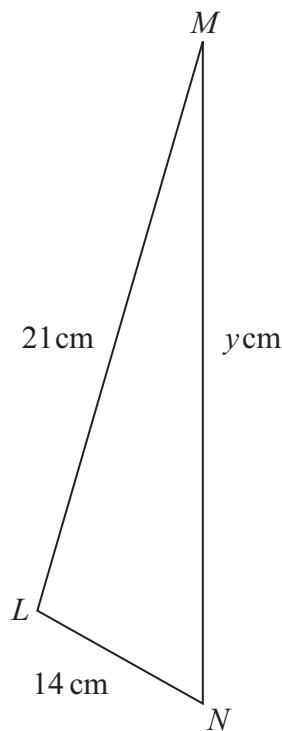
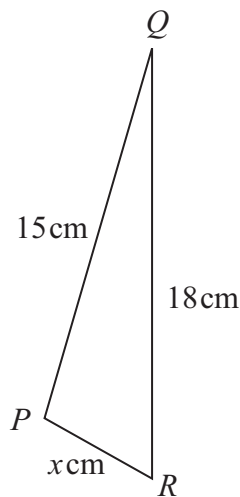


**1.** **[4 marks]**

Here are two similar triangles.



Diagrams **NOT**  
accurately drawn



*LM* corresponds to *PQ*.  
*MN* corresponds to *QR*.

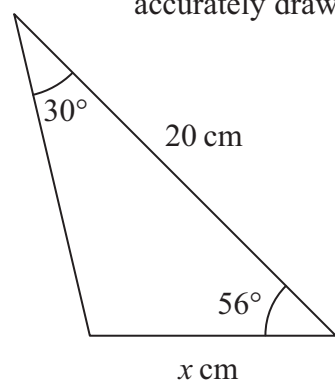
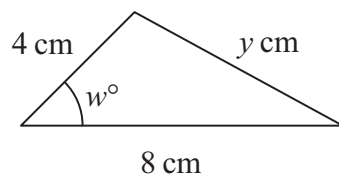
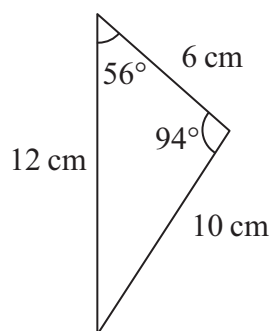
(a) Find the value of *x*.

$x = \dots\dots\dots$   
(2)

(b) Find the value of *y*.

$y = \dots\dots\dots$   
(2)

Here are three similar triangles.



Find the value of

(a)  $w$ ,

$$w = \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

(b)  $x$ ,

$$x = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

(c)  $y$ .

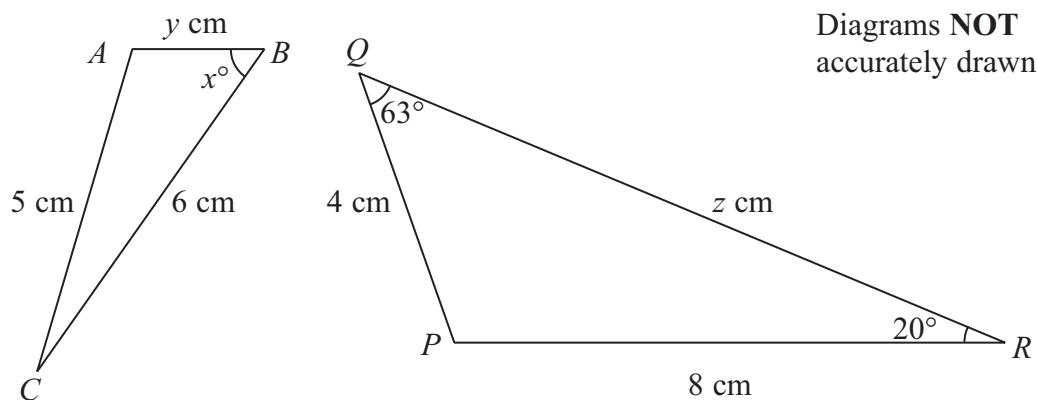
$$y = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$



Here are two similar triangles.

