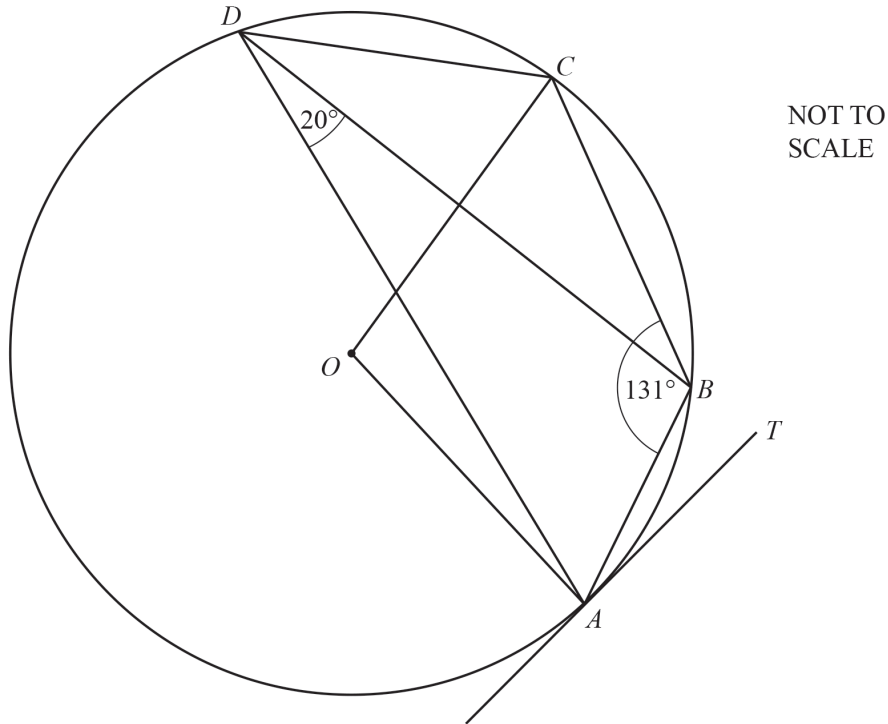
Find the value of x and the value of y .

$x =$

$y =$ [2]

[Total: 2]

23



A, B, C and D lie on the circle, centre O .
 TA is a tangent to the circle at A .
 Angle $ABC = 131^\circ$ and angle $ADB = 20^\circ$.

Find

(a) angle ADC ,

Angle $ADC = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(b) angle AOC ,

Angle $AOC = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(c) angle BAT ,

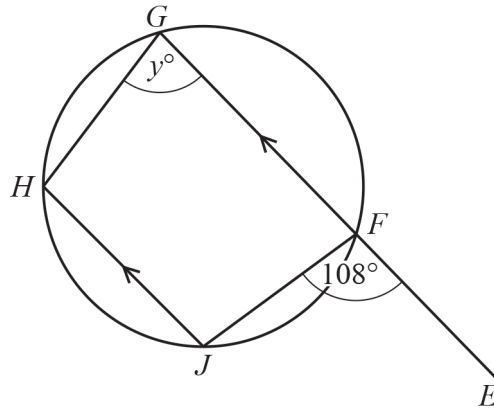
Angle $BAT = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(d) angle OAB .

Angle $OAB = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

[Total: 4]

24

NOT TO
SCALE

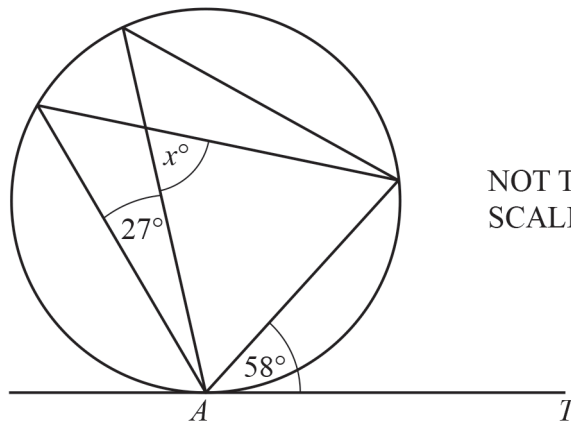
F , G , H and J are points on the circle.
 EFG is a straight line parallel to JH .

Find the value of y .

$y = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

25

NOT TO
SCALE

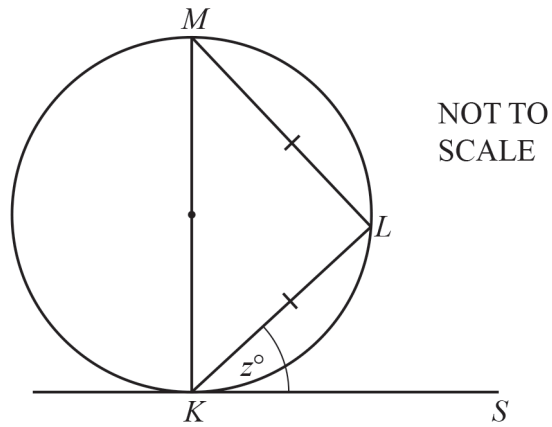
AT is a tangent to the circle at A .

Find the value of x .

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]

26



K , L and M are points on the circle.
 KS is a tangent to the circle at K .
 KM is a diameter and triangle KLM is isosceles.

Find the value of z .

$z = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

[Total: 2]