

Congruent Shapes Hardest Exam Qs Ever

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Questions in past papers often come up combined with other topics.
Topic tags have been given for each question to enable you to know if you can do the question or whether you need to wait to cover the additional topic(s).

Scan the QR code(s) or click the link for instant detailed model solutions!

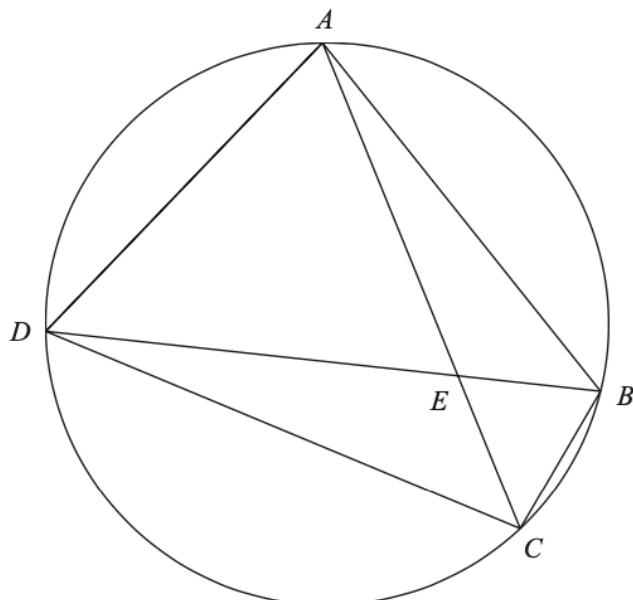
Qualification: GCSE Edexcel Higher

Areas: Geometry

Subtopics: Circle Theorems, Geometric Proof, Congruent Triangles, Shape Properties

Paper: Paper-1H-Non-Calculator / Series: 2019-November / Difficulty: Very Hard / Question Number: 22

22 A, B, C and D are four points on a circle.



AEC and *DEB* are straight lines.

Triangle AED is an equilateral triangle.

Prove that triangle ABC is congruent to triangle DCB .

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

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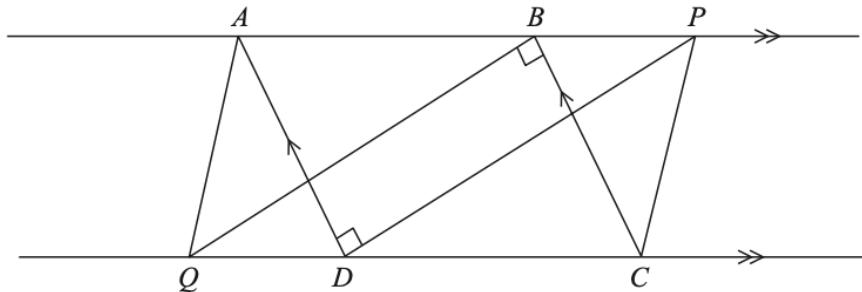
Qualification: GCSE Edexcel Higher

Areas: Shapes

Subtopics: Geometric Proof, Shape Properties, Parallel Lines, Angles in Parallel Lines, Congruent Triangles

Paper: Paper-3H-Calculator / Series: 2018-June / Difficulty: Very Hard / Question Number: 21

21



$ABCD$ is a parallelogram.

ABP and QDC are straight lines.

$\text{Angle } ADP = \text{angle } CBQ = 90^\circ$

(a) Prove that triangle ADP is congruent to triangle CBQ .

(3)

(b) Explain why AQ is parallel to PC .

(2)

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(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

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