$AB$  corresponds to  $PQ$ .

$BC$  corresponds to  $QR$ .



Find the value of

(a)  $x$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

(b)  $y$

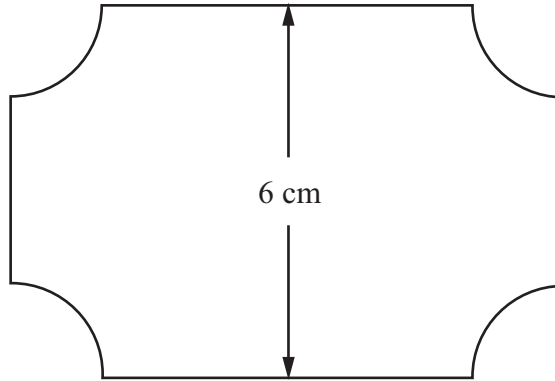
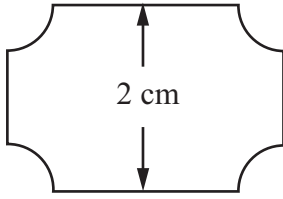
$$y = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

(c)  $z$

$$z = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$



Here are two supermarket price tickets.



Diagrams **NOT**  
accurately drawn

The two supermarket price tickets are mathematically similar.

The area of the smaller ticket is  $7 \text{ cm}^2$ .

Calculate the area of the larger ticket.

.....  $\text{cm}^2$



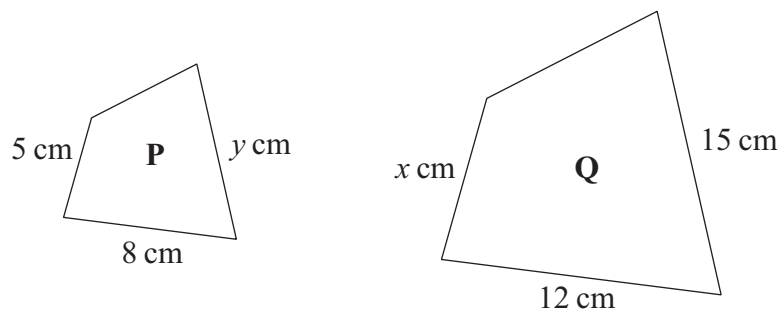


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

Quadrilateral **P** is mathematically similar to quadrilateral **Q**.

(a) Calculate the value of  $x$ .

$$x = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

(b) Calculate the value of  $y$ .

$$y = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

The area of quadrilateral **P** is  $60 \text{ cm}^2$ .

(c) Calculate the area of quadrilateral **Q**.

$$\dots\dots\dots \text{ cm}^2 (2)$$



6.

[2 marks]

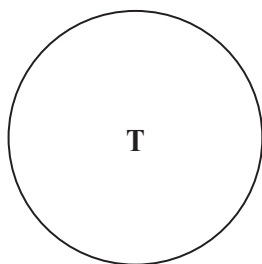
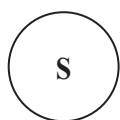


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

The area of circle **S** is  $4 \text{ cm}^2$ .

The radius of circle **T** is 3 times the radius of circle **S**.

Work out the area of circle **T**.

.....  $\text{cm}^2$

7.

[3 marks]

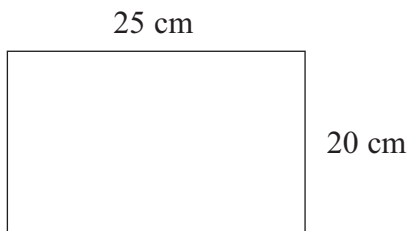
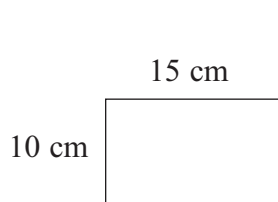


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

Are the two rectangles mathematically similar?

