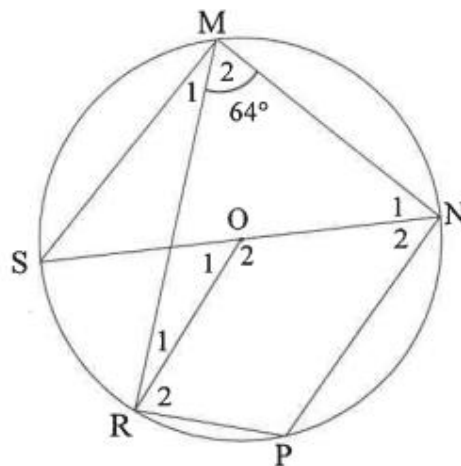


QUESTION 8

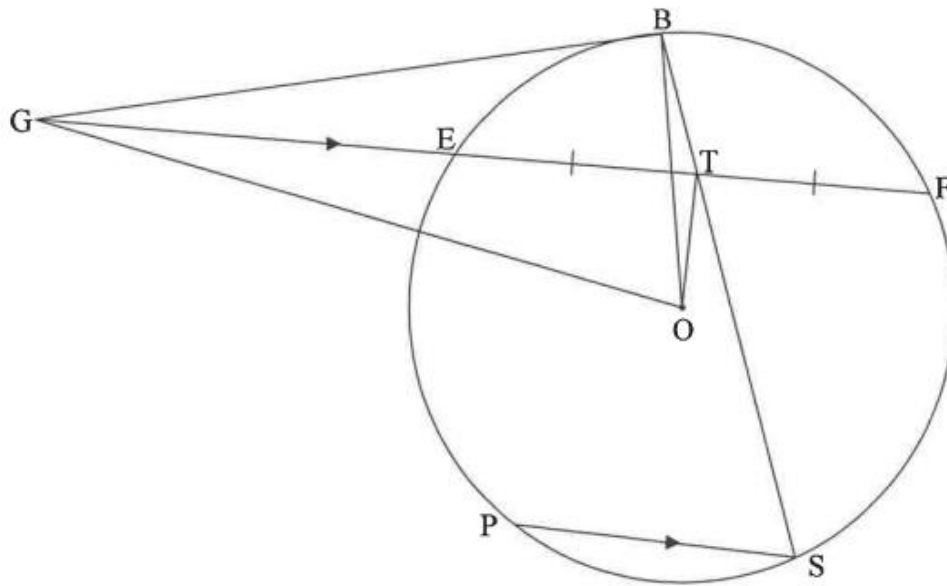
- 8.1 In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle. $MNPR$ is a cyclic quadrilateral and SN is a diameter of the circle. Chord MS and radius OR are drawn. $\hat{M}_2 = 64^\circ$.



Determine, giving reasons, the size of the following angles:

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----|
| 8.1.1 | \hat{P} | (2) |
| 8.1.2 | \hat{M}_1 | (2) |
| 8.1.3 | \hat{O}_1 | (2) |

- 9.2 In the diagram, E, B, F, S and P are points on the circle centred at O. GB is a tangent to the circle at B. FE is produced to meet the tangent at G. OT is drawn such that T is the midpoint of EF. GO and BO are drawn. BS is drawn through T. PS \parallel GF.

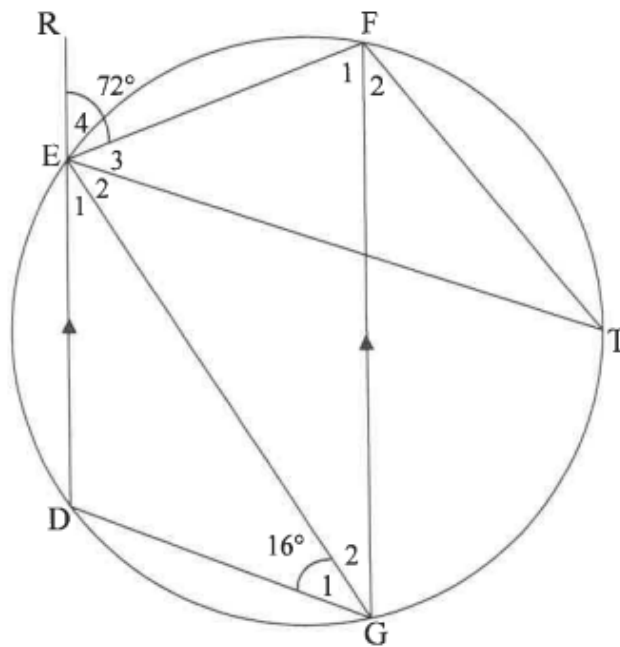


Prove, giving reasons, that:

- 9.2.1 OTBG is a cyclic quadrilateral (5)
- 9.2.2 $\hat{GOB} = \hat{S}$ (4)
- [14]

QUESTION 9

- 9.1 In the diagram, DEFG is a cyclic quadrilateral with $DE \parallel GF$. DE is produced to R. T is another point on the circle. EG, FT and ET are drawn. $\hat{E}_4 = 72^\circ$ and $\hat{G}_1 = 16^\circ$.

