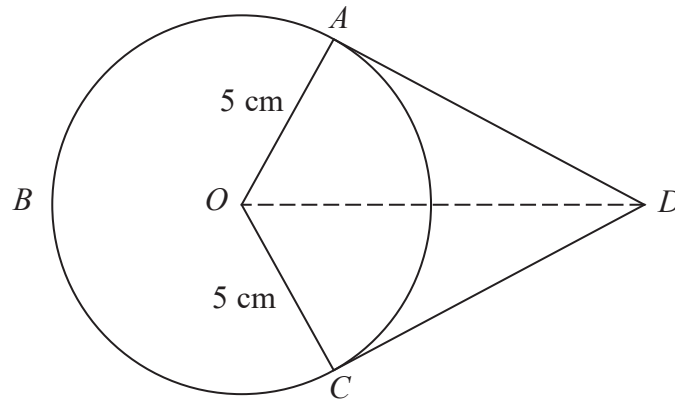


1



A , B and C are points on a circle of radius 5 cm, centre O .

DA and DC are tangents to the circle.

$DO = 9$ cm

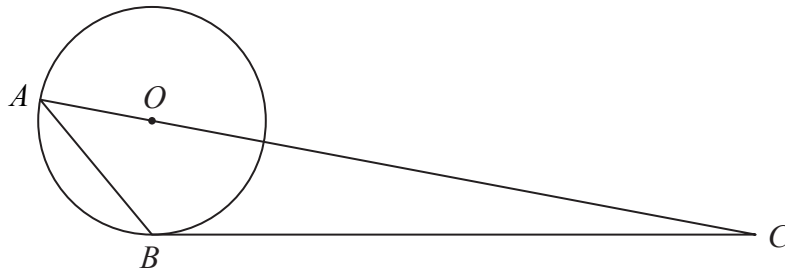
Work out the length of arc ABC .

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... cm

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2



A and B are points on a circle, centre O .

BC is a tangent to the circle.

AOC is a straight line.

Angle $ABO = x^\circ$.

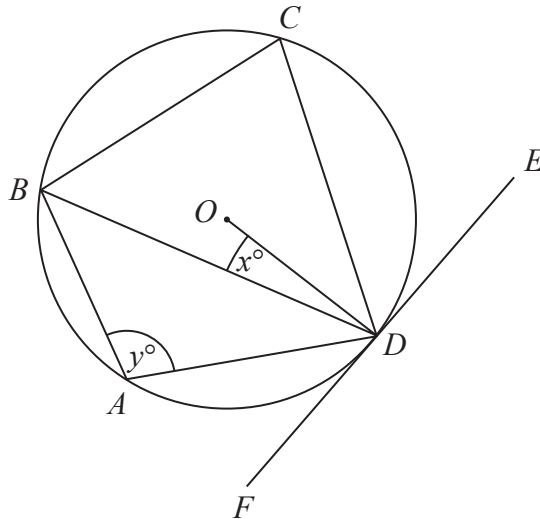
Find the size of angle ACB , in terms of x .

Give your answer in its simplest form.

Give reasons for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

3



A , B , C and D are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O .
 FDE is a tangent to the circle.

- (a) Show that $y - x = 90$
 You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

(3)

Dylan was asked to give some possible values for x and y .

He said,

“ y could be 200 and x could be 110, because $200 - 110 = 90$ ”

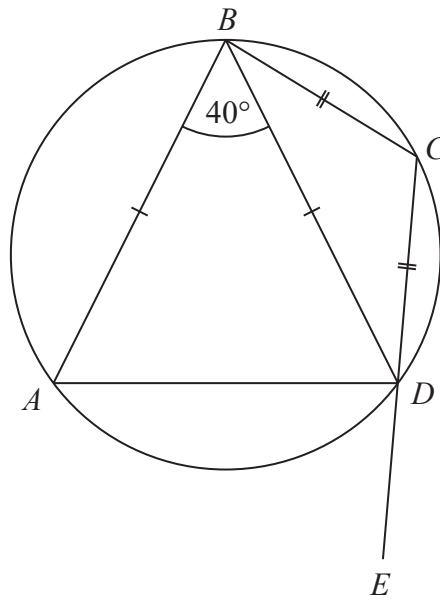
- (b) Is Dylan correct?