Tick (✓) the appropriate box.

You must show working to justify your answer.

Yes

☐

No

☐

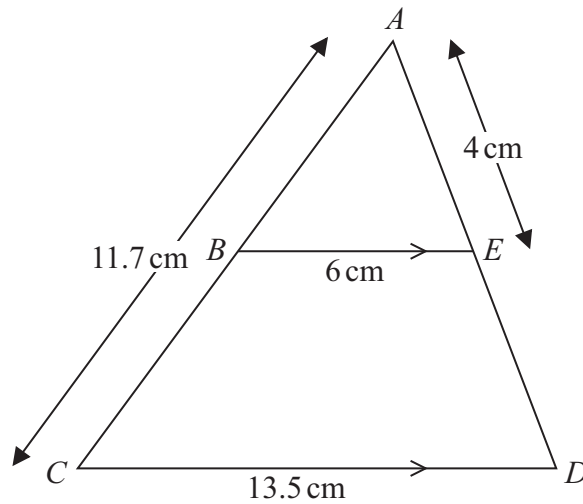



Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

The diagram shows triangle  $ACD$ .

$B$  is a point on  $AC$  and  $E$  is a point on  $AD$  so that  $BE$  is parallel to  $CD$ .

$$AE = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$AC = 11.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$BE = 6 \text{ cm}$$

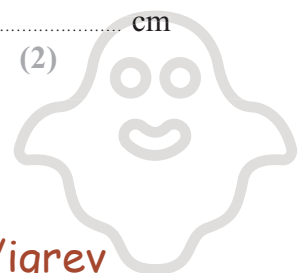
$$CD = 13.5 \text{ cm}$$

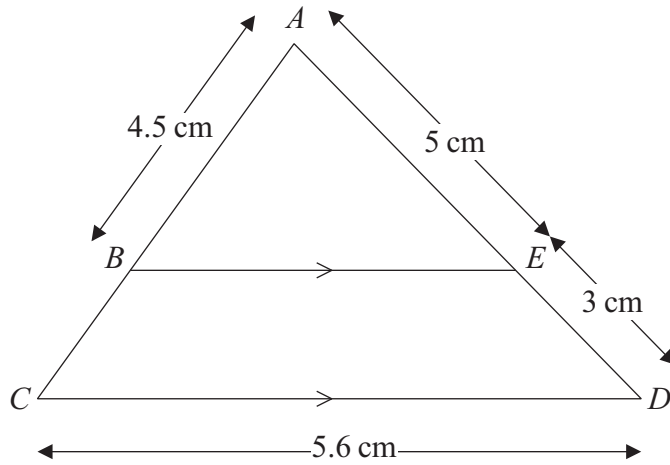
(a) Calculate the length of  $AB$ .

..... cm  
(2)

(b) Calculate the length of  $ED$ .

..... cm  
(2)





$BE$  is parallel to  $CD$ .

$AB = 4.5$  cm,  $AE = 5$  cm,  $ED = 3$  cm,  $CD = 5.6$  cm.

(a) Calculate the length of  $BE$ .

..... cm  
(2)

(b) Calculate the length of  $BC$ .

..... cm  
(2)





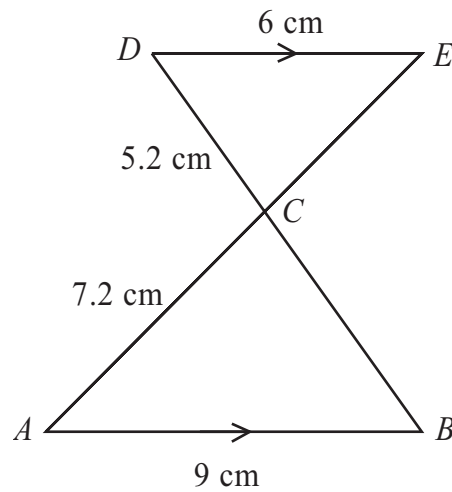


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

$AB$  is parallel to  $DE$ .  
 $ACE$  and  $BCD$  are straight lines.  
 $AB = 9$  cm.  
 $AC = 7.2$  cm.  
 $CD = 5.2$  cm.  
 $DE = 6$  cm.

