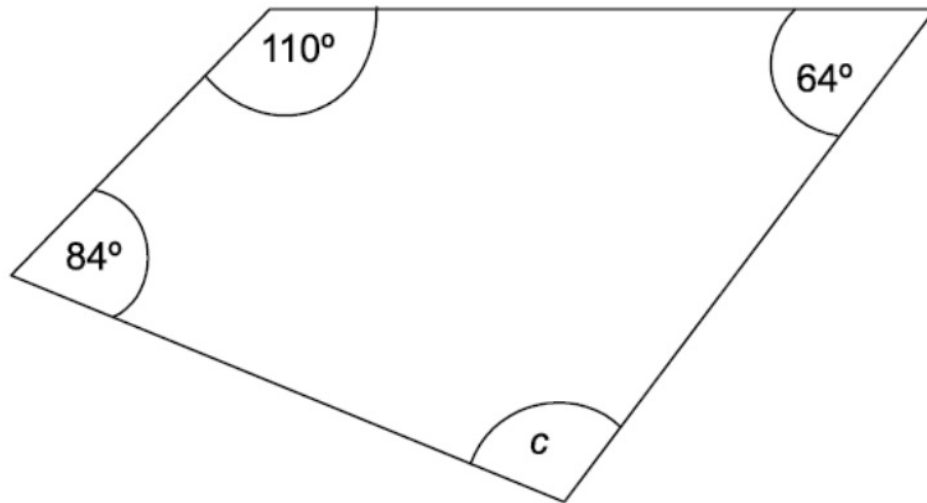


## G6...Angles - Quadrilaterals

OCR

(c)

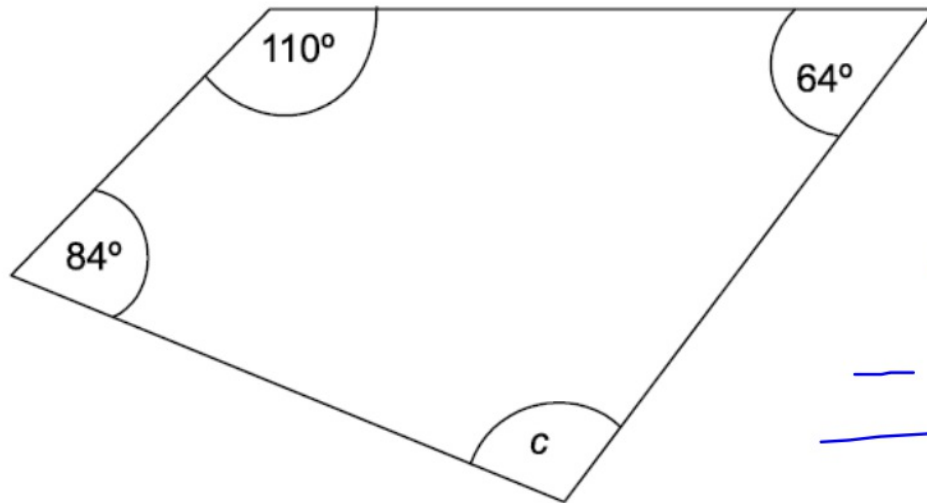


Not to scale

(c)  $c = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$  [2]

(c)

Quad  $\rightarrow 360^\circ$



Not to scale

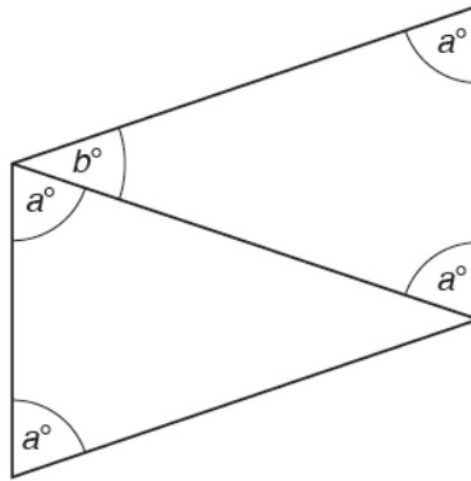
$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

258

(c)  $c = \dots\dots\dots 102 \dots\dots\dots^\circ$  [2]

Created by W Neill

- 19 Two congruent, isosceles triangles are joined, as shown, to form a parallelogram. The largest angle of the **parallelogram** is  $110^\circ$ .



