

8 cm

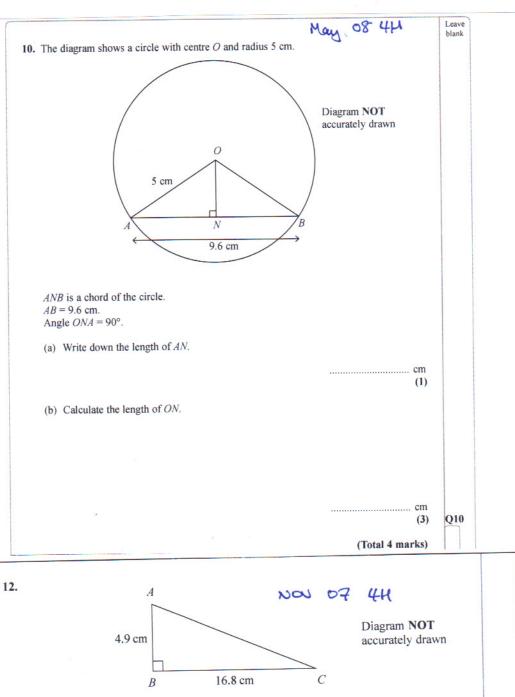
6.

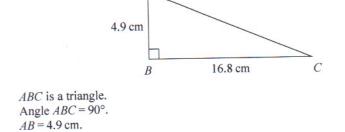
Work out the value of x. Give your value correct to 1 decimal place.

(Total 3 marks)

Q6

Leave blank





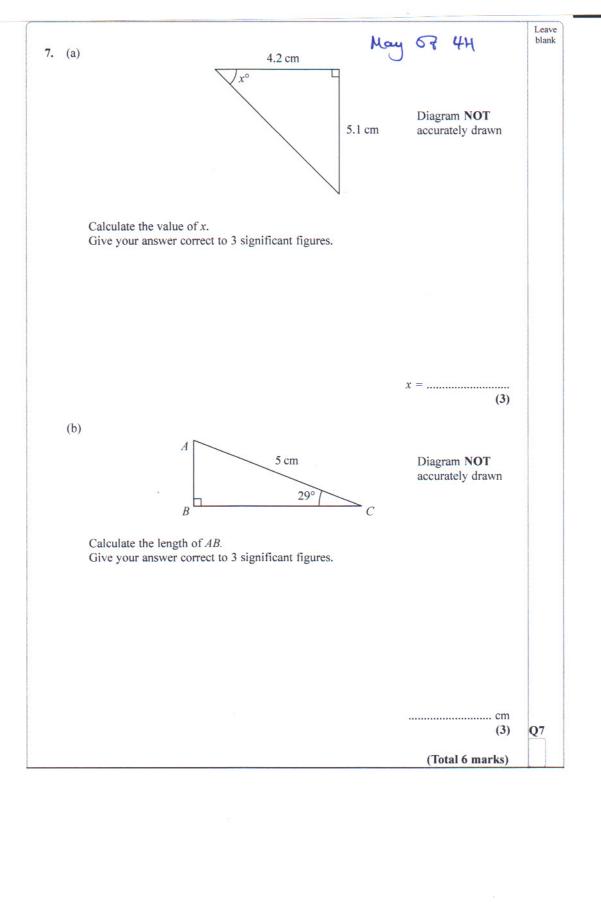
Calculate the length of AC.

