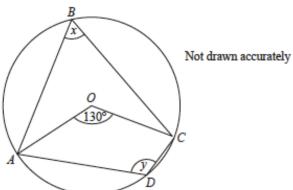
Topic 22 Circle theorems (Post-TT) [33]

1.

In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle.

A, B, C and D are points on the circumference.

Angle $AOC = 130^{\circ}$



(a) Calculate the value of x.Give a reason for your answer.

(b) Calculate the value of y.Give a reason for your answer.

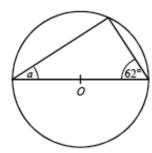
(2)

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

2.

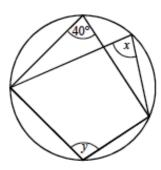
(a) In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle.



Not drawn accurately

Calculate the value of a.

(b)



Not drawn accurately

(i) Write down the value of x.

(1)

(2)

(ii) Calculate the value of y.

(1)

(Total 4 marks)

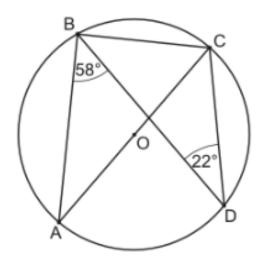
3.

A, B, C and D are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O.

AC is a diameter of the circle.

Angle ABD = 58° .

Angle CDB = 22°.



Not to scale

Work out the sizes of angle ACD and ACB, giving reasons for your answers.

(Total 5 marks)

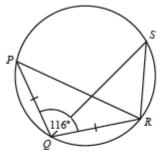
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4.

(a) Points P, Q, R and S lie on a circle.

$$PQ = QR$$

Angle $PQR = 116^{\circ}$

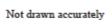


Not drawn accurately

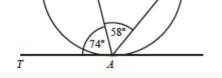
Explain why angle $QSR = 32^{\circ}$.

(2)

(b) The diagram shows a circle, centre O. TA is a tangent to the circle at A. Angle BAC = 58° and angle BAT = 74°.



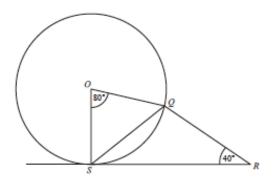
- Calculate angle BOC.
- (ii) Calculate angle OCA.



(1)

(3) (Total 6 marks) 5.

In the diagram below points Q and S lie on a circle centre O. SR is a tangent to the circle at S. Angle $QRS = 40^{\circ}$ and angle $SOQ = 80^{\circ}$

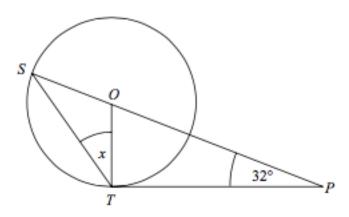


Not drawn accurately

Prove that triangle QSR is isosceles.

(Total 3 marks)

6.



S and T are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O.

PT is a tangent to the circle.

SOP is a straight line.

Angle $OPT = 32^{\circ}$

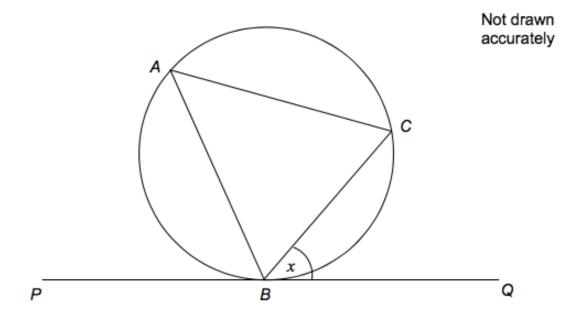
Work out the size of the angle marked x.

You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total 4 marks)

A, B and C are points on a circle.

- BC bisects angle ABQ.
- PBQ is a tangent to the circle.



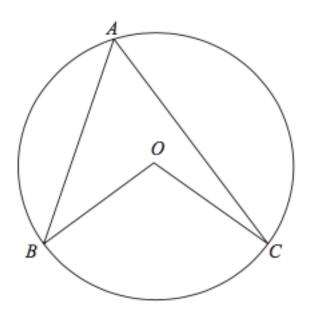
Angle CBQ = x

Prove that AC = BC

[3 marks]

8.

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



Prove that angle BOC is twice the size of angle BAC.