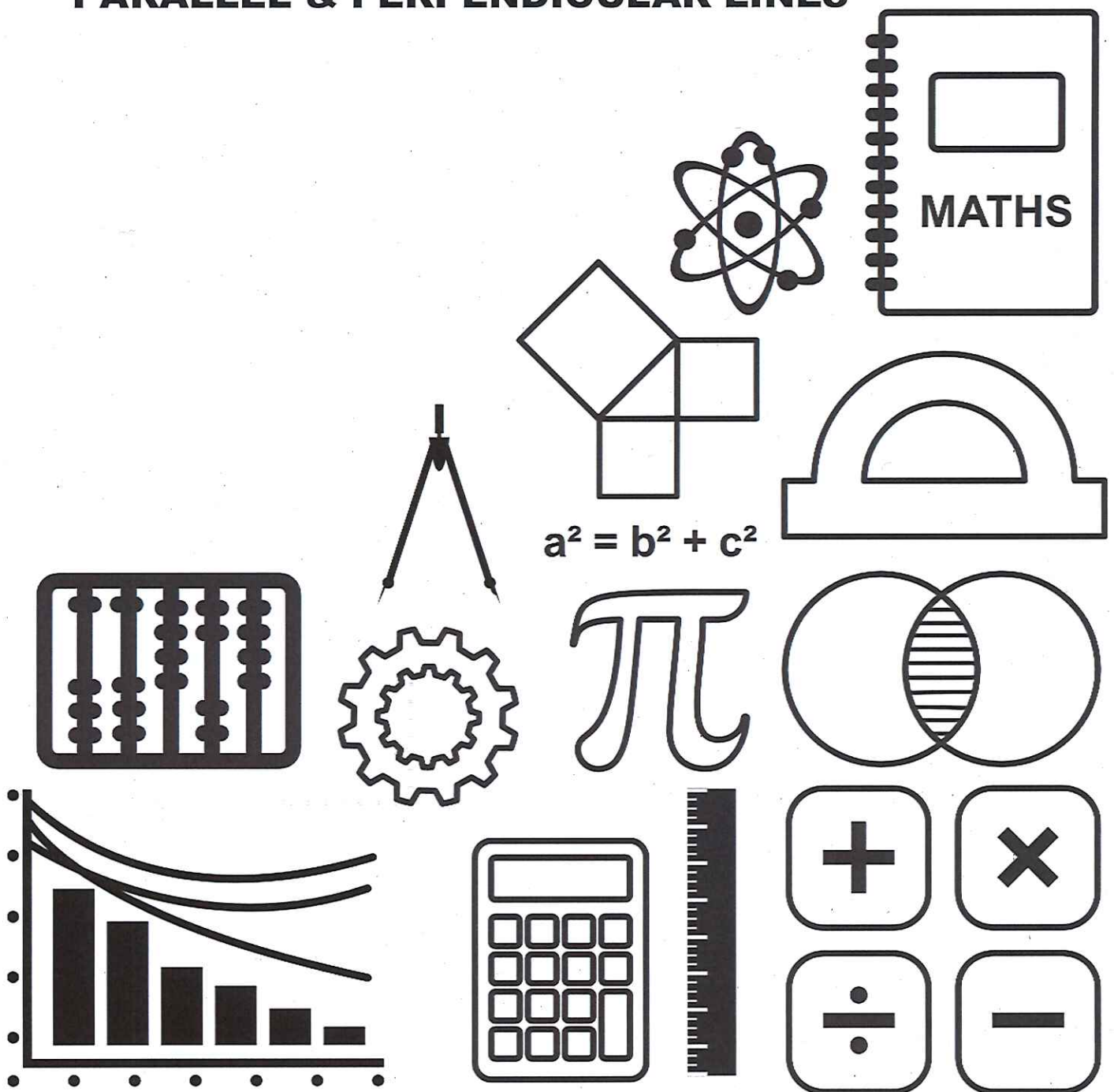


MATHSDIY

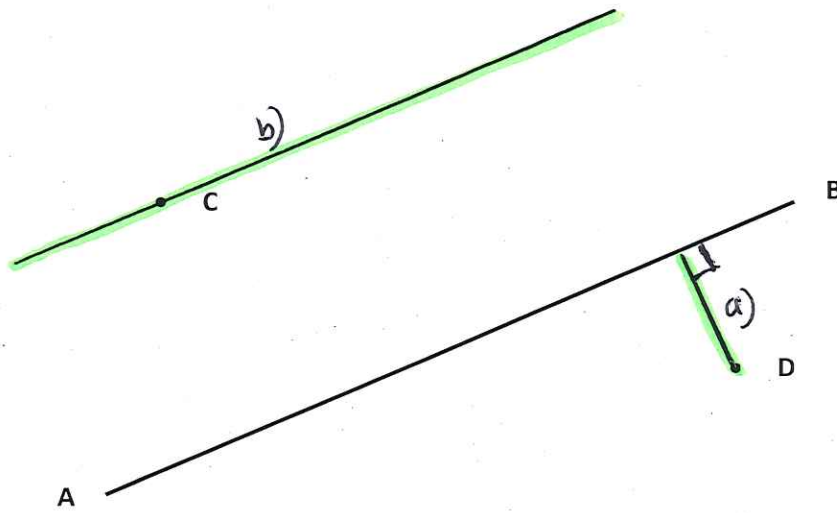
GCSE TOPIC BOOKLET

SOLUTIONS

PARALLEL & PERPENDICULAR LINES



1.

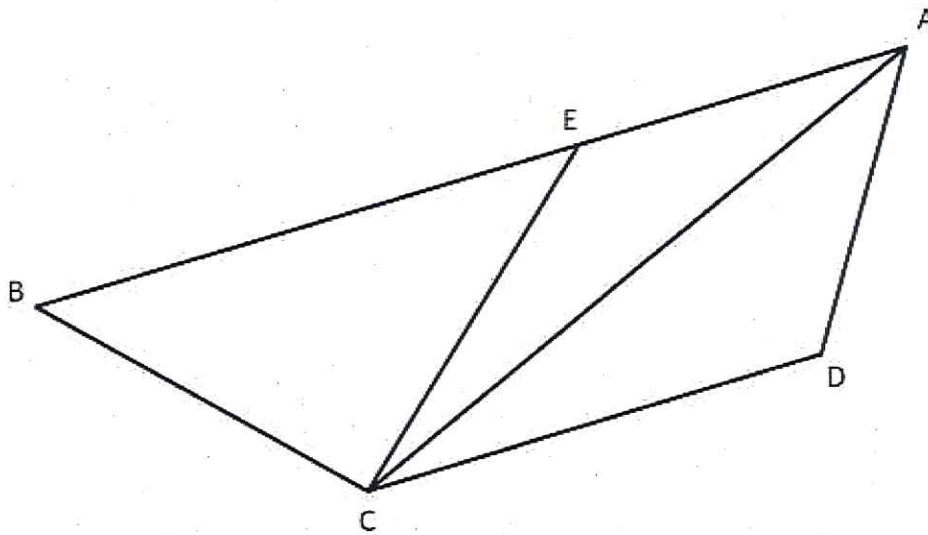


- a) Draw a line through the point D, which is perpendicular to AB.
- b) Draw a line through the point C, which is parallel to AB.

- c) **Parallel** means the lines never meet / touch, they are always the same distance apart.
- d) **Perpendicular** means the lines meet at a right angle or they intersect at 90°

(4)

2.