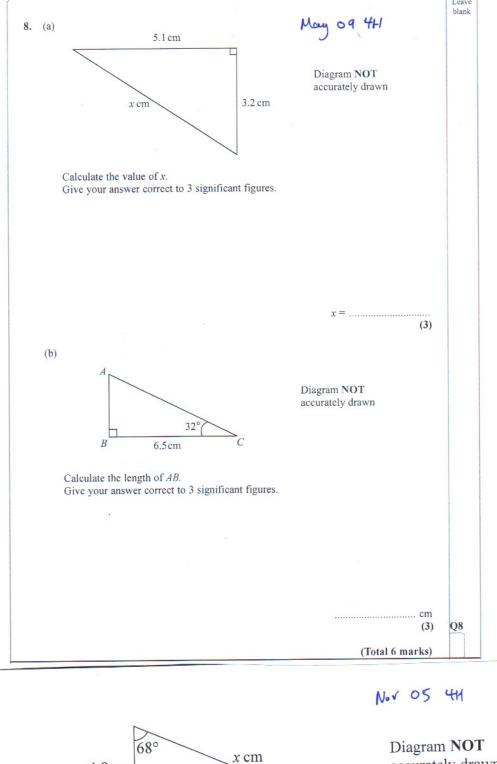
BC = 16.8 cm.

..... cm

Q12

(Total 3 marks)





Calculate the value of x.

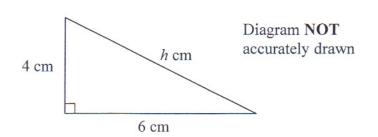
4.8 cm

9.

accurately drawn

 $\chi = \dots$ 

Q9



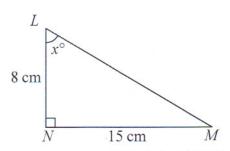
Work out the value of *h*. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

7. —	
h =	

Q7

(Total 3 marks)

7. The diagram shows a triangle LMN. MN = 15 cm. LN = 8 cm. Angle  $LNM = 90^{\circ}$ .



May 05 44

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

(a) Calculate the length of ML.

..... cm (3)

(b) Write down the value of  $\tan x^{\circ}$ .

(1)

**Q7** 

(Total 4 marks)

Diagram NOT accurately drawn

Leave

2m 2m

(a) (i) Use the diagram to show that  $\cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

(ii) Use the diagram to find the exact value of  $\sin 60^\circ$ Give your answer as a surd.

 $\sin 60^{\circ} = \dots$ 

(b) Use the exact values of  $\cos 60^{\circ}$  and  $\sin 60^{\circ}$  to show that  $(\cos 60^{\circ})^2 + (\sin 60^{\circ})^2 = 1$ 

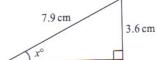
(2)

Q20

Leave blank

(Total 6 marks)

7.

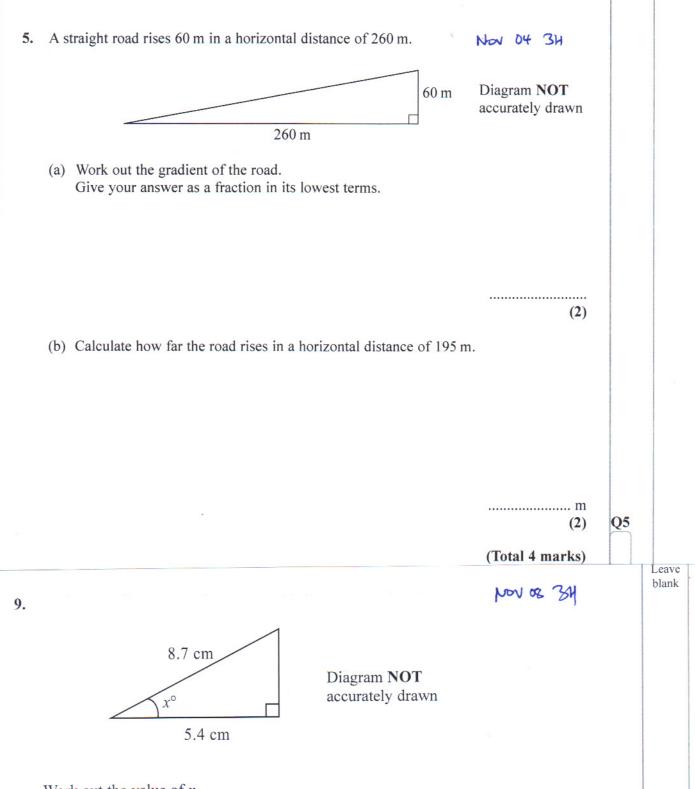


May 09 3H Diagram NOT

accurately drawn

Work out the value of x. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

(Total 3 marks)



Work out the value of *x*. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

18.

