## **CIRCLE THEOREMS**

[ESTIMATED TIME: 60 minutes]

GCSE

(+ IGCSE) EXAM QUESTION PRACTICE

1. [3 marks]

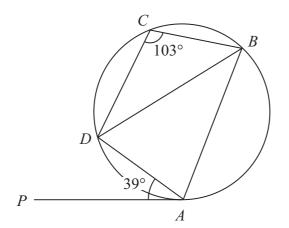


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

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

PA is a tangent to the circle.

Angle  $PAD = 39^{\circ}$ 

Angle  $BCD = 103^{\circ}$ 

Calculate the size of angle ADB.

.....

2.

A, B, C and D are points on a circle. Angle  $BAC = 40^{\circ}$ . Angle  $DBC = 55^{\circ}$ .

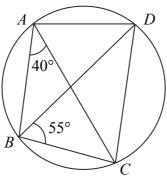


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

(a)	(i)	Find the size of angle <i>DAC</i> .	0
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
(b)	(i)	Calculate the size of angle <i>DCB</i> .	(2)
	(ii)	Give reasons for your answer.	0
			(3)
(c)		BD a diameter of the circle?	
			(1)

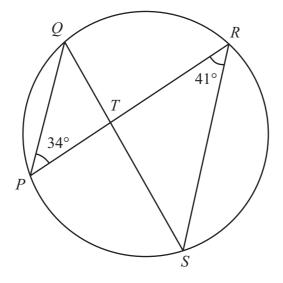


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

P, Q, R and S are points on the circumference of a circle. PR and QS intersect at T. Angle  $QPR = 34^{\circ}$  and angle  $PRS = 41^{\circ}$ 

(a) (i) Find the size of angle *PQS*.

(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
		(2)
(b) (i)	Find the size of angle <i>PTS</i> .	
(ii)	Explain why $T$ cannot be the centre of the circle.	
		(2)

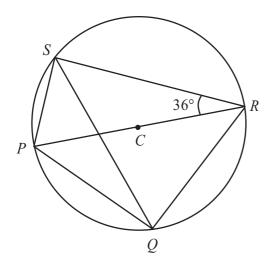


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

P, Q, R and S are points on a circle, centre C. PCR is a straight line. Angle  $PRS = 36^{\circ}$ .

Calculate the size of angle *RQS*. Give a reason for each step in your working.

.....

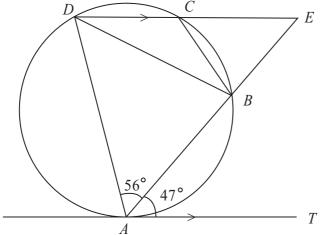


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

		56° 47°  A	
ABB AT i	E and is a term $E$ is $ E $	and $D$ are points on a circle. If $DCE$ are straight lines. Cangent to the circle. EVAT = 47°. Angle $BAD = 56$ °.	
(a)	(i)	Find the size of angle AED.	
			0
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
			(2)
(b)	Fine	d the size of angle <i>BCD</i> .	
			0
			(1)
(c)	(i)	Find the size of angle <i>ADB</i> .	
, ,	. ,		0
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
			(2)

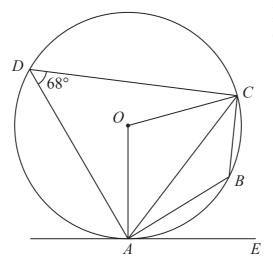


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are points on a circle, centre O. AE is a tangent to the circle. Angle  $ADC = 68^{\circ}$ 

(a) (i) Find the size of angle ABC.

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

(b) (i) Find the size of angle AOC.

.....

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

(c) Find the size of angle CAE.

(1)

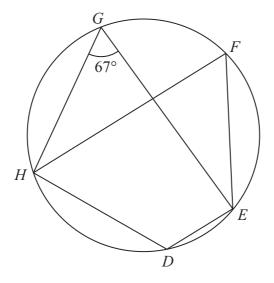


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

D, E, F, G and $H $ are	points	on a	circle.
Angle $EGH = 67^{\circ}$			

	(	(a)	Find	the	size	of	angle	EFH.
--	---	-----	------	-----	------	----	-------	------

	C
	(1)
(b) (i) Find the size of angle <i>EDH</i> .	
	C
(ii) Give a reason for your answer.	

(2)

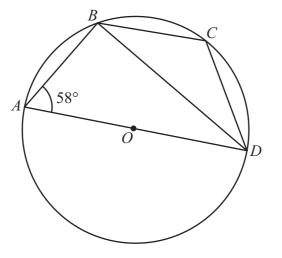


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are four points on a circle, centre O. AD is a diameter of the circle. Angle  $BAD = 58^{\circ}$ 

(a) Calculate the size of angle ADB.

