## Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics (Linear) - 1MA0

## TRIGONOMETRY

## Materials required for examination

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.
Tracing paper may be used.

## Instructions

Use black ink or ball-point pen.
Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number. Answer all questions.
Answer the questions in the spaces provided - there may be more space than you need.
Calculators may be used.

## Information

The marks for each question are shown in brackets - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed - you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

## Advice

Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
Keep an eye on the time.
Try to answer every question.
Check your answers if you have time at the end.
1.


Diagram NOT accurately drawn
$A B C$ is a right-angled triangle.
Angle $B=90^{\circ}$.
Angle $A=36^{\circ}$.
$A B=8.7 \mathrm{~cm}$.

Work out the length of $B C$.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.
2.


Calculate the value of $x$.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.
3.


Diagram NOT accurately drawn
$P Q R$ is a triangle.
Angle $Q=90^{\circ}$.
Angle $R=43^{\circ}$.
$P R=5.8 \mathrm{~m}$.
Calculate the length of $Q R$.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.
4.

$P Q R$ is a triangle.
Angle $P Q R=90^{\circ}$.
$P Q=12.5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$Q R=5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Calculate the value of $x$.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.
5.


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn
$L M N$ is a right-angled triangle.
$M N=9.6 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$L M=6.4 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Calculate the size of the angle marked $x^{\circ}$.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.
$\qquad$
6.


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

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

$$
x=.
$$

7. 

Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

$P Q R$ is a right-angled triangle.
$P R=12 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$Q R=4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Angle $P R Q=90^{\circ}$.
Work out the value of $x$.
Give your answer correct to one decimal place.

$$
x=
$$

8. Calculate the size of angle $a$ in this right-angled triangle.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn
9. $\quad P Q R$ is a right-angled triangle.


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn
$P R=8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$Q R=12 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(a) Find the size of the angle marked $x$.

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.
$X Y Z$ is a different right-angled triangle.

$X Y=5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Angle $Z=32^{\circ}$.
(b) Calculate the length $Y Z$.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.
10. The diagram shows a quadrilateral $A B C D$.

$A B=16 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$A D=12 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Angle $B C D=40^{\circ}$.
Angle $A D B=$ angle $C B D=90^{\circ}$.
Calculate the length of $C D$.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.
11.


Diagram NOT accurately drawn
$A B C$ is a triangle.
$A D C$ is a straight line with $B D$ perpendicular to $A C$.
$A B=7 \mathrm{~cm}$.
$B C=12 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Angle $B A D=65^{\circ}$.
Calculate the length of $A C$.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