(a) Calculate the length of  $BC$ .

..... cm  
 (2)

(b) Calculate the length of  $CE$ .

..... cm  
 (2)



$ABCD$  and  $APQR$  are two similar quadrilaterals.

$$PQ = 9 \text{ cm.}$$

$$BC = 6 \text{ cm.}$$

$$AD = 5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$QR = 12 \text{ cm.}$$

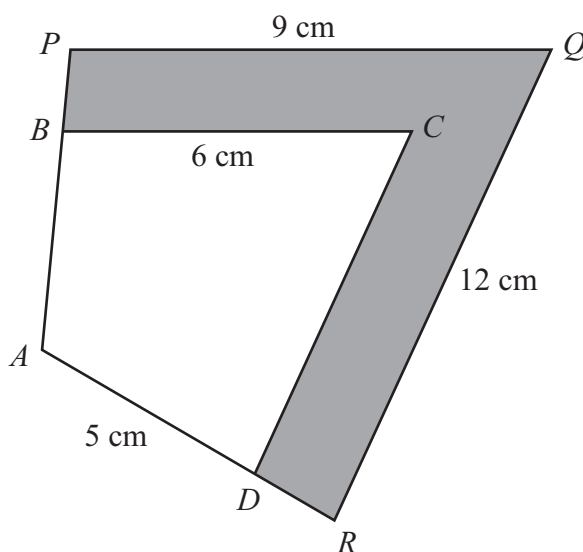


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

(a) Find the length of  $DC$ .

..... cm  
(2)

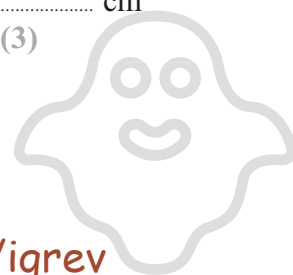
(b) Find the length of  $AR$ .

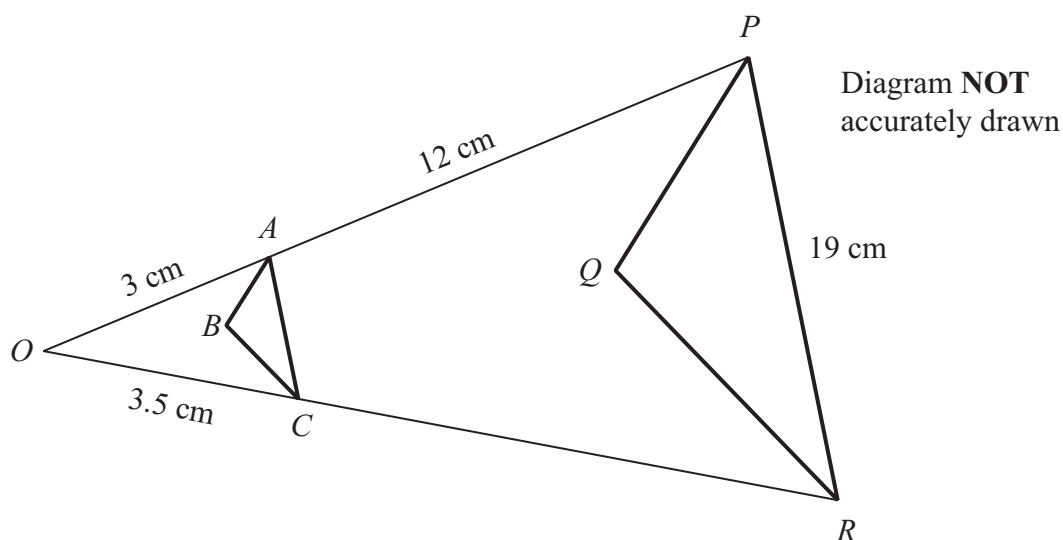
..... cm  
(2)

The area of the quadrilateral  $ABCD$  is  $32 \text{ cm}^2$ .

