

# Circle Theorems

## Difficulty: Hard

### Question Paper 1

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Maths (0580/0980)
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Geometry
Sub-Topic	Circle Theorems
Paper	Paper 2
Difficulty	Hard
Booklet	Question Paper 1

**Time allowed:** 27 minutes

**Score:** /21

**Percentage:** /100

#### Grade Boundaries:

##### CIE IGCSE Maths (0580)

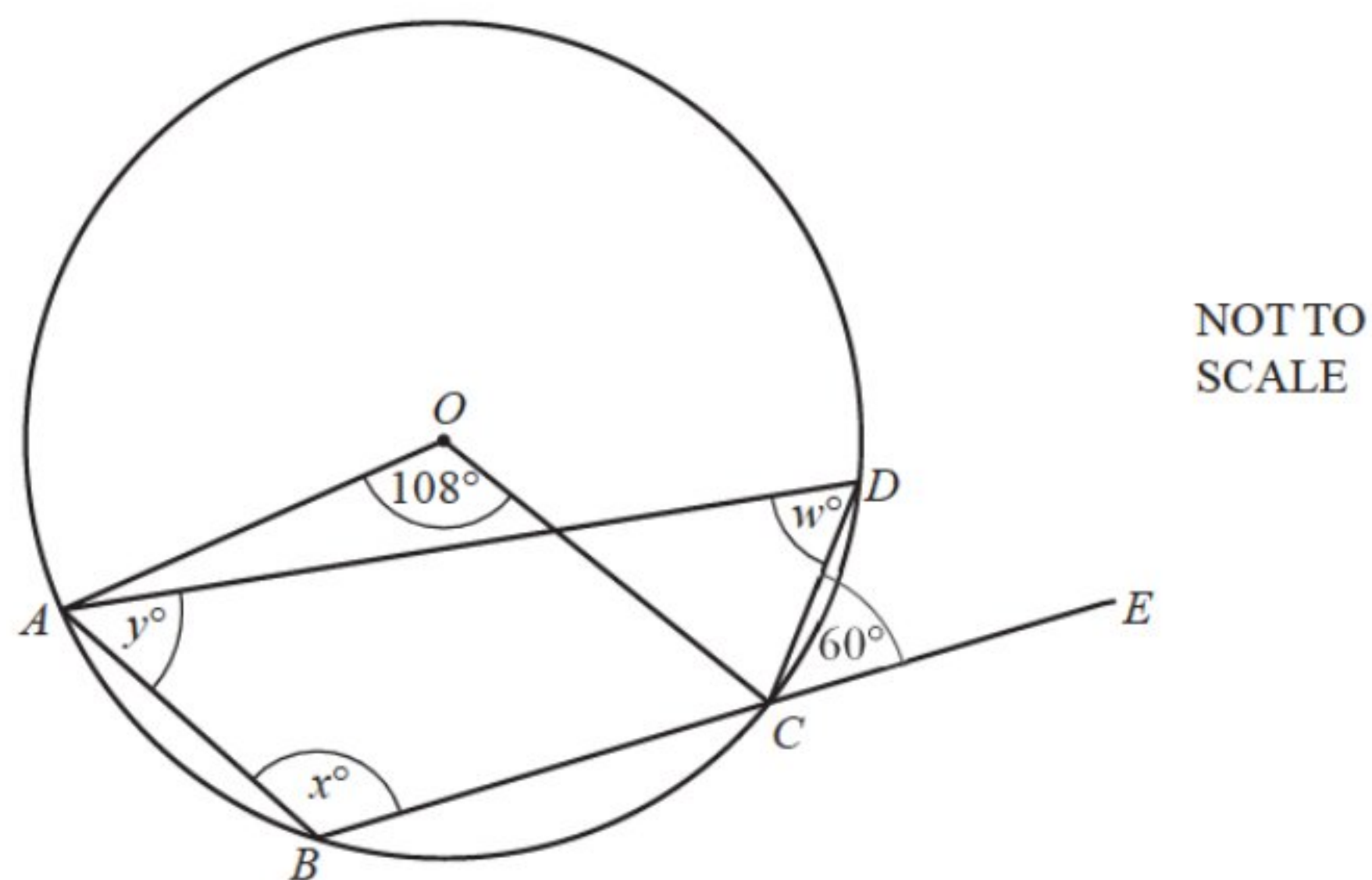