Not to scale

Write two equations.  
Solve them to find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ .

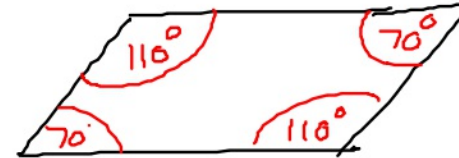
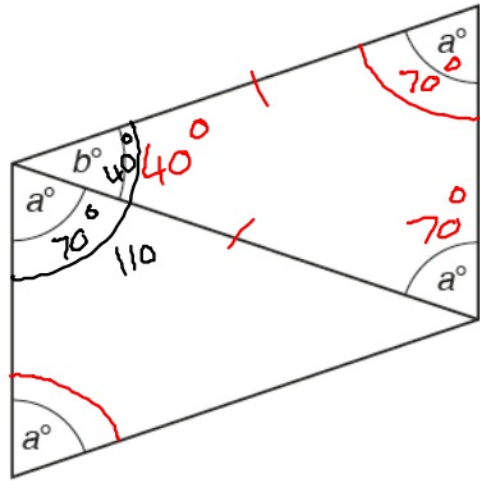
$a = \dots\dots\dots$

$b = \dots\dots\dots$  [4]

Created by W Neill

- 19 Two congruent, isosceles triangles are joined, as shown, to form a parallelogram. The largest angle of the **parallelogram** is  $110^\circ$ .

$$\triangle = 180^\circ$$



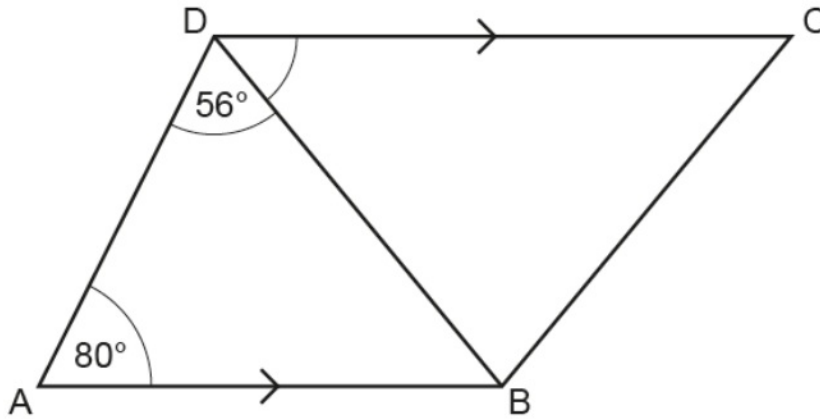
Not to scale

Write two equations.  
Solve them to find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ .

$$a = 70^\circ$$
$$b = 40^\circ \quad \checkmark \quad [4]$$

7 In the diagram, AB is parallel to DC.

GS/6/7



Created by W Neill

Not to scale

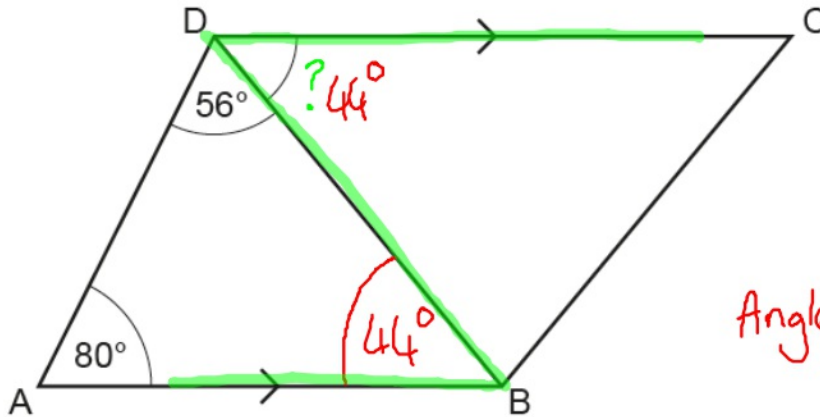
Work out angle BDC.  
Give a reason for each angle you work out.