You must give a reason for your answer.

(1)

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

- 4 The points A , B , C and D lie on a circle.
 CDE is a straight line.



$$BA = BD$$

$$CB = CD$$

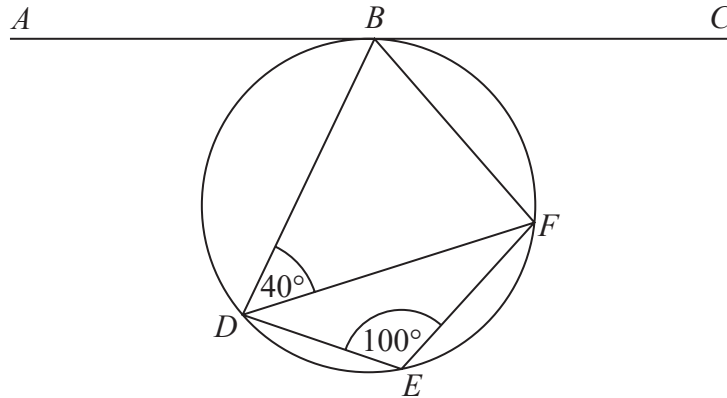
$$\text{Angle } ABD = 40^\circ$$

Work out the size of angle ADE .

You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

5

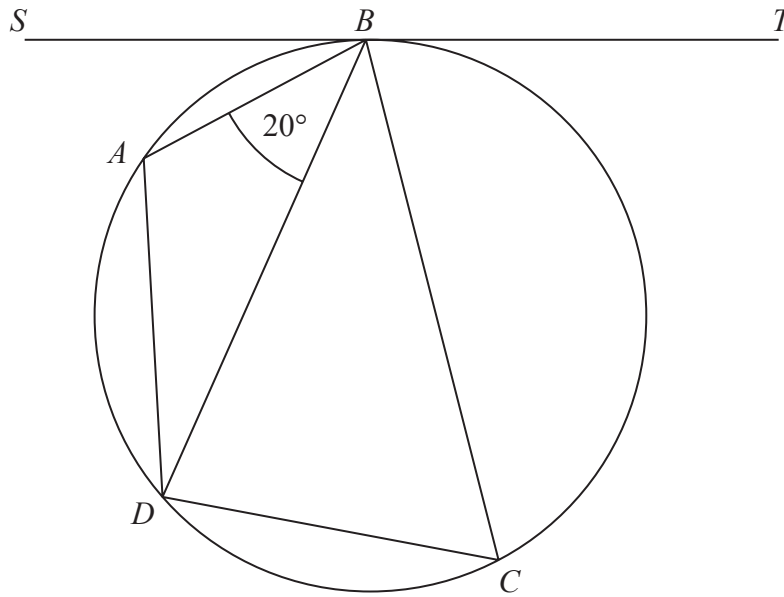


Points B , D , E and F lie on a circle.
 ABC is the tangent to the circle at B .

Find the size of angle ABD .
You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6