A*	A	B	C	D	E
>88%	76%	63%	51%	40%	30%

##### CIE IGCSE Maths (0980)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3
>94%	85%	77%	67%	57%	47%	35%



## Question 1



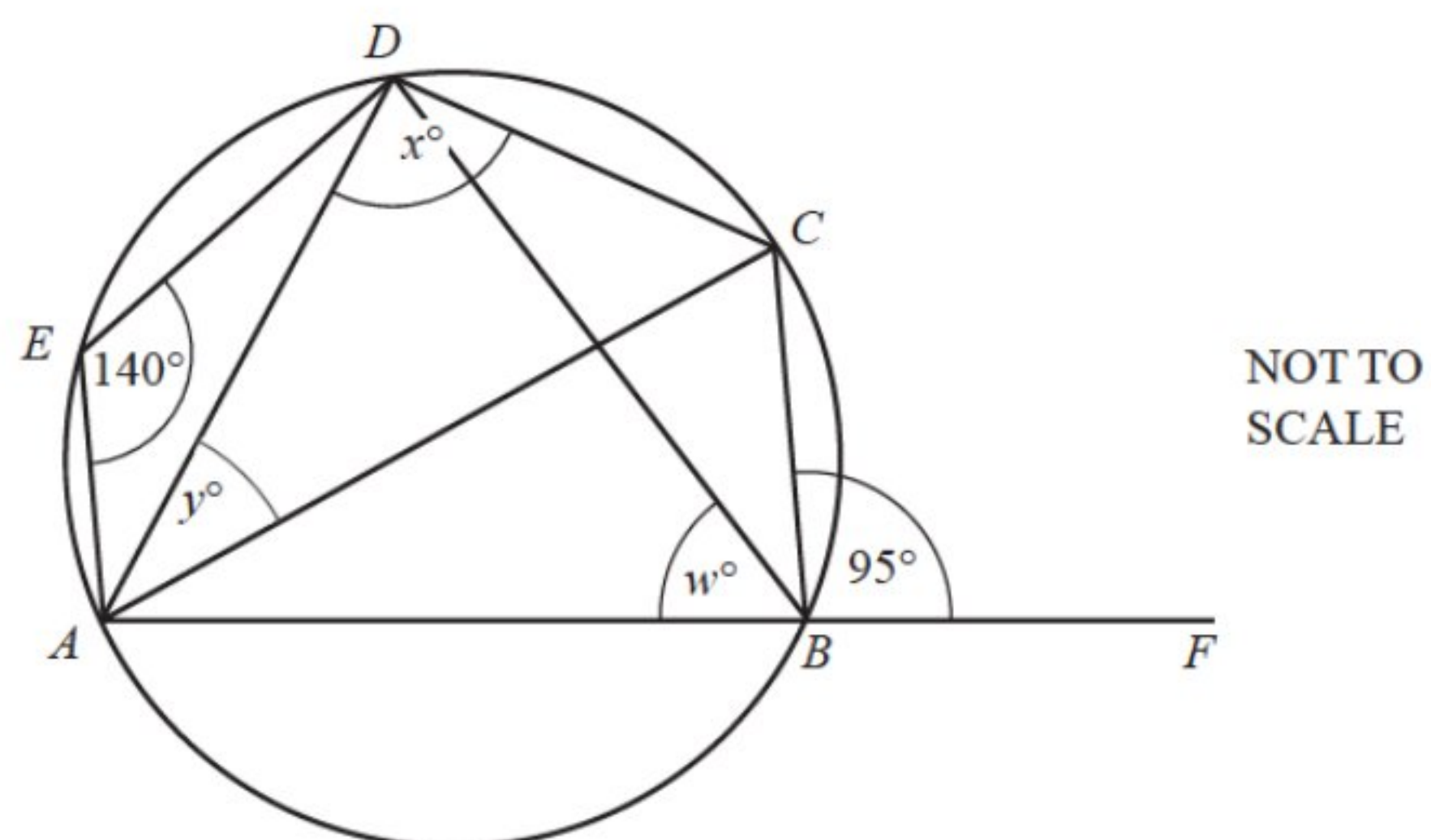
$A, B, C$  and  $D$  are points on the circle, centre  $O$ .  
 $BCE$  is a straight line.  
Angle  $AOC = 108^\circ$  and angle  $DCE = 60^\circ$ .

