**Lines, Angles and Shapes (F)**

Post-Intervention Assessment

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Objective** | **RAG** |
|  1 | Know angles around a point add up to 360° and angles on a straight line and angles in a triangle add up to 180° |  |
|  2 | Solve problems involving corresponding, alternate and supplementary angles |   |
|  3 | Calculate interior and exterior angles of a regular polygon |   |
|  4 | Use the conditions for congruent triangles in formal geometrical proofs |   |

**1.** XYW is a straight line.

Work out the size of the angle marked a.

You must give reasons for your answer.

**2.** ABC, PQR and AQD are straight lines.

ABC is parallel to PQR.

 Angle BAQ = 35°

 Angle BQA = 90°

 Work out the size of the angle marked x.

Give reasons for each stage of your working.

**3.** Diagram not drawn accurately .

ABCDE is a regular polygon.

EB is a straight line.

Angle EBC = 72°.

Work out the size of the angle marked x.

**4.** ABCD is a rhombus.

M and N are points on BD such that DN = MB.

Prove that triangle DNC is congruent to triangle BMC.

[Glue here]