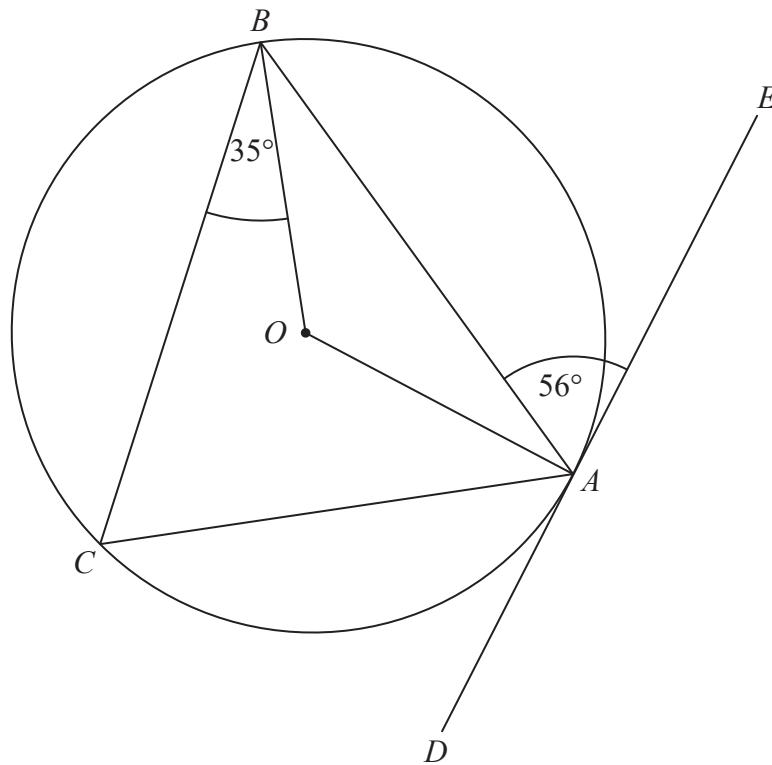
A , B , C and D are four points on a circle.
 SBT is a tangent to the circle.
 Angle $ABD = 20^\circ$

the size of angle BAD : the size of angle $BCD = 3 : 1$

Find the size of angle SBA .
 Give a reason for each stage of your working.

.....
 (Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7



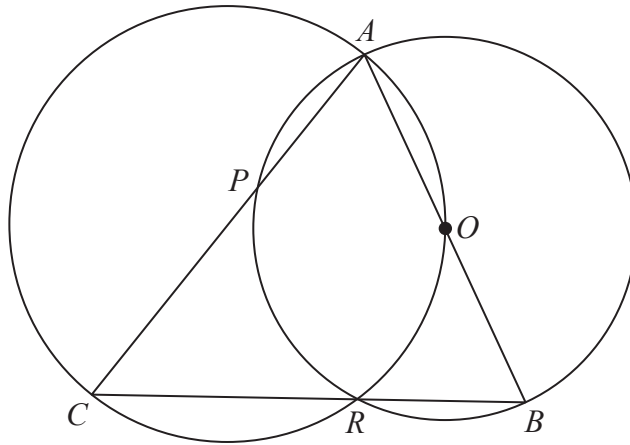
A , B and C are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O .
 DAE is the tangent to the circle at A .

Angle $BAE = 56^\circ$
Angle $CBO = 35^\circ$

Work out the size of angle CAO .
You must show all your working.

.....
(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

8



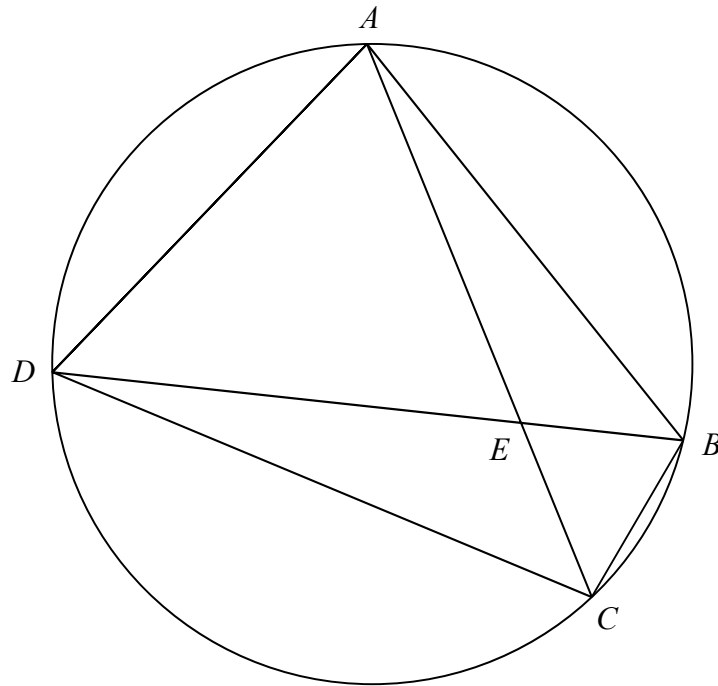
A , B , R and P are four points on a circle with centre O .
 A , O , R and C are four points on a different circle.
The two circles intersect at the points A and R .

