Write your name here		
Surname	Other n	ames
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Mathemat	tics	
Angles		
Foundation Tier		Paper Reference
You must have: Ruler graduated protractor, pair of compasses, per	d in centimetres and m en, HB pencil, eraser, ca	illimetres, lculator.

#### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided - there may be more space than you need.
- You must show all your working.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- If your calculator does not have a  $\pi$  button, take the value of  $\pi$  to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is **40**. There are **11** questions.
- Questions have been arranged in an ascending order of mean difficulty, as found by all students in the June 2017–November 2019 examinations.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
  use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

#### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.



PQR is a straight line.



Work out the size of angle *x*.

• •

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)



AB and BC are perpendicular lines.



(*a*) Find the value of *x*.



(2)

*RS* and *TU* are parallel lines. *PQ* is a straight line.



An angle of size 125° is shown on the diagram.

(b) (i) Write down the letter of one other angle of size 125° Give a reason for your answer.

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(ii) Explain why  $a + b + c = 235^{\circ}$ 

(1) (Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)



Find the value of *x*.

3

.....

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 The diagram shows a square *ABDE* and an equilateral triangle *BCD*.



Work out the size of angle *EBC*.

......°

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 The size of the largest angle in a triangle is 4 times the size of the smallest angle. The other angle is 27° less than the largest angle.

Work out, in degrees, the size of each angle in the triangle. You must show your working.

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(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

6 The diagram shows a regular pentagon and a parallelogram.



Work out the size of the angle marked *x*. You must show all your working.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 *ABCDE* is a pentagon.



Angle  $BCD = 2 \times angle ABC$ 

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

(Total for Question 7 is 5 marks)



The diagram shows triangle *ABC*.



ADB is a straight line.

the size of angle DCB: the size of angle ACD = 2:1

Work out the size of angle *BDC*.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 The diagram shows a hexagon. The hexagon has one line of symmetry.



FA = BC EF = CDAngle  $ABC = 117^{\circ}$ 

Angle  $BCD = 2 \times angle CDE$ 

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

.....o

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)



The diagram shows triangle AOB.



Angle *AOB* is **not** an obtuse angle.

Find the greatest value of *x*. You must show all your working.

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)



The size of each interior angle of a regular polygon is 11 times the size of each exterior angle. Work out how many sides the polygon has.

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(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)

**TOTAL MARKS FOR PAPER: 40**