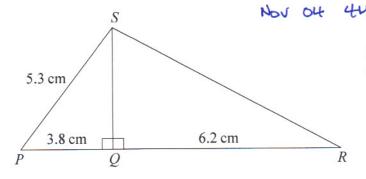


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Angle  $PQS = 90^{\circ}$ . Angle  $RQS = 90^{\circ}$ . PS = 5.3 cm, PQ = 3.8 cm, QR = 6.2 cm.

Calculate the length of *RS*. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... cm

(Total 5 marks)

Q18

NOU 06 4H

Leave blank

14.

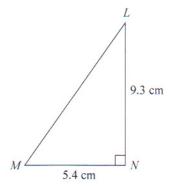


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

Triangle LMN is right-angled at N. MN = 5.4 cm and LN = 9.3 cm.

(a) Work out the size of angle *LMN*. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

(3)

The length of MN is 5.4 cm, correct to 2 significant figures.

(b) (i) Write down the upper bound of the length of MN.

..... cm

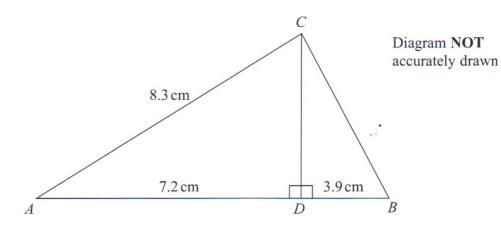
(ii) Write down the lower bound of the length of MN.

..... cm (2)

18.

NOV 09 4H

Leave blank



ABC is a triangle.

D is a point on AB.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

 $AD = 7.2 \,\mathrm{cm}$ ,  $DB = 3.9 \,\mathrm{cm}$ ,  $AC = 8.3 \,\mathrm{cm}$ .

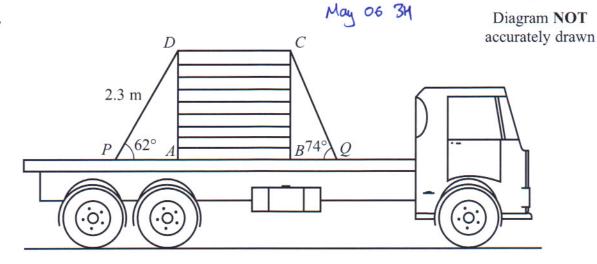
Calculate the size of angle DBC.

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

Q18

(Total 5 marks)

18.



The diagram shows a side view of a rectangular box *ABCD* on a lorry. The box is held down on the horizontal flat surface of the lorry by a rope. The rope passes over the box and is tied at two points, *P* and *Q*, on the flat surface.

DP = 2.3 m.Angle  $APD = 62^{\circ}.$ Angle  $BQC = 74^{\circ}.$ 

Calculate the length of BQ. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... r

(Total 5 marks)



Q18

## NOU OG 3H

9. ABC is a triangle. AB = AC = 13 cm. BC = 10 cm. M is the midpoint of BC. Angle  $AMC = 90^{\circ}$ .

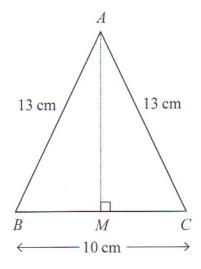


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

(a) Work out the length of AM.

.....cm (4)



NOU OG 3H Qq cont.

(b) A solid has five faces.Four of the faces are triangles identical to triangle ABC.The base of the solid is a square of side 10 cm.

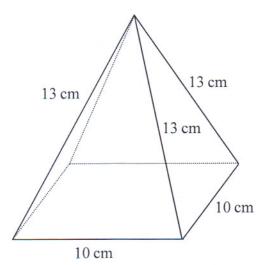


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the total surface area of this solid.

	 	$cm^2$
		(4)

Q9

(Total 8 marks)