| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5** | Angle *EBC* or *ECB* = (180 – 44) ÷ 2 (= 68) | | 5 | M1 Could be seen on diagram |
| | Angle *GBC* = 180 – "68" (= 112)<br>**or** Angle *GBC* = "68" + 44 (= 112)<br>**or** Angle *BGH* = "68" (same as *EBC*)<br>Angle *ABE* = 180 – "68" (= 112) **and** Angle *BGF* = "112"<br>**or** Angle *ABG* = "68" **and** Angle *BGH* = "68" or Angle *FGJ* = "68" **or** Angle *BGF* = 180 – "68"(=112) | | | M1 for a method to as far as one step away from working out Angle *JGH* (an angle corresponding or vertically opposite to *JGH* or at the same point on a straight line with *JGH*)<br>Could be seen on diagram.<br>(the award of this mark also implies the previous M1) |
| | *Working not required, so correct angle scores 3 marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)* | 112 | | A1 Could be seen in correct place on diagram |
| | *NB: reasons must include the underlined words*<br>*Accept ∠ for angle(s) and △ for triangle*<br><br>**For all angles**:<br>They must be clearly stated as the correct angle or shown on the diagram in the correct position.<br>(eg just seeing 68 in working without a label is not sufficient for the award of a mark for angle *EBC*) | | | B2 for correct answer with full reasons for their method<br>eg isosceles triangle (or 2 equal sides, 2 equal angles)<br>Angles in a triangle sum to $180^o$ or<br>angles in a triangle<br>Angles on a straight line sum to $180^o$<br>Angles on a straight line sum to $180^o$<br>Exterior angle in a triangle is equal to the two opposite interior angles.<br>Vertically opposite angles are equal.<br>Vertically opposite angles are equal.<br>Corresponding angles are equal.<br>Alternate angles are equal<br>Allied angles sum to 180° (or co-interior angles)<br>Angles at a point (or full turn) add up to $360^o$ (or angles at a point)<br>(B1 for one correct reason appropriate to their method, dep on M1) |
| | | | | **Total 5 marks** |