Calculate the values of  $w, x$  and  $y$ .

[3]



## Question 2



$A, B, C, D$  and  $E$  lie on the circle.  
 $AB$  is extended to  $F$ .  
Angle  $AED = 140^\circ$  and angle  $CBF = 95^\circ$ .

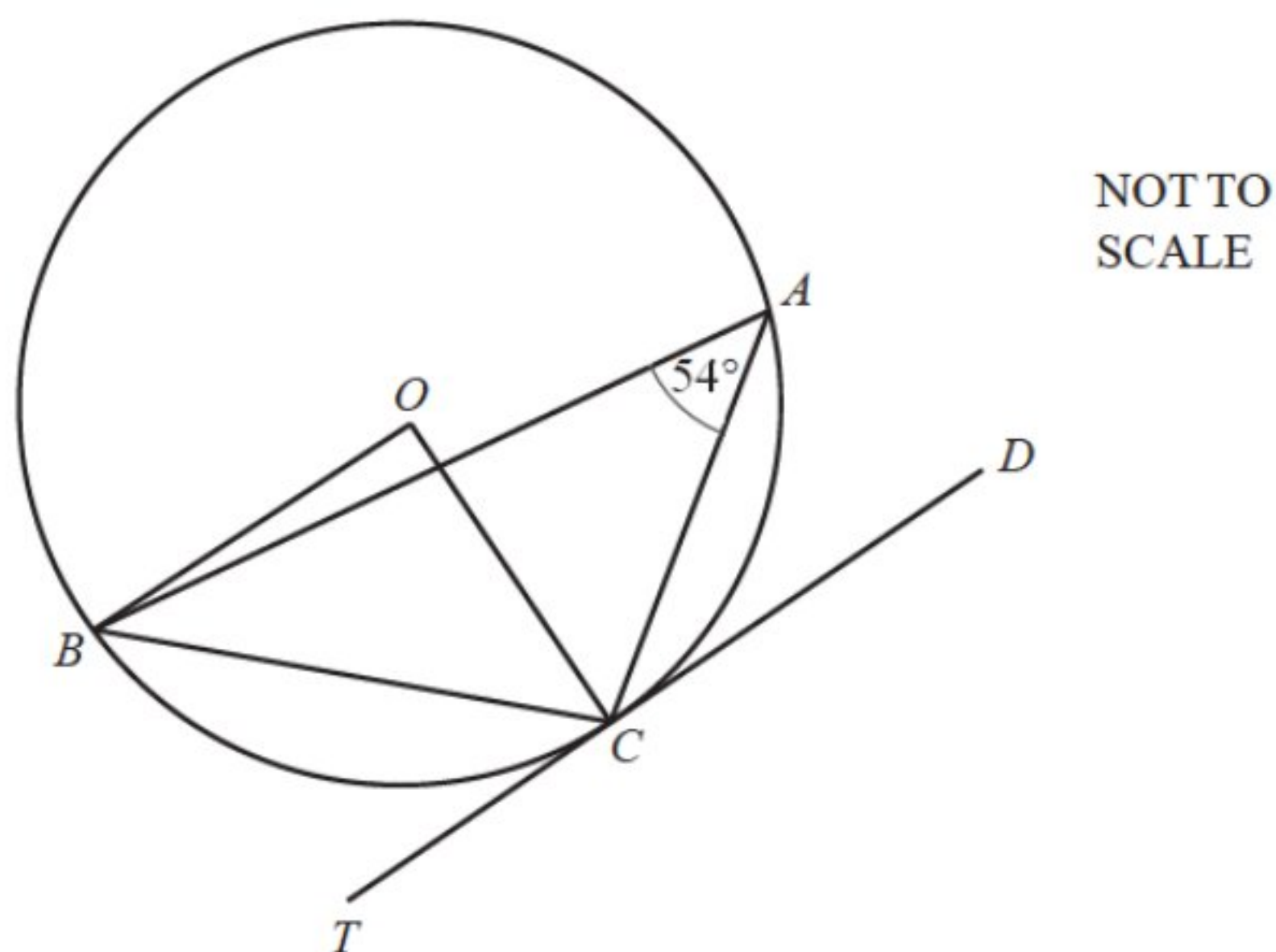
[5]

