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

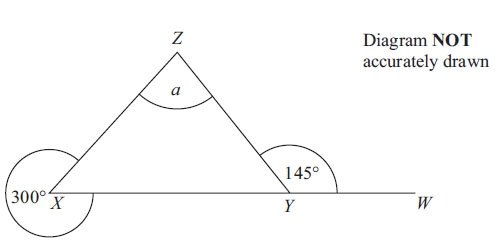
Post-Intervention Assessment

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

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

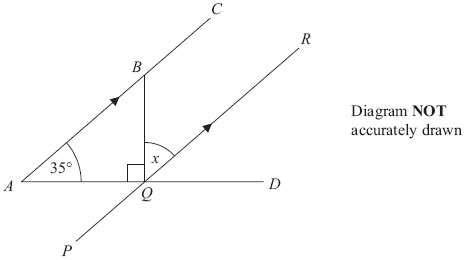
Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **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.

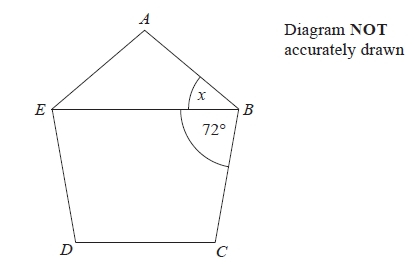
ABC is parallel to PQR.

Angle BAQ = 35°

Angle BQA = 90°

Work out the size of the angle marked x.

Give reasons for each stage of your working.

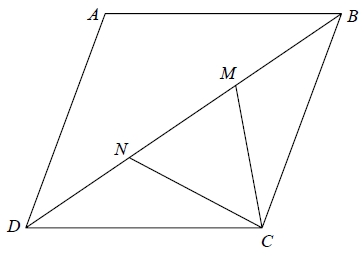
**3.** Diagram not drawn accurately .

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]