(c) Calculate the area of the shaded region.

.....  $\text{cm}^2$   
(3)





Triangle  $PQR$  is an enlargement, centre  $O$ , of triangle  $ABC$ .

$OAP$  and  $OCR$  are straight lines.

$OA = 3$  cm.

$AP = 12$  cm.

$OC = 3.5$  cm.

$PR = 19$  cm.

(a) Work out the length of  $CR$ .

..... cm  
(2)

(b) Work out the length of  $AC$ .

..... cm  
(3)

The area of triangle  $ABC$  is  $2$  cm<sup>2</sup>

(c) Work out the area of triangle  $PQR$ .

..... cm<sup>2</sup>  
(2)



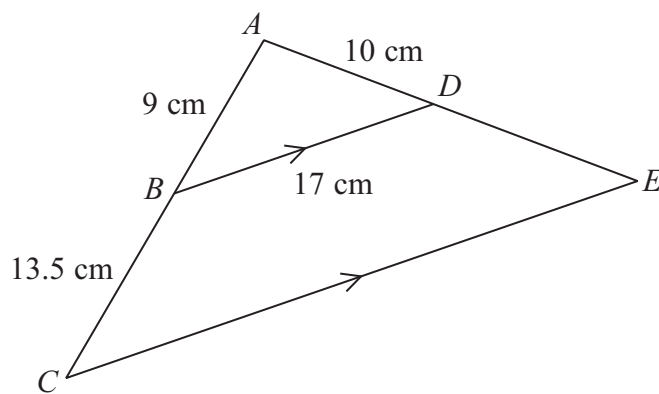


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

In the diagram  $ABC$  and  $ADE$  are straight lines.  
 $BD$  is parallel to  $CE$ .

$AB = 9$  cm,  $BC = 13.5$  cm,  $AD = 10$  cm,  $BD = 17$  cm

(a) Calculate the length of  $CE$ .

..... cm  
(2)

(b) Calculate the length of  $DE$ .

..... cm  
(2)

The area of triangle  $ABD$  is  $36$  cm<sup>2</sup>

(c) Calculate the area of quadrilateral  $BDEC$ .

..... cm<sup>2</sup>  
(3)



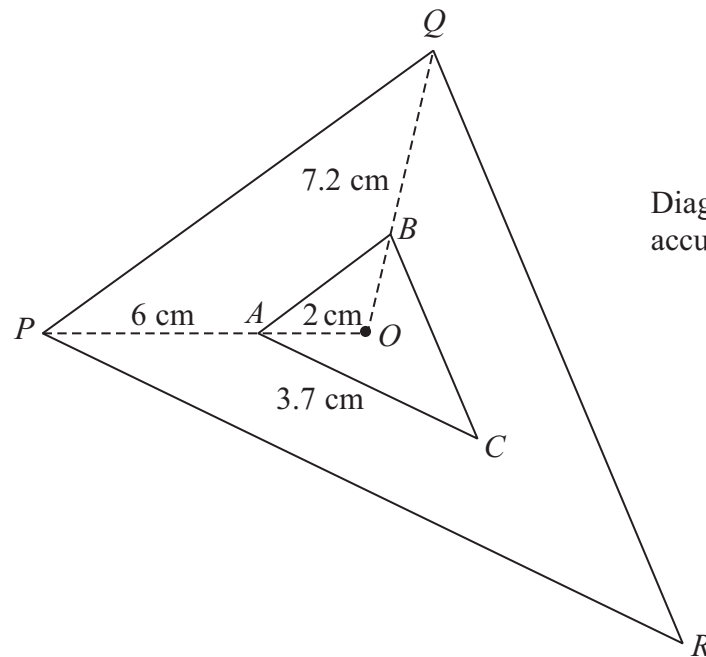


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

Triangle  $PQR$  is an enlargement, centre  $O$ , of triangle  $ABC$ .

$OAP$  and  $OBQ$  are straight lines.