.....° [4]

7 In the diagram, AB is parallel to DC.

Created by W Neill

G5/6/7



$$180 - \frac{80 + 56}{136} = 44^\circ$$

Not to scale

Angle ABD =  $44^\circ$  ... angles in a triangle add to  $180^\circ$

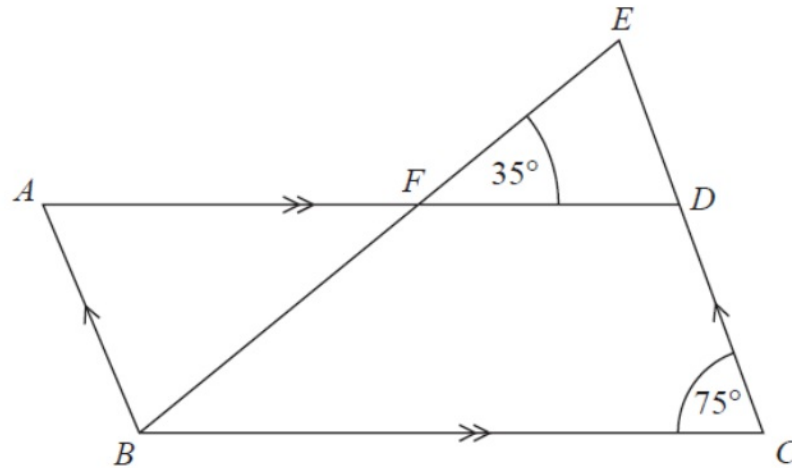
Angle BDC =  $44^\circ$  as it is alternate ( $\angle$ ) with ABD

Work out angle BDC.  
Give a reason for each angle you work out.

..... 44 .....  $^\circ$  [4]



Edexcel



$ABCD$  is a parallelogram.

$EDC$  is a straight line.

$F$  is the point on  $AD$  so that  $BFE$  is a straight line.

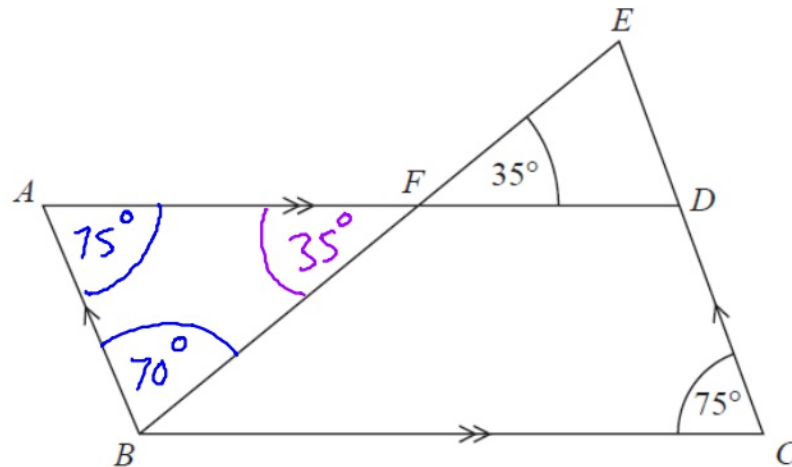
Angle  $EFD = 35^\circ$

Angle  $DCB = 75^\circ$

Show that angle  $ABF = 70^\circ$

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 25 is 4 marks)



$ABCD$  is a parallelogram.

$EDC$  is a straight line.

$F$  is the point on  $AD$  so that  $BFE$  is a straight line.

