

# GCSE Exam Questions Angles in Parallel Lines | Geometry & Measure



(1)

(1)

(2 marks)

#### **GCSE Exam Questions: Angles in Parallel Lines**

1) (a) Below is a diagram showing two parallel lines intersected by a transversal.Write an equation connecting *r* and *s*.

(b) Given that the angle r: s = 3: 5, circle another equation connecting r and s. Circle your answer.

$$3r = 5s$$
  $5r = 3s$   $8r = s$   $s = 8r$   $rs = 15$ 

2) Lines *AB* and *CD* are parallel.



(a) By finding the value of x, calculate the exact value of  $z^{\circ}$ .

(b) Calculate the value of  $y^{\circ}$ .

(1) (4 marks)

(3)

**3)** Look at the diagram below.



- (a) Tick the box next to the correct statement:
  - $\Box x$  is vertically opposite 30°.
  - $\Box x$  is alternate to 30°.
  - $\Box x$  is corresponding to 80°.
  - $\Box x$  is co-interior with 30°.
- (**b**) Show that triangle *ABC* is scalene.

(1) (4) (5 marks)



### GCSE Exam Questions: Angles in Parallel Lines

4) Look at the diagram below.



(a) Calculate the value of x°. Show your working (this can be on the diagram).You must state any angle facts used

(b) Show that  $y = 125^{\circ}$ . Explain your answer.

(3)

(c) A similar right angle triangle has double the side lengths of the triangle *ABC*.How does this affect the angles inside the enlarged triangle?

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(1) (6 marks)

(2)



## **GCSE Exam Questions: Angles in Parallel Lines Answers**

	Question	Answer	Marks
1) (a)	Below is a diagram showing two parallel lines intersected by a transversal. Write an equation connecting r and s.	(a) $r + s = 180$	(1)
(b)	Given that the angle $r: s = 3: 5$ , circle another equation connecting r and s. 3r = 5s $5r = 3s$ $8r = s$ $s = 8r$ $rs = 15$	(a) $5r = 3s$	(1)
2)	Lines AB and CD are parallel. $a = 2^{\circ} 4x - 2^{\circ} dx - 2^{\circ} dx$		
(a)	By finding the value of $x$ , calculate the exact value of $z^{\circ}$ .	(a) $5x - 10 = 4x - 2$ $x = 8^{\circ}$ $4 \times 8 - 2 = z = 30^{\circ}$	<ul><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li></ul>
(b)	Calculate the value of $y^{\circ}$ .	(a) $y = 180 - 30 = 150^{\circ}$	(1)
3) (a)	Look at the diagram below. A $100^{\circ}$ B $x^{\circ}$ B $x^{\circ}$ B $x^{\circ}$ B $x^{\circ}$ B $x^{\circ}$ B $x^{\circ}$ Tick the box next to the correct statement.	(a) $\bigvee$ x is alternate to 30°.	(1)
(a)	$\Box$ x is vertically opposite 30°. $\Box$ x is alternate to 30°. $\Box$ x is corresponding to 80°. $\Box$ x is co-interior with 30°.		



## **GCSE Exam Questions: Angles in Parallel Lines Answers**

	Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	Show that triangle <i>ABC</i> is scalene.	(b) $ABC = 30^{\circ}$ $BAC = 80^{\circ}$ $ACB = 70^{\circ}$ All angles are different and so the triangle is scalene.	(1) (1) (1) (1)
4) (a)	Look at the diagram below. A $x^{\circ}$ $35^{\circ}$ Calculate the value of x°. Show your working (this can be on the diagram). You must state any angle facts used.	(a) $x = 180 - 35 = 145^{\circ}$ x is co-interior to 35°	(1)
(b)	Show that $y = 125^{\circ}$ . Explain your answer.	(a) Angles on a straight line add to equal 180° (1 mark) 180-55=125° y = 125° Alternate angle to 35° (1 mark) $x^{\circ}$ 35° $35^{\circ}$ 55° Sum of angles in a triangle is 180° (1 mark) 180-(90+35)=55° 0 marks for calculating angles without any reasoning e.g. 180 - 55 = 125° only	(3)
(c)	A similar right angle triangle has double the side lengths of the triangle <i>ABC</i> . How does this affect the angles inside the enlarged triangle?	(a) They stay the same (no change).	(1)