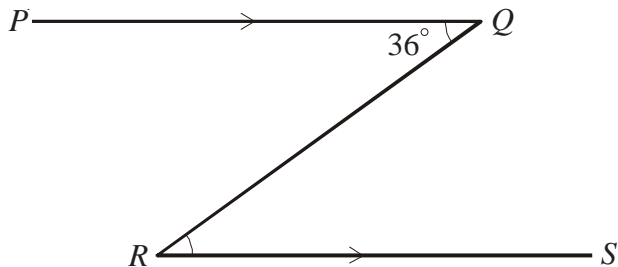
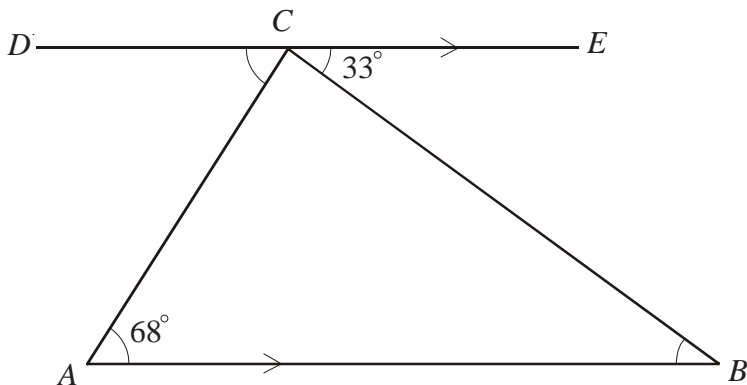


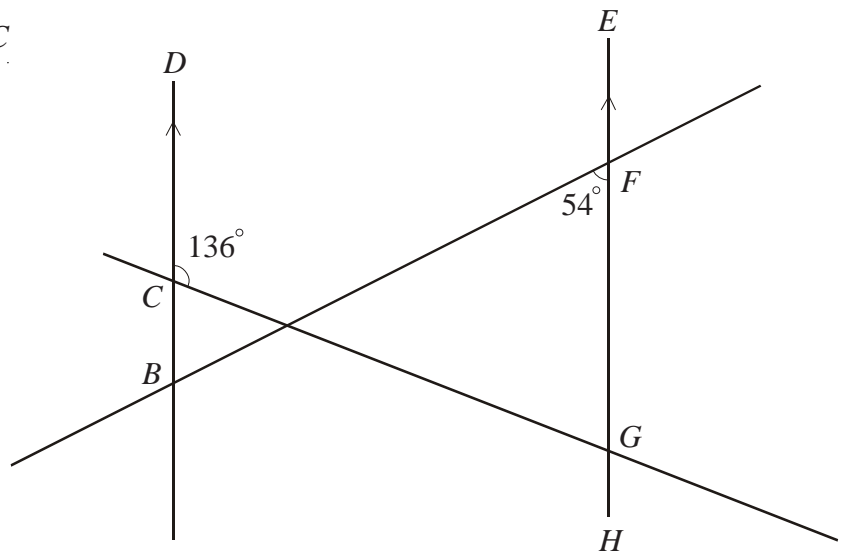
- 1) Line PQ is parallel to line RS .
If angle PQR is equal to 36°
- What is the size of angle QRS ?
 - Give a reason for your answer.



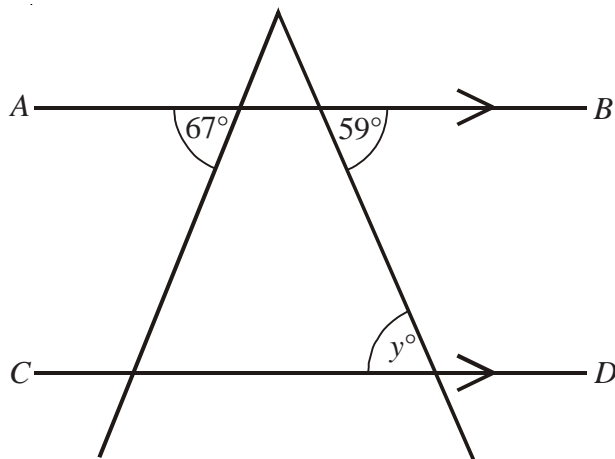
- 2) Line DCE is parallel to line AB
- Find the size of angle ABC
 - Find the size of angle DCA
 - Calculate the size of angle ACB