CPA , CRB and AOB are straight lines.

Prove that angle $CAB =$ angle ABC .

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 A , B , C and D are four points on a circle.



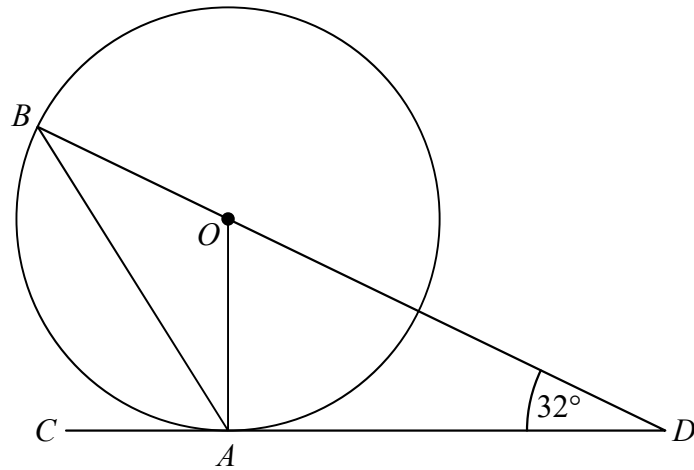
AEC and DEB are straight lines.

Triangle AED is an equilateral triangle.

Prove that triangle ABC is congruent to triangle DCB .

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

10



A and *B* are points on a circle with centre *O*.

CAD is the tangent to the circle at *A*.

BOD is a straight line.

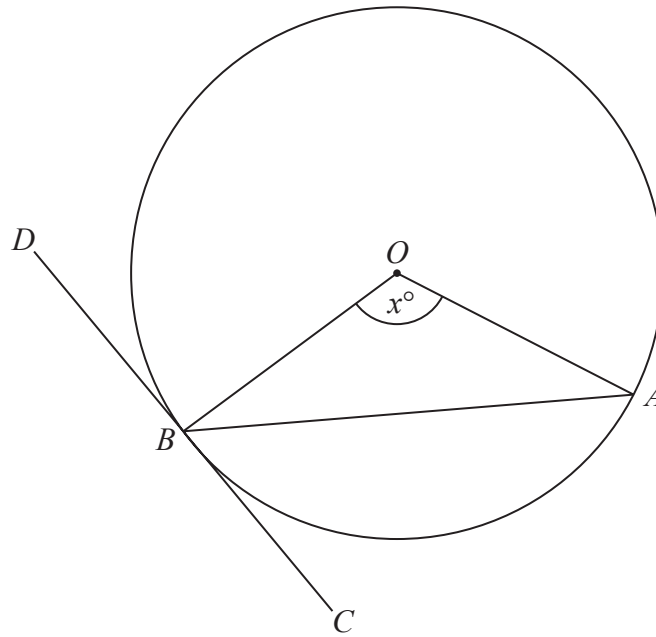
Angle $ODA = 32^\circ$

Work out the size of angle *CAB*.

You must show all your working.