Find the values of  $w, x$  and  $y$ .



### Question 3

$A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are points on a circle, centre  $O$ .  
 $TCD$  is a tangent to the circle.  
 Angle  $BAC = 54^\circ$ .



(a) Find angle  $BOC$ , giving a reason for your answer. [2]

(b) When  $O$  is the origin, the position vector of point  $C$  is  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

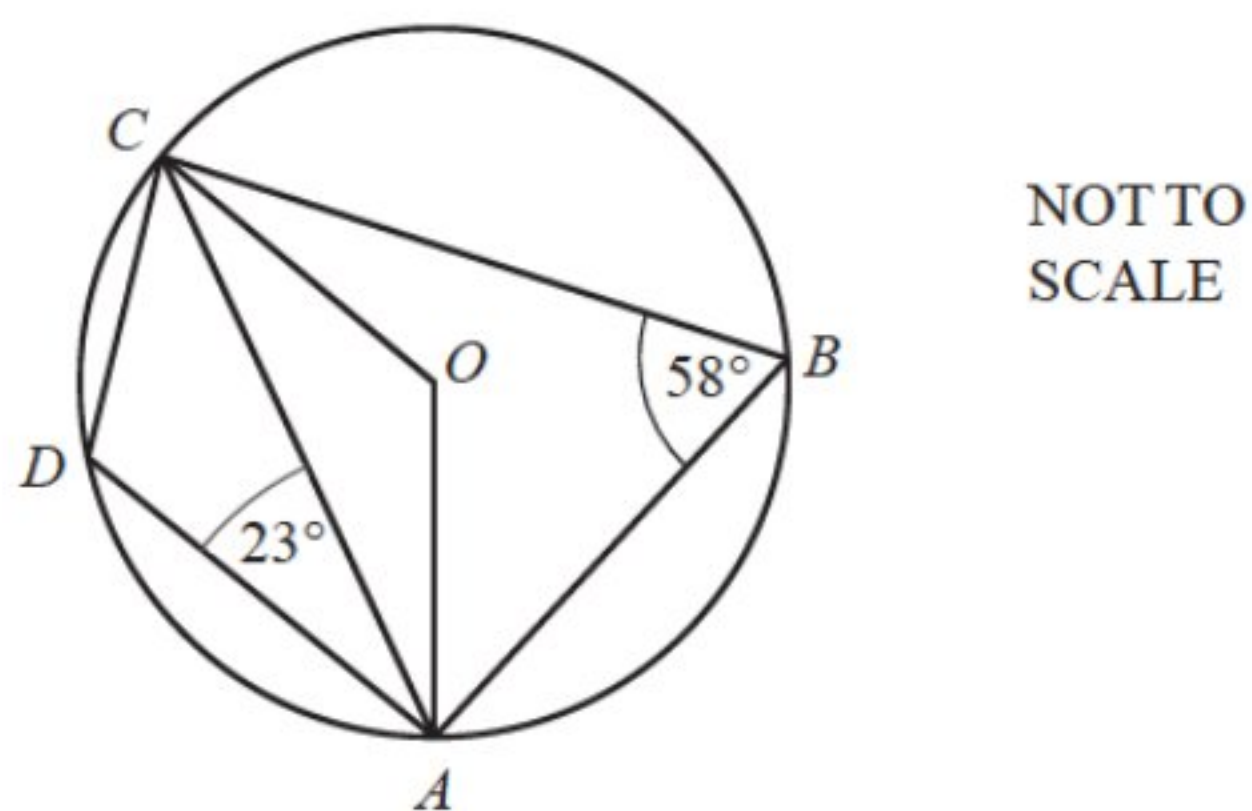
(i) Work out the gradient of the radius  $OC$ . [1]