- 3) a) Find the size of angle DBF
b) Find the size of angle HGC



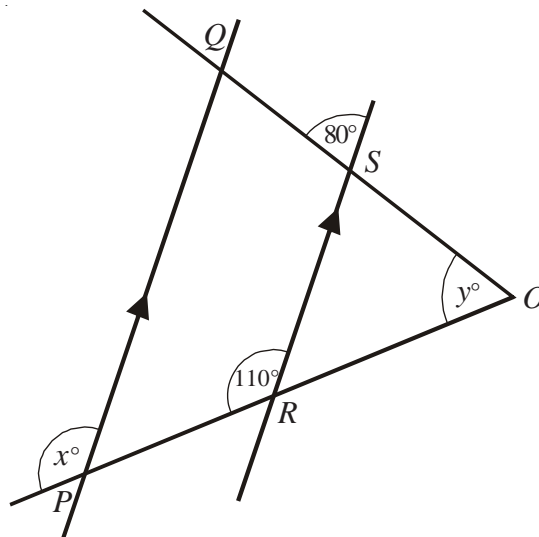
1)



AB is parallel to CD .

- (i) Write down the value of y .
- (ii) Give a reason for your answer.

2)



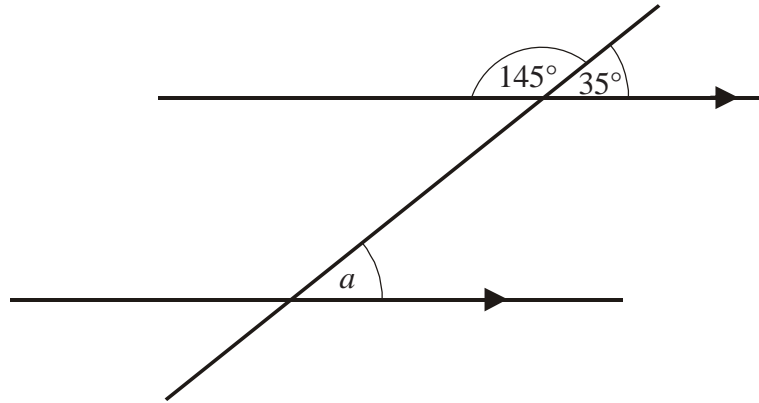
PQ is parallel to RS .

OSQ and ORP are straight lines.

- a) (i) Write down the value of x .
- (ii) Give a reason for your answer.

- b) Work out the value of y .

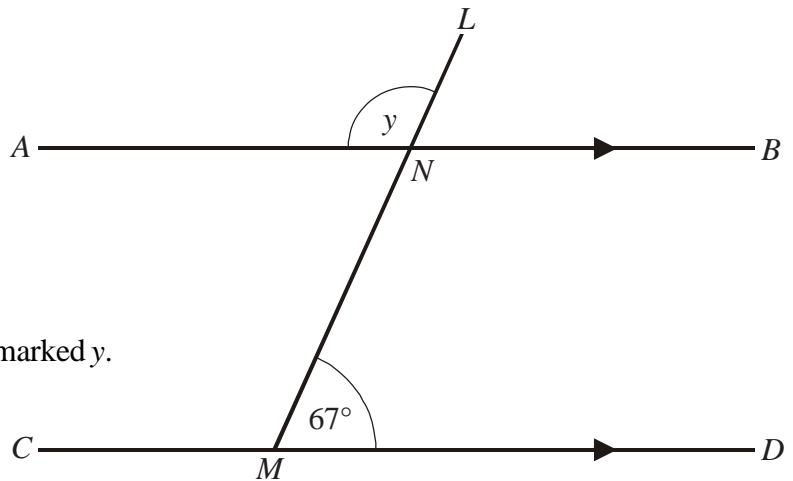
1)



(i) Write down the size of the angle marked a .

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

2)



ANB is parallel to CMD .

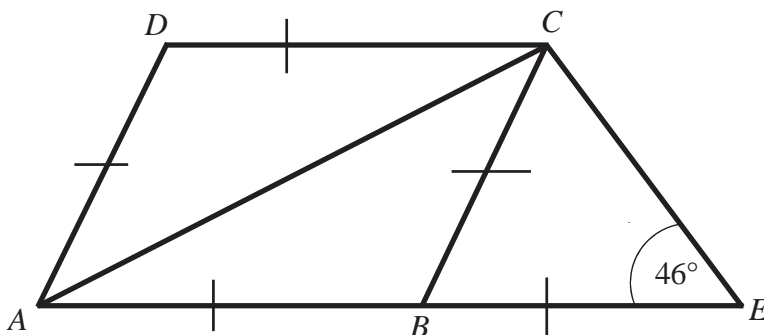
LNM is a straight line.

Angle $LMD = 67^\circ$

(i) Work out the size of the angle marked y .

(ii) Give reasons for your answer.

3)



$ABCD$ is a rhombus.

BCE is an isosceles triangle.

ABE is a straight line.

Work out the size of angle DCA .