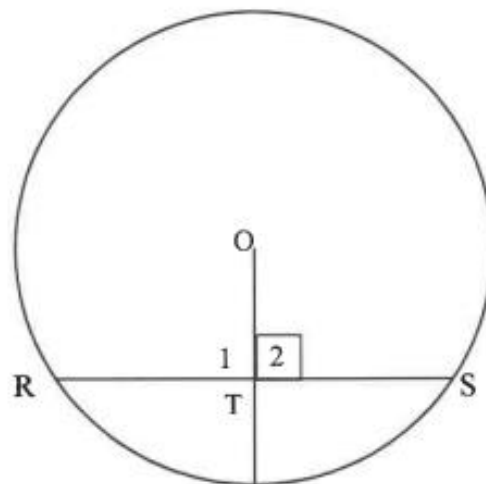


Determine, with reasons, the size of the following angles:

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----|
| 9.1.1 | \hat{DGF} | (2) |
| 9.1.2 | \hat{T} | (2) |
| 9.1.3 | \hat{GEF} | (2) |

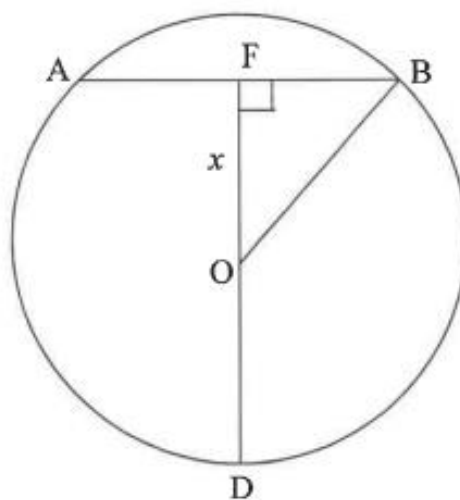
QUESTION 9

- 9.1 In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle and point T lies on chord RS . Prove the theorem which states that if $OT \perp RS$ then $RT = TS$.



(5)

- 9.2 In the diagram, O is the centre of circle ABD . F is a point on chord AB such that $DOF \perp AB$. $AB = FD = 8$ cm and $OF = x$ cm.



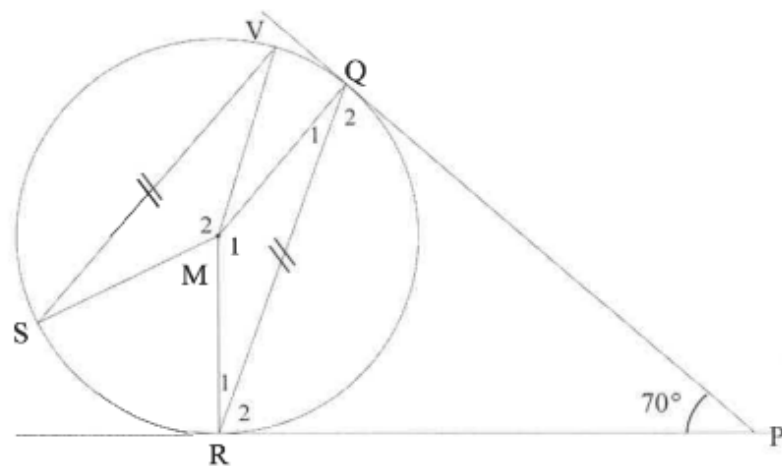
Determine the length of the radius of the circle.

(5)
[10]

QUESTION 10

M is the centre of the circle SVQR having equal chords SV and QR.

RP and QP are tangents to the circle at R and Q respectively such that $\hat{RPQ} = 70^\circ$.