(ii)  $D$  is the point  $(7, k)$ .

Find the value of  $k$ . [1]



## Question 4



$A, B, C$  and  $D$  lie on a circle centre  $O$ .  
Angle  $ABC = 58^\circ$  and angle  $CAD = 23^\circ$ .

Calculate

(a) angle  $OCA$ ,

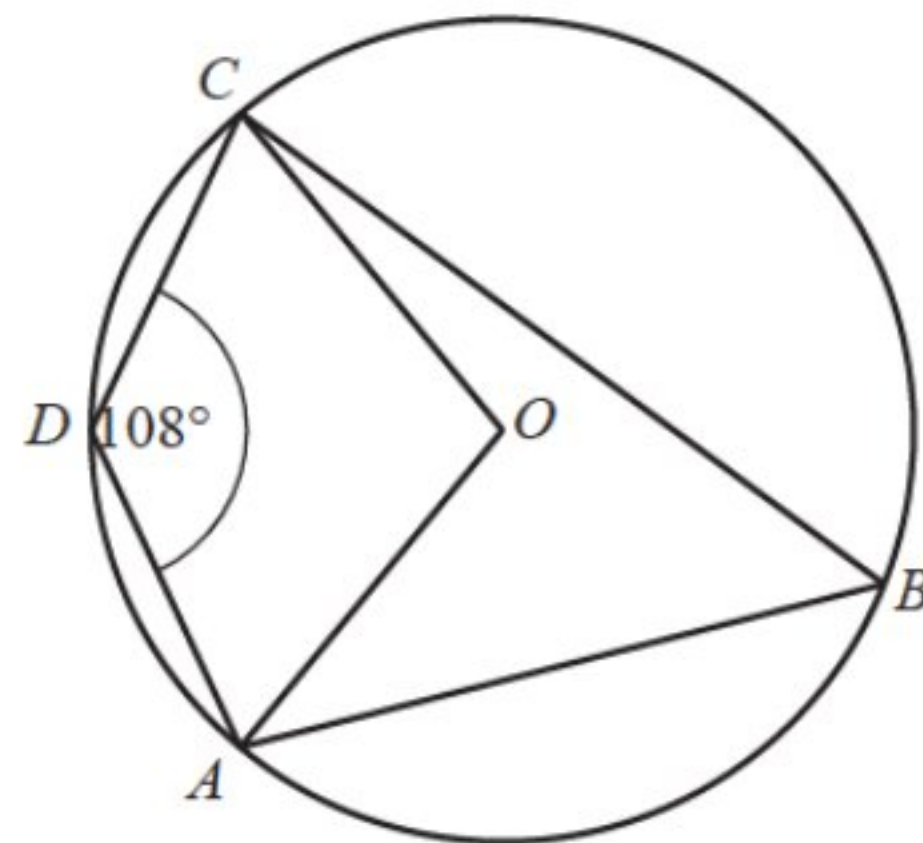
[2]

(b) angle  $DCA$ .