.....
(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

11



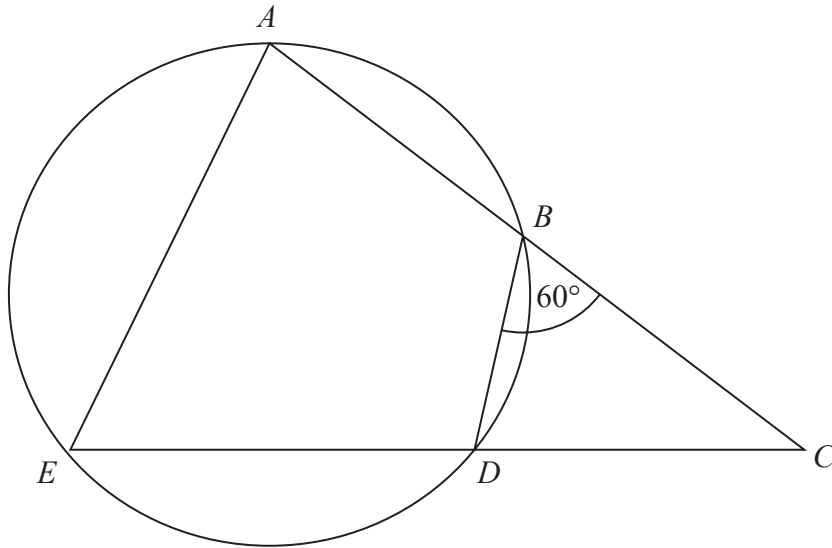
A and B are points on a circle, centre O .
 DBC is the tangent to the circle at B .
Angle $AOB = x^\circ$

Show that angle $ABC = \frac{1}{2}x^\circ$

You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)

12



$ABDE$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.
 ABC and EDC are straight lines.
 Angle $DBC = 60^\circ$

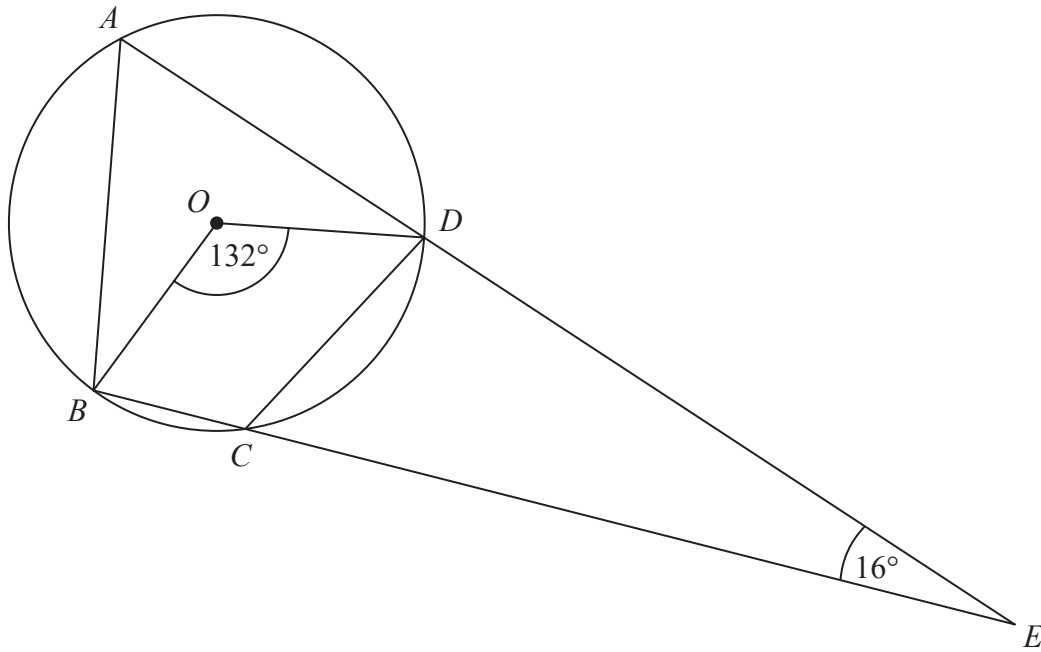
Given that

$$\text{size of angle } EAB : \text{size of angle } BCD = 2 : 1$$

work out the size of angle BCD .
 You must show all your working.