Angle  $EFD = 35^\circ$

Angle  $DCB = 75^\circ$

Show that angle  $ABF = 70^\circ$

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

Angle  $BAF = 75^\circ$  as  
opposite angles are equal  
in a parallelogram



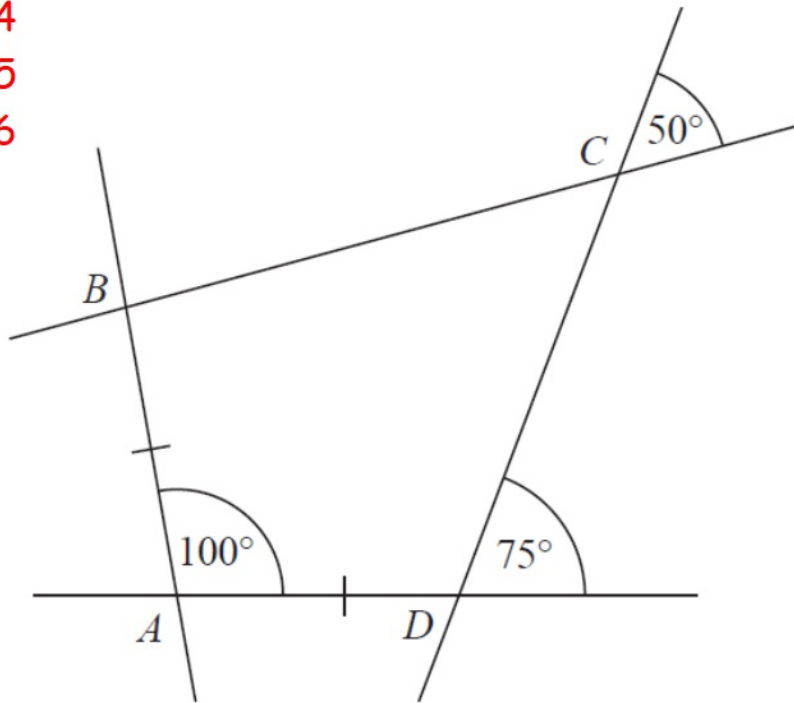
Angle  $AFB = 35^\circ$  as  
vertically opposite angles are  
equal

Angle  $ABF = 70^\circ$  as angles in a  $\triangle$  add up  
to  $180^\circ$   
 $75 + 70 + 35 = 180^\circ$  ✓

(Total for Question 25 is 4 marks)

14 The diagram shows quadrilateral  $ABCD$  with each of its sides extended.

G4  
G5  
G6



$$AB = AD$$

Show that  $ABCD$  is a kite.

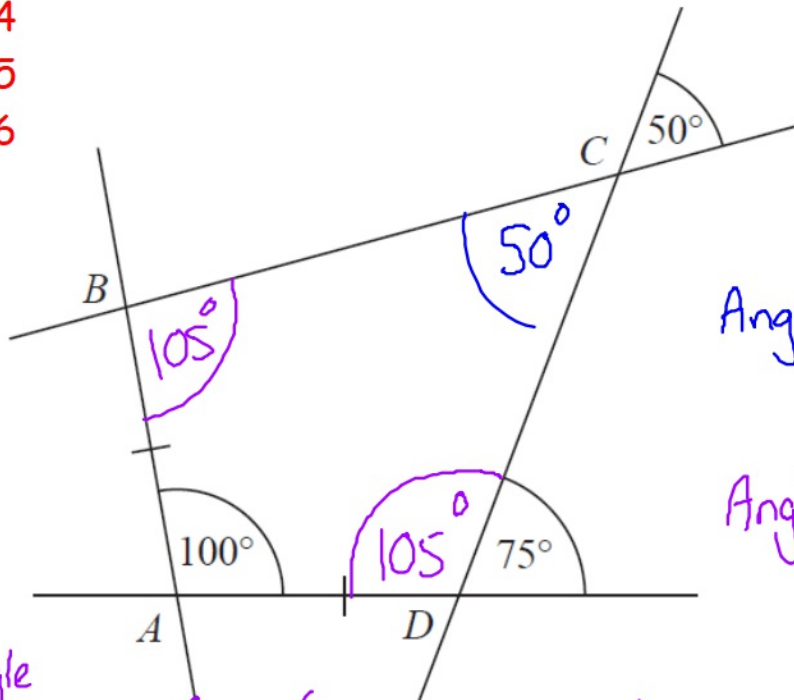
Give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)

14 The diagram shows quadrilateral  $ABCD$  with each of its sides extended.

Video Created by W Neill

G4  
G5  
G6



$$AB = AD$$

Show that  $ABCD$  is a kite.

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

Angle  $BCD = 50^\circ$ , because vertically opposite angles are equal.