		(2)
b) (i)	Calculate the size of angle <i>BCD</i> .	
		0
<i>(</i> 11)		
(11)	Give a reason for your answer.	
		(2)

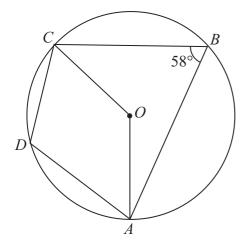


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are points on a circle, centre O. Angle  $ABC = 58^{\circ}$ .

(a) (i) Calculate the size of angle AOC.

			0
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
			(2)
(b)	(i)	Calculate the size of angle <i>ADC</i> .	
			0
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
			(2)

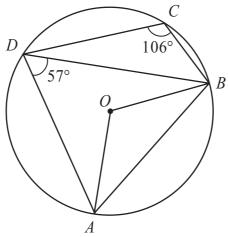


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A		
A, B, C and D are points on a circle, centre O. Angle $ADB = 57^{\circ}$ . Angle $BCD = 106^{\circ}$ .		
(a) (i) Calculate the size of angle AOB.		
		0
(ii) Give a reason for your answer.		
	(2)	
(b) Calculate the size of angle <i>BAD</i> .		
		0
	(1)	
	(-)	

11.

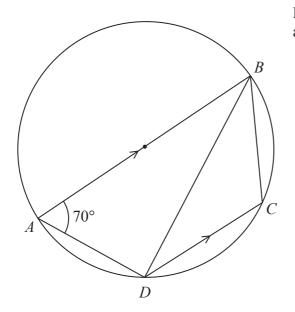


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are points on a circle. AB is a diameter of the circle. DC is parallel to AB. Angle  $BAD = 70^{\circ}$ 

(a) Calculate the size of angle BDC.

(2)

[5 marks]

The tangent to the circle at D meets the line BC extended at T.

(b) Calculate the size of angle BTD.

(3)

12. [6 marks]

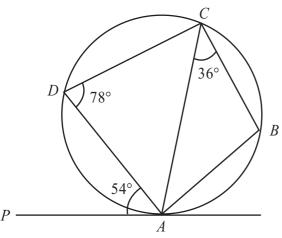


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

PA	is the	and $D$ are points on a circle. e tangent to the circle at $A$ . $PAD = 54^{\circ}$ , angle $ACB = 36^{\circ}$ and angle $ADC = 78^{\circ}$ .	
(a)	(i)	Find the size of angle <i>ACD</i> .	
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
			(2)
(b)	Exp	plain why $BD$ is a diameter of the circle.	
			(2)
(c)	(i)	Work out the size of angle ABC.	
	(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
			(2)

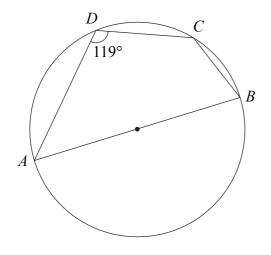


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are points on the circumference of a circle. AB is a diameter of the circle. Angle  $ADC = 119^{\circ}$ .

(a) (i) Work out the size of angle ABC.

(b)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.	
	(2)
Work out the size of angle <i>BAC</i> .	
	0
	(2)

14. [5 marks

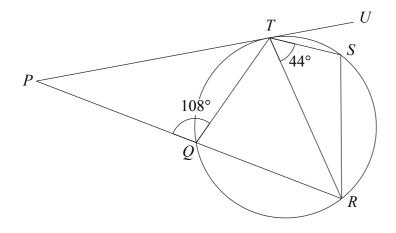


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Q, R, S and T are points on the circumference of a circle.

 $\widetilde{PU}$  is a tangent to the circle at T.

*PQR* is a straight line.

Angle  $PQT = 108^{\circ}$ .

Angle  $STR = 44^{\circ}$ .

Work out the size of angle STU.

You must give a reason for each step in your working.

0

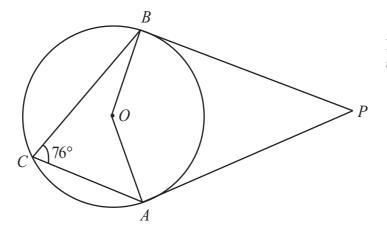


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

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

Angle  $ACB = 76^{\circ}$ 

PA and PB are tangents to the circle.

Calculate the size of angle *APB*.

.....

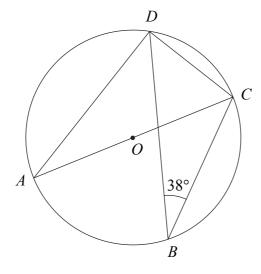


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are points on a circle, centre O. AC is a diameter of the circle. Angle  $CBD = 38^{\circ}$ .

	(a) (i	) Find	the	size	of	angle	DAC.
--	--------	--------	-----	------	----	-------	------

		Š
(ii)	Give a reason for your answer.	
		(2)

(b) Find the size of angle ACD.

.....(2)