10.1 Calculate the size of \hat{R}_2 . (4)

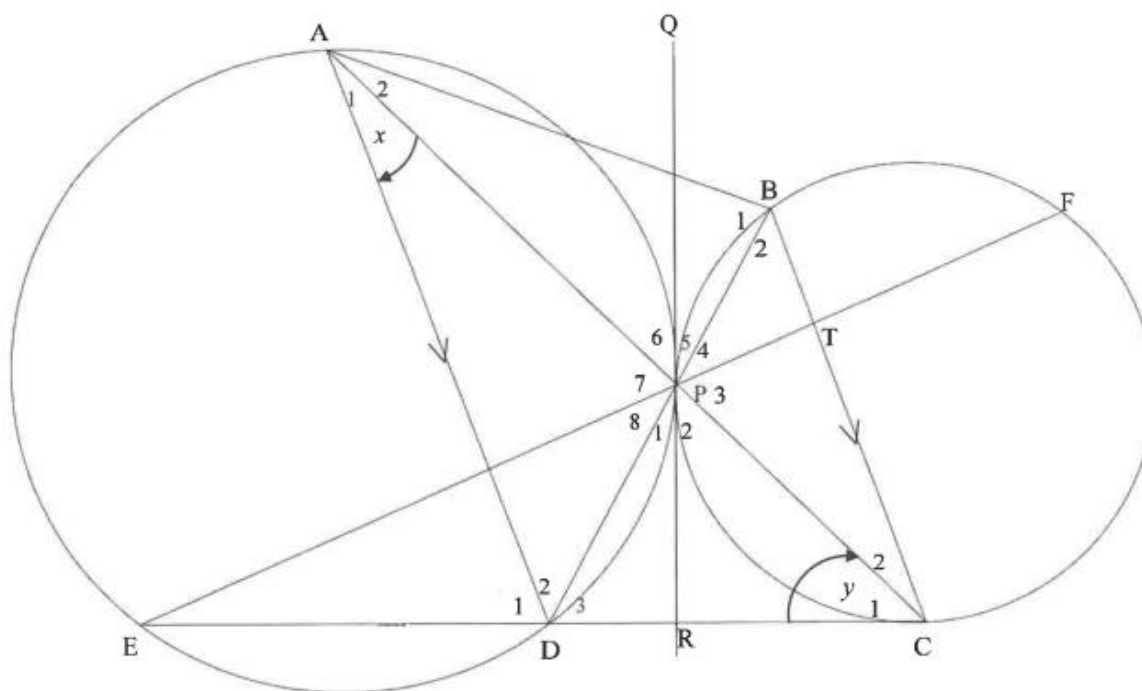
10.2 Calculate the size of \hat{Q}_1 . (2)

10.3 Determine the size of \hat{M}_2 . (3)

[9]

QUESTION 12

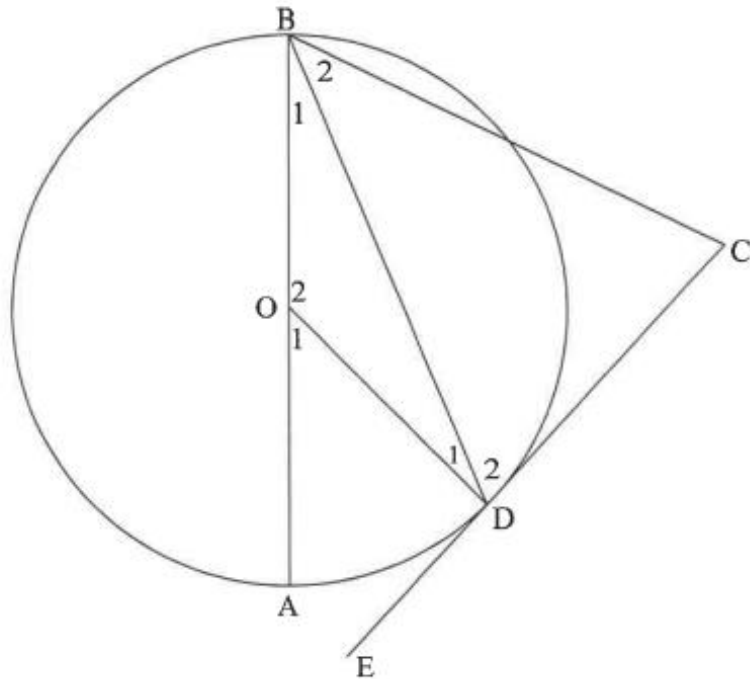
In the diagram below, two circles touch each other externally at point P.
 QPR is a common tangent to both circles at P. EDRC is a tangent to circle PBFC at C.
 $\angle R\hat{C}A = y$ and $\angle D\hat{A}C = x$. $AD \parallel BC$.