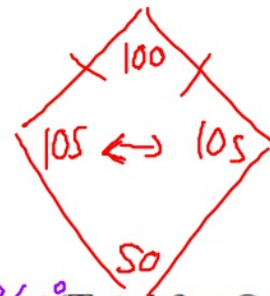
Angle  $ADC = 105^\circ$  as angles on a straight line add to  $180^\circ$

$$\text{Angle } ABC = 360^\circ - (100 + 105 + 50)$$

$$360 - 255$$

$$= 105^\circ$$

... angles in a quad add to  $360^\circ$  (Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)



This is kite with opposite angles both  $105^\circ$  ✓

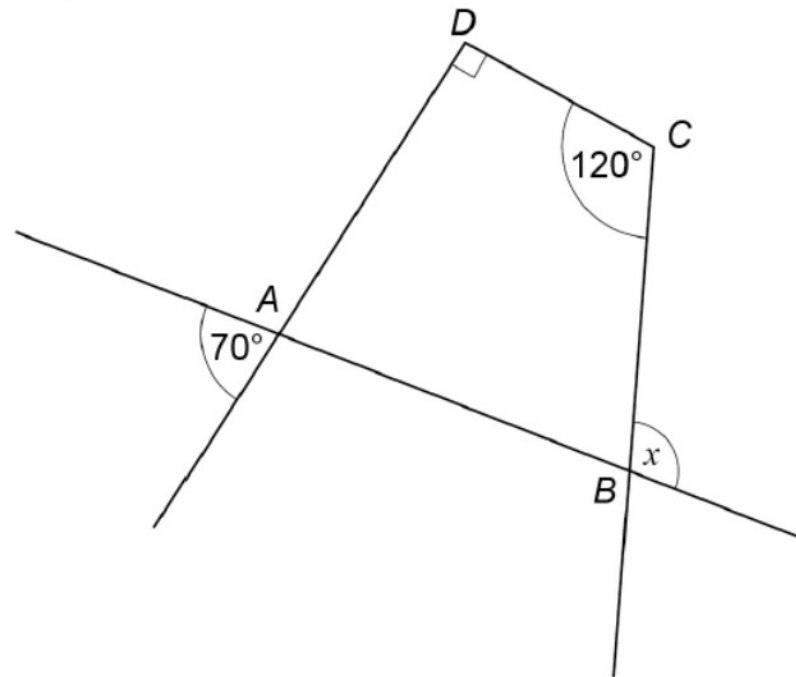
AQA

18

$ABCD$  is a quadrilateral.

G4-5-6

Sides are extended as shown.



Not drawn accurately

Show that  $x = 100^\circ$

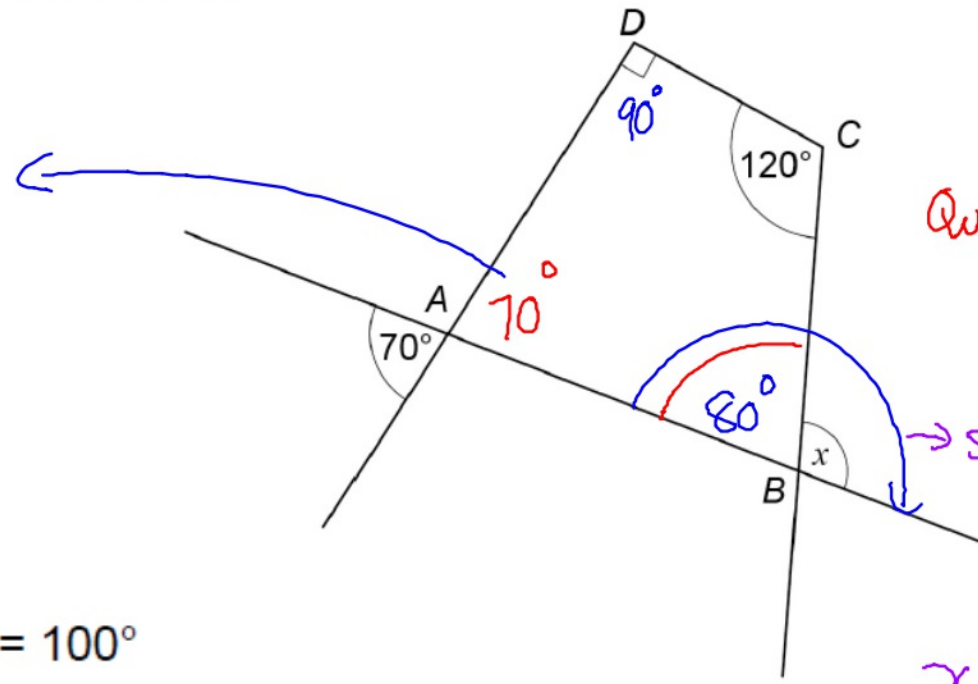
[3 marks]