[2]



## Question 5



NOT TO  
SCALE

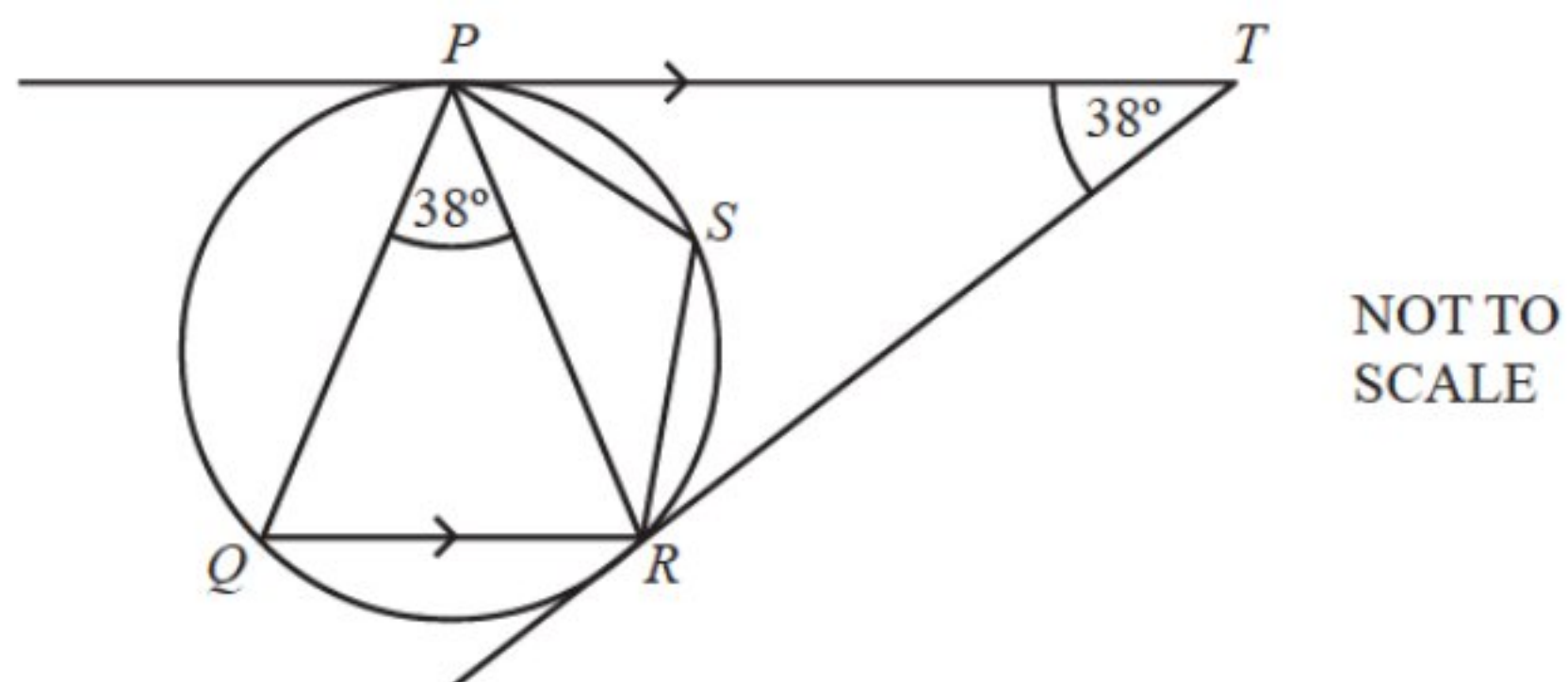
$A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  lie on a circle centre  $O$ . Angle  $ADC = 108^\circ$ .

Work out the obtuse angle  $AOC$ .

[2]



## Question 6



In the diagram  $PT$  and  $QR$  are parallel.  $TP$  and  $TR$  are tangents to the circle  $PQRS$ .  
 Angle  $PTR = \text{angle } RPQ = 38^\circ$ .

(a) What is the special name of triangle  $TPR$ . Give a reason for your answer.

[1]

(b) Calculate

(i) angle  $PQR$ ,

[1]

(ii) angle  $PSR$ .

[1]