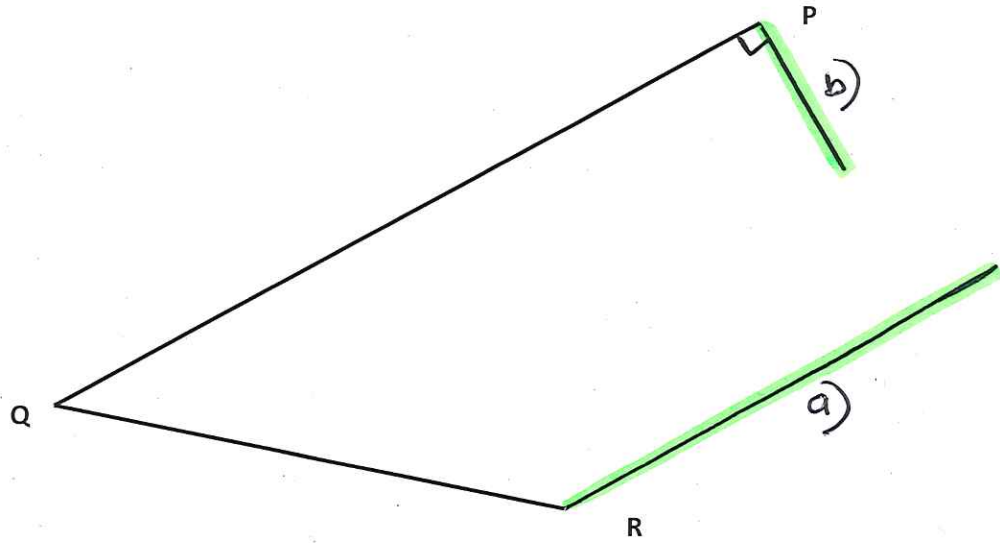


In the above diagram write down the line which is

- a) parallel to the line AB, DC
- b) perpendicular to the line CE, BC

(2)

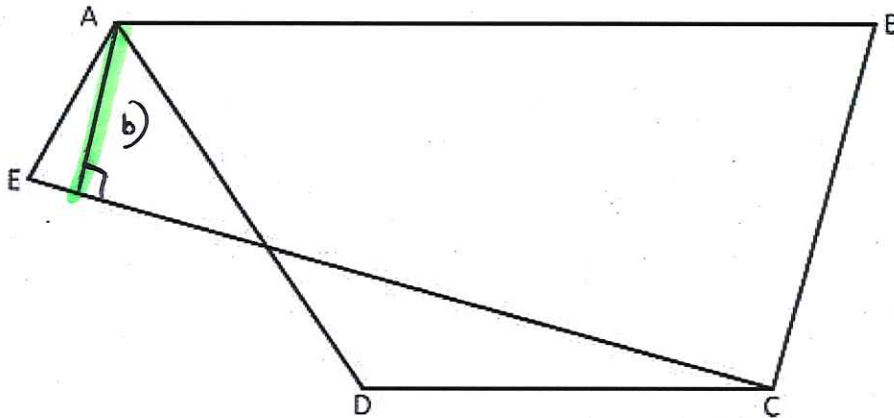
3.



- a) Draw a line through the point R, which is parallel to the line QP.
- b) Draw a line through the point P, which is perpendicular to the line QP.

(2)

4.

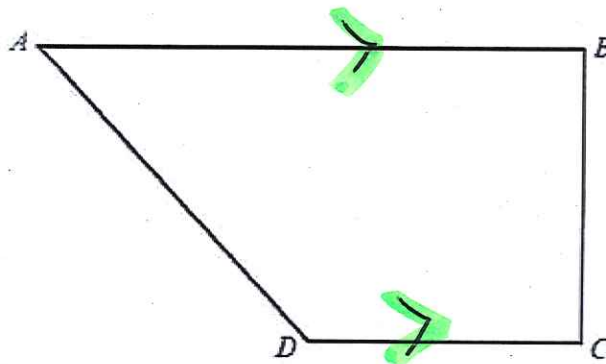


Using the above figure

- a) name the line which is parallel to DC, AB
- b) draw a line through A which is perpendicular to the line EC.

(2)

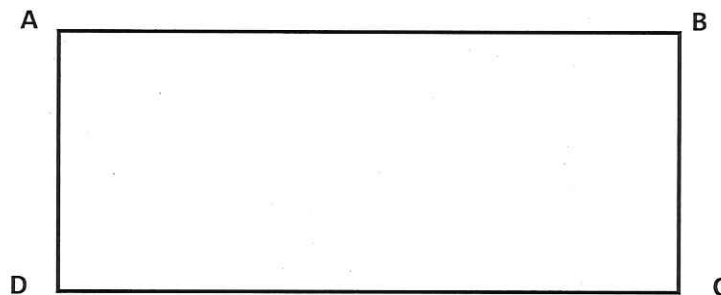
5. The following shape is a Trapezium (1)



Kathryn says that DC is perpendicular to AB. Is she correct? Explain your answer.

No. DC and AB are parallel lines because they never meet. (DC and BC are the perpendicular lines because they meet at a right angle) (2)

6. Look at the rectangle below.



- a) Name a pair of sides that are **parallel** to each other.

AB and DC (or AD and BC)

- b) Name a pair of sides that are **perpendicular** to each other.

AD and DC (or AB and BC)

(2)