18  
G4-5-6

ABCD is a quadrilateral.  
Sides are extended as shown.

vertically  
opposite angles  
are equal

Show that  $x = 100^\circ$



$$120 + 90 + 70$$

$$280$$

Not drawn accurately

$$Q_{\text{quad}} = 360^\circ$$

$$- 280$$


---

→ straight line

$$180^\circ - 80^\circ$$

$$x = 100^\circ \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark$$

[3 marks]



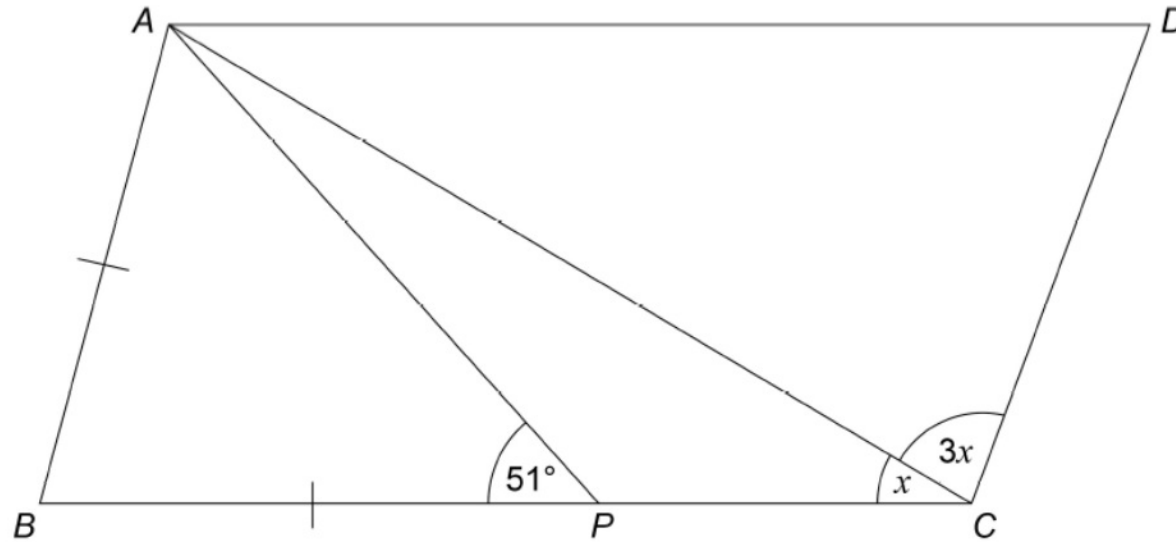
22

$ABCD$  is a parallelogram.

Video created by W Neill

$AB = BP$

A16  
G5  
G6



Work out the size of angle  $x$ . [4 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ degrees