- 12.1 Name, with reasons, FOUR other angles equal to x . (7)
- 12.2 Show that $\angle EPA = x + y$ (4)
- 12.3 Determine the numerical value of $x + y$, if it is given that DCTP is a cyclic quadrilateral. (4)
- [15]**

QUESTION 11

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle. CDE is a tangent to the circle at D . DB bisects $\angle ABC$. Let $\hat{B}_1 = x$



11.1 Prove that $BC \parallel OD$ (4)

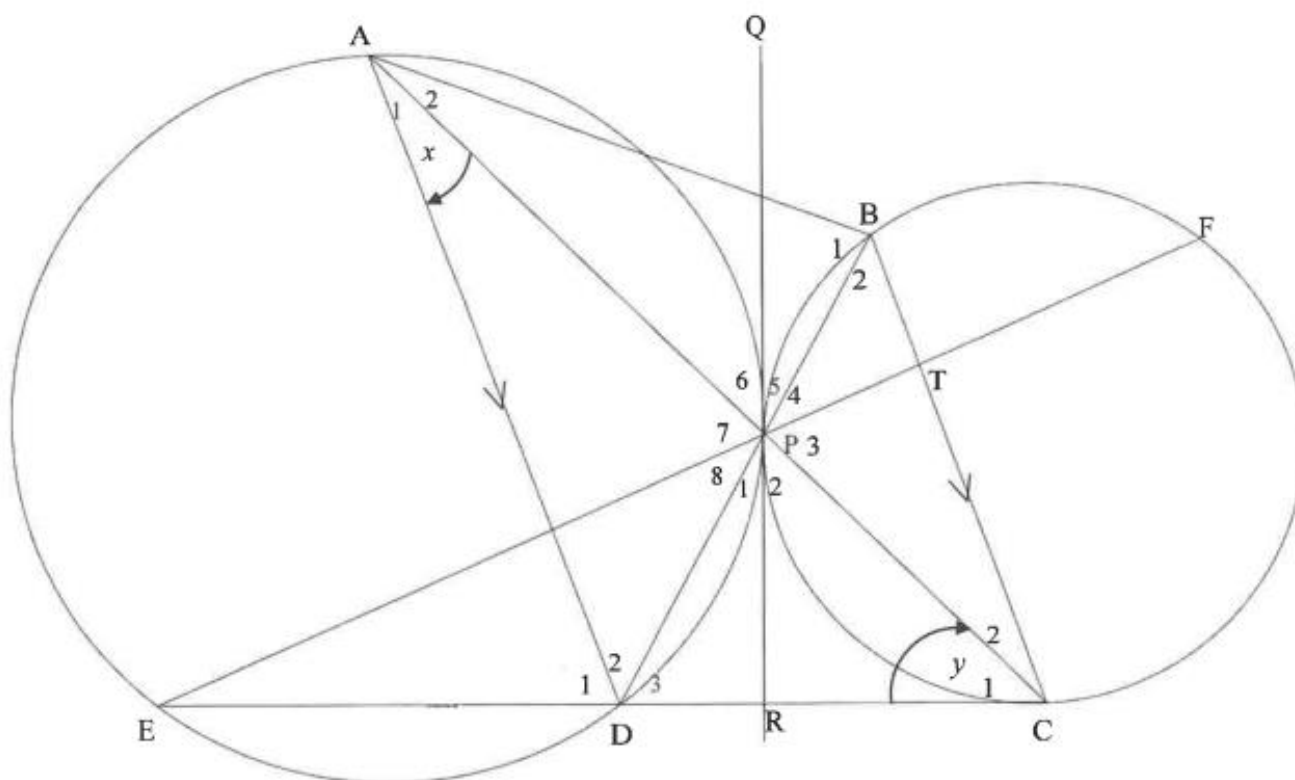
11.2 Show that $\hat{C} = 90^\circ$ (3)

[7]

QUESTION 12

In the diagram below, two circles touch each other externally at point P.

QPR is a common tangent to both circles at P. EDRC is a tangent to circle PBFC at C.

$$\angle R\hat{C}A = y \text{ and } \angle D\hat{A}C = x, AD \parallel BC.$$


- | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 12.1 | Name, with reasons, FOUR other angles equal to x . | (7) |
| 12.2 | Show that $\hat{EPA} = x + y$ | (4) |
| 12.3 | Determine the numerical value of $x + y$, if it is given that DCTP is a cyclic quadrilateral. | (4) |
- [15]**