$OA = 2$  cm.

$AP = 6$  cm.

$BQ = 7.2$  cm.

$AC = 3.7$  cm.

(a) Work out the length of  $OB$ .

..... cm

(2)

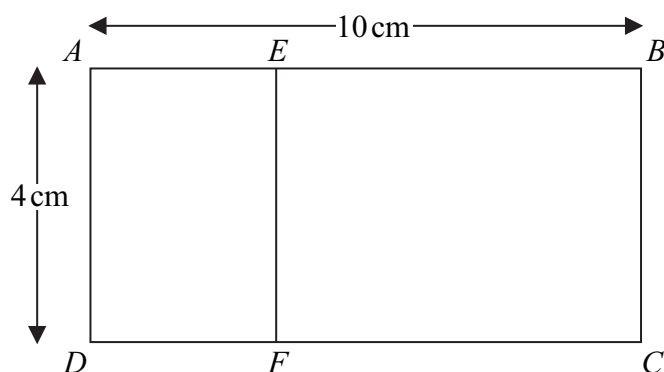
(b) Work out the length of  $PR$ .

..... cm

(3)



Rectangle  $ABCD$  is mathematically similar to rectangle  $DAEF$ .



$$AB = 10 \text{ cm.}$$

$$AD = 4 \text{ cm.}$$

Work out the area of rectangle  $DAEF$ .

.....  $\text{cm}^2$



The diagram shows two regular hexagons,  $OABCDE$  and  $OFGHIJ$ .

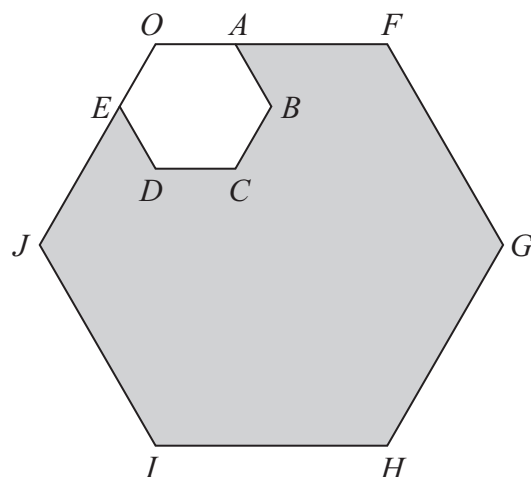


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

$OAF$  and  $OEJ$  are straight lines.

$OF = 3 OA$ .

The area of  $OABCDE$  is  $4 \text{ cm}^2$ .

Calculate the area of the shaded region.

.....  $\text{cm}^2$



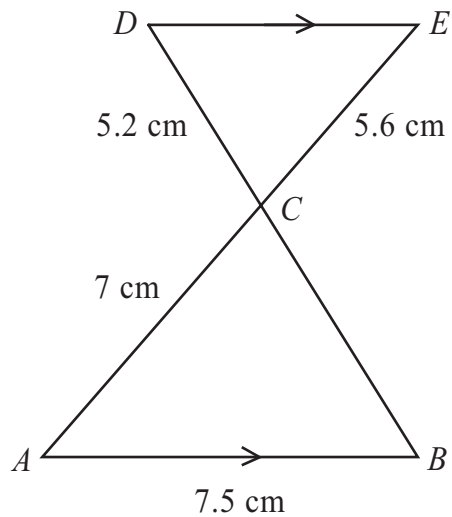


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

$AB$  is parallel to  $DE$ .

The lines  $AE$  and  $BD$  intersect at  $C$ .

$AB = 7.5$  cm,  $AC = 7$  cm,  $CD = 5.2$  cm,  $CE = 5.6$  cm.

(a) Calculate the length of  $BC$ .

..... cm  
(2)

(b) Calculate the length of  $DE$ .

..... cm  
(2)

(c) The area of triangle  $ABC$  is  $21 \text{ cm}^2$   
Calculate the area of triangle  $EDC$ .

.....  $\text{cm}^2$   
(3)

