

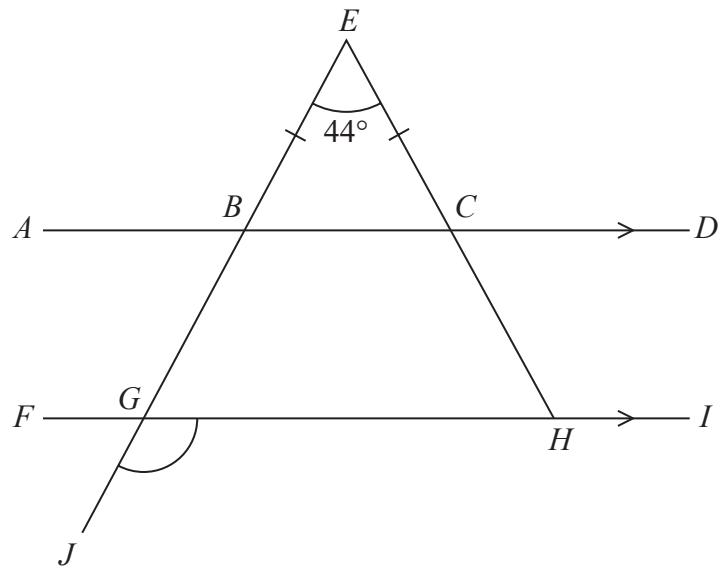
5

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

$ABCD$ and $FGHI$ are parallel straight lines.

$EBGJ$ and ECH are straight lines.

$$BE = CE$$

$$\text{Angle } BEC = 44^\circ$$

Work out the size of angle JGH .

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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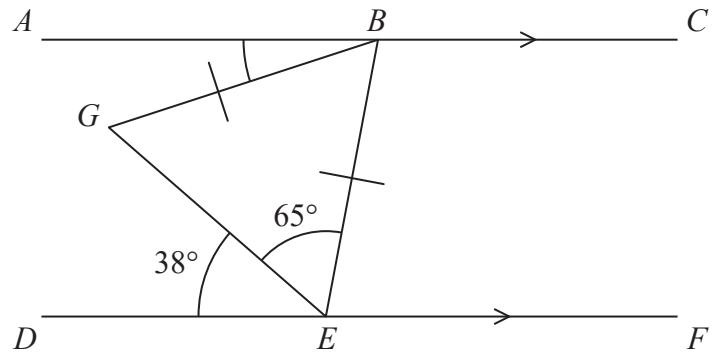
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

6

P 6 5 9 1 8 A 0 6 2 8

6

Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

ABC and *DEF* are parallel lines.

$$BG = BE$$

$$\text{Angle } DEG = 38^\circ$$

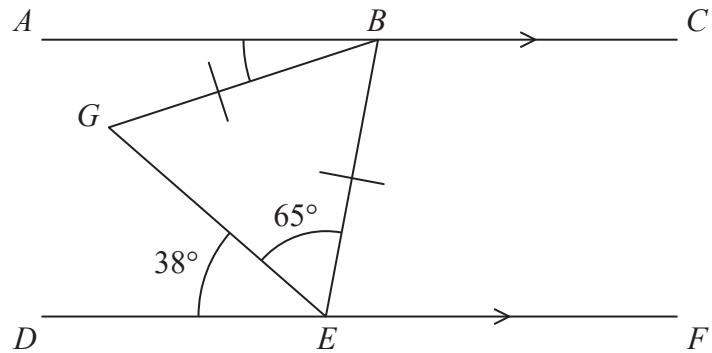
$$\text{Angle } GEB = 65^\circ$$

Find the size of angle ABG .

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)



6

Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

ABC and *DEF* are parallel lines.

$$BG = BE$$

$$\text{Angle } DEG = 38^\circ$$

$$\text{Angle } GEB = 65^\circ$$

Find the size of angle ABG .

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)



3

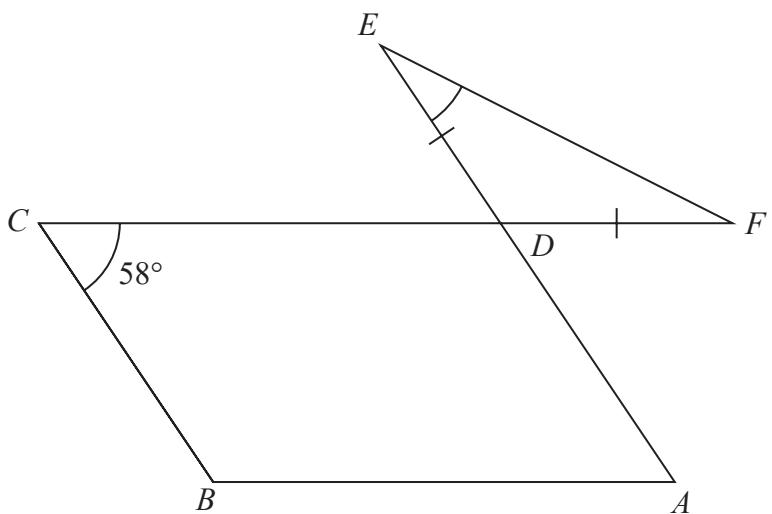


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

The diagram shows a parallelogram $ABCD$ and an isosceles triangle DEF in which $DE = DF$

CDF and ADE are straight lines.

Angle $BCD = 58^\circ$

Work out the size of angle DEF .

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)



P 6 2 6 5 7 A 0 5 2 4