Q1 (LCOL) In the diagram, CD is parallel to AF and equal lengths are marked.
Find the value of $x$.


Q2 (JCHL) If the sloped lines are parallel, find the value of $x$ and the value of $y$.



Q3 (JCHL) In triangle FCB $|C D|=|D B|$ and $|\angle F D C|=|\angle F D B|=90^{\circ}$
Explain why the triangles FDC and FDB are congruent.


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## Q4 (LCOL)



An aircraft takes off from Baldonnel (B) on a navigation exercise. It flies 530 miles directly North to a point (P) as shown. It then turns and flies directly to a point $(\mathrm{Q})$, 670 miles away. Finally it flies directly back to base, a distance of 520 miles.
a) Calculate the angle QPB.

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b) If the bearing is defined as the clockwise angle measured from the North direction, calculate the bearing of Q from P .


Q5 (JCOL). Jane and Stephen want to estimate the height of a tall tree which is vertical and stands on horizontal ground.

Jane has a clinometer and Stephen has a 100m measuring tape and a large stake.
Explain, using diagrams and your own reasonable measurements, how each of them can make an estimate of the tree's height.

Account for any inaccuracies that might occur and suggest how you could minimise these inaccuracies.


Q6 (LCHL) Joan was asked to design a box for 30 chocolates. Each chocolate is cylindrical with diameter $1.5 \mathbf{~ c m}$ and height $\mathbf{1 ~ c m}$. She decided the box should be made from card and in the shape of a square-based pyramid.

Inside the box the chocolates would be stacked in 4 layers and would look like this when viewed from above.


By sketching a net of the box, without including any joining flaps, calculate how much card the design will need. Show all measurements on your sketch.


Sarah claims that it would need less card if the 30 chocolates were stacked in a closed rectangular box that would hold two layers, each 5 chocolates long by 3 chocolates wide. By calculating the surface area of such a box, decide whether or not the claim is accurate.


Q7 (LCHL) Show that the length of steel tubing required to make a sculpture in the shape of a square-based pyramid, as illustrated below, is given by the equation:

Length of tubing $=\sqrt[4]{h^{2}+\frac{x^{2}}{2}}+4 x$, where $x=$ base length and $h=$ vertical height.


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Q8 (LCHL) The diagram shows the structure of a climbing frame. The structure is in the shape of a pyramid on a hexagonal (6 equal sides) base.

The length of each sloping edge is 8 m and the pyramid's base is a regular hexagon with sides of length 3 m as shown in the diagram.

The regulations state that the frame cannot exceed 7.5 m in height.
Will these dimensions comply with regulations?
Support your answer with calculations.



Q9 (LCFL) (a) A cyclist travels for 20 minutes at a constant speed and covers a distance of 15 km , as shown in the diagram. Find the slope of the line and describe its meaning.


(b) The cost of transporting documents by courier can be represented by the following straight line
(i) What does each point represent?


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(ii) Calculate the slope. What does this represent?

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## Q10 (JCHL) - Geometry

The diagram (Fig. 1) shows two square tiles, ABCD and BEFG placed alongside each other. The point $H$ is chosen along the side $B E$ so that $|H E|=|A B|$.

Fig. 1

(i) Prove that the triangles DAH and HEF are congruent.

(ii) Prove that $\angle \mathrm{DHF}$ is a right angle


The square tiles are cut along the lines DH and HF as shown and the pieces are moved so that $\triangle$ HEF lies in the position DCK and $\triangle$ DAH lies in the position KGF (see Fig. 2).
(iii) Prove that the new figure formed, DHFK, is a square.

Fig. 2

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## Q11 (LCOL)

Fig. 1 shows a circle with centre A.
(a) If the $|\angle D A E|=150^{\circ}$ and $|A D|=12 \mathrm{~cm}$, find the length of each arc.


Fig 1

(b) Fig. 2 shows a belt-driven pulley system with pulleys of radii 12 cm and 5 cm respectively. The centres of the pulleys are 24 cm apart.
(i) Find the measure of the angle DAF to the nearest degree.
(ii) Find the total length of the belt needed for this pulley system.

Fig 2


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## Q12 (LCHL) Geometry/Trigonometry



The figure to the left shows a cone from which a lampshade is to be made.

The smaller cone with base radius 5 cm is cut off the top to form the lampshade.
(i) Calculate the slant height of the lampshade (marked x cm in the diagram).

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(ii) Hence calculate the value of h , correct to one decimal place.

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(iii) Calculate the surface area of the lampshade correct to two decimal places.

(iv) By letting $r=$ the base radius of the small cone, $R=$ base radius of the large cone and $L=$ the slant length of the large cone, show that the curved surface area of the lampshade is given by

$$
A=\frac{\pi L\left(R^{2}-r^{2}\right)}{R}
$$




## Q13 (JCHL) Trigonometry

Mark and Fred are designing a skateboard ramp. In Skate Monthly, they read the following advice
"to make a good skateboarding ramp, you need to find the balance between being too steep and too low. If it's too low, all you end up doing is getting a few inches off the ground, wiping out and looking silly. If it's too steep, you get halfway up, come
 back down, fall and look even sillier. It's best to keep the ramp angle with the ground between 30 and 45 degrees".

Here are Mark's and Fred's sketches:

(i) Use mathematics to decide which ramp is steeper (that is, has the greater slope).

(ii) Which ramp would ensure that the skater travels a greater distance on the ramp?

(iii) Does the angle which each ramp makes with the ground comply with the advice about angles given in Skate Monthly? Use mathematics to justify your conclusion.

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