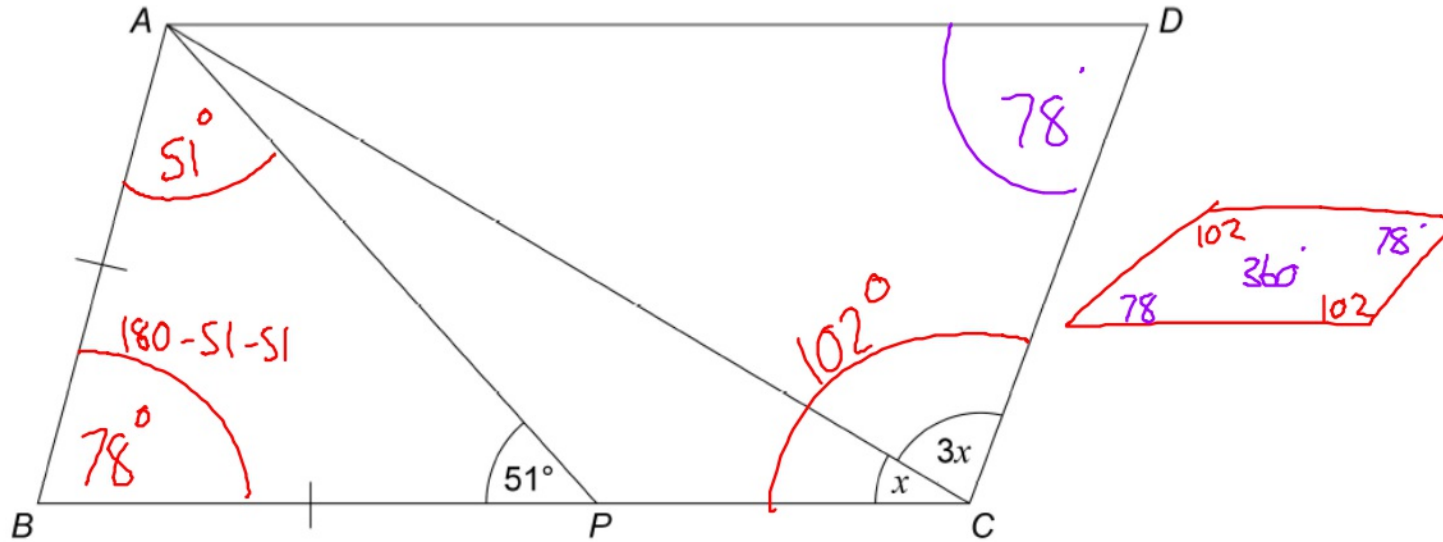
22

$ABCD$  is a parallelogram.

Video created by W Neill

$AB = BP$

A16  
G5  
G6



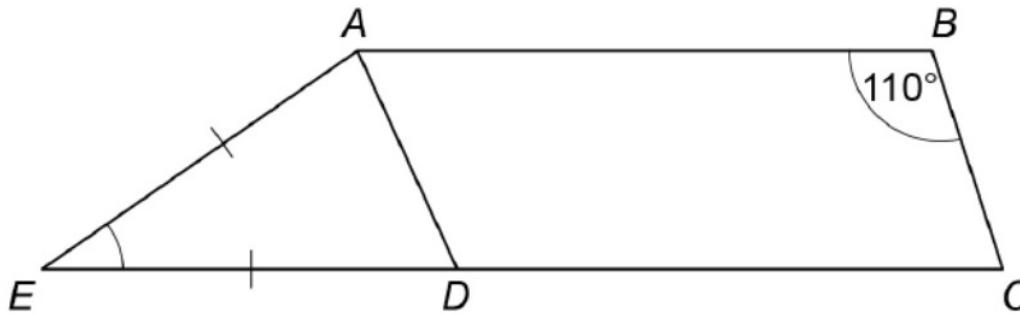
Work out the size of angle  $x$ . [4 marks]

$$4x = 102^\circ$$
$$x = \frac{102^\circ}{4} =$$

Answer 25.5° ✓ degrees

15 Trapezium  $ABCE$  is made from parallelogram  $ABCD$  and isosceles triangle  $ADE$ .  
 $AE = DE$

G4  
G5  
G6



Not drawn  
accurately

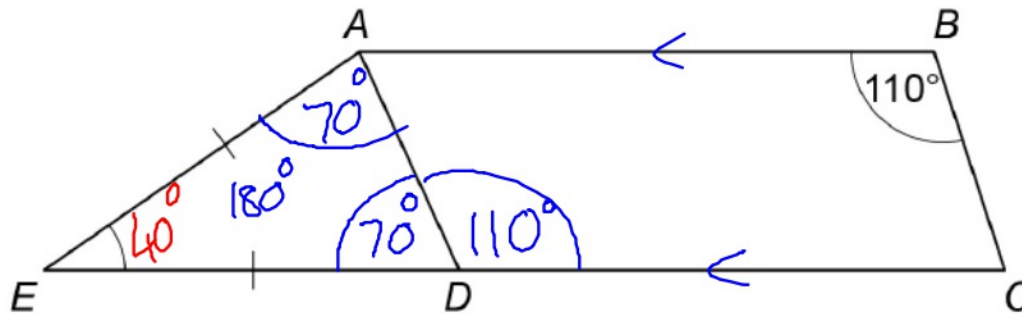
Work out the size of angle  $AED$ .

[3 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ degrees

15 Trapezium  $ABCE$  is made from parallelogram  $ABCD$  and isosceles triangle  $ADE$ .  
 $AE = DE$

G4  
G5  
G6



Not drawn accurately

Work out the size of angle  $AED$ .

[3 marks]

$$\begin{array}{r} 180^\circ \\ - 70 \\ - 70 \\ \hline 40^\circ \end{array}$$

Answer 40 degrees