.....
 (Total for Question 12 is 4 marks)

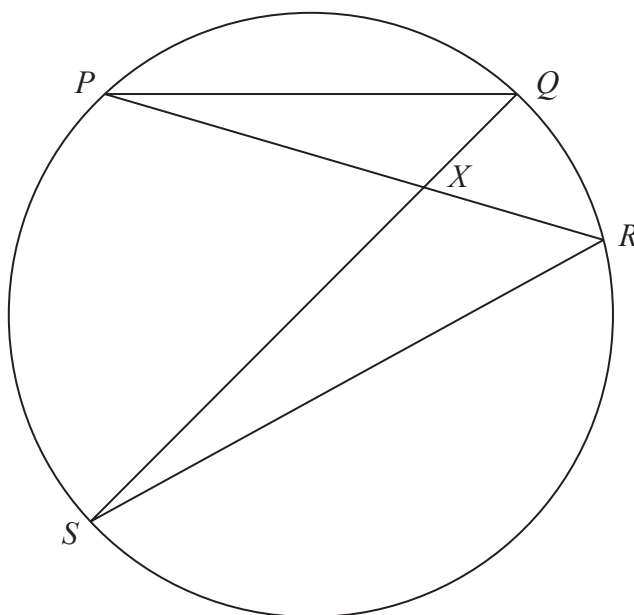
- 13 A, B, C and D are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O .
 ADE and BCE are straight lines.



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

.....
 (Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)

14 P , Q , R and S are four points on a circle.

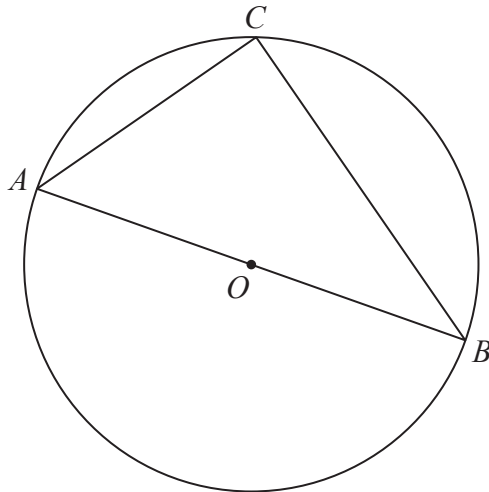


PXR and SXQ are straight lines.

Prove that triangle PQX and triangle SRX are similar.

(Total for Question 14 is 3 marks)

15



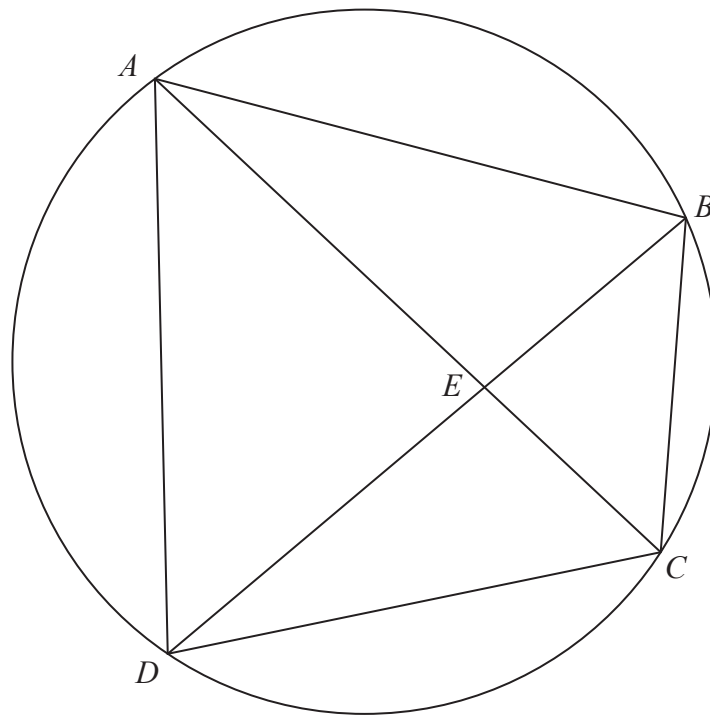
A , B and C are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O .
 AOB is a diameter of the circle.

Prove that angle ACB is 90°

You must **not** use any circle theorems in your proof.

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)

16 A , B , C and D are four points on the circumference of a circle.



AEC and BED are straight lines.

Prove that triangle ABE and triangle DCE are similar.
You must give reasons for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)