Name:_____

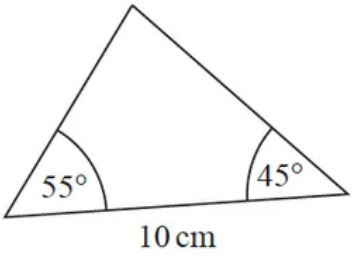
GCSE (1 - 9) Congruent Triangles	Solutions:

These questions are compiled from *released* Pearson Edexcel GCSE maths exam papers
They contain exam questions from up until the ***November 2021*** exam series
More recent exam papers do exist but are withheld for mock exams
As new exam papers are released these worksheets will gradually be updated
The ***most current*** version of these worksheets will always be available at: kennethstafford.co.uk
These worksheets were made using examq.co.uk

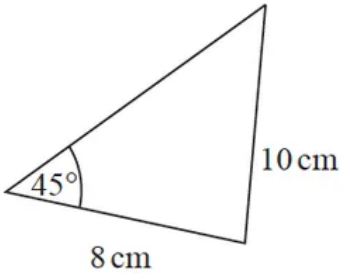
Question	Where the question appeared
1	Edexcel, GCSE, Autumn 2020, Paper 1H, Q14
2	Edexcel, GCSE, Autumn 2019, Paper 1H, Q22
3	Edexcel, GCSE, Summer 2018, Paper 3H, Q22

1

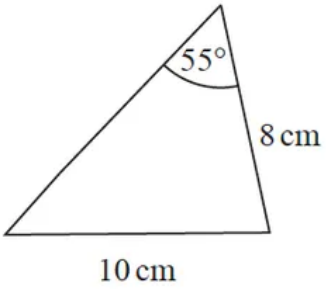
The diagram shows four triangles.



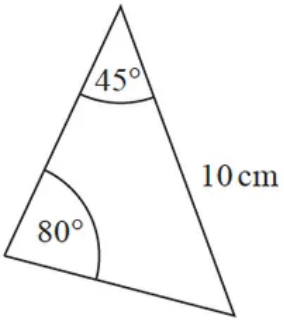
Triangle **A**



Triangle **B**



Triangle **C**



Triangle **D**

Two of these triangles are congruent.

Write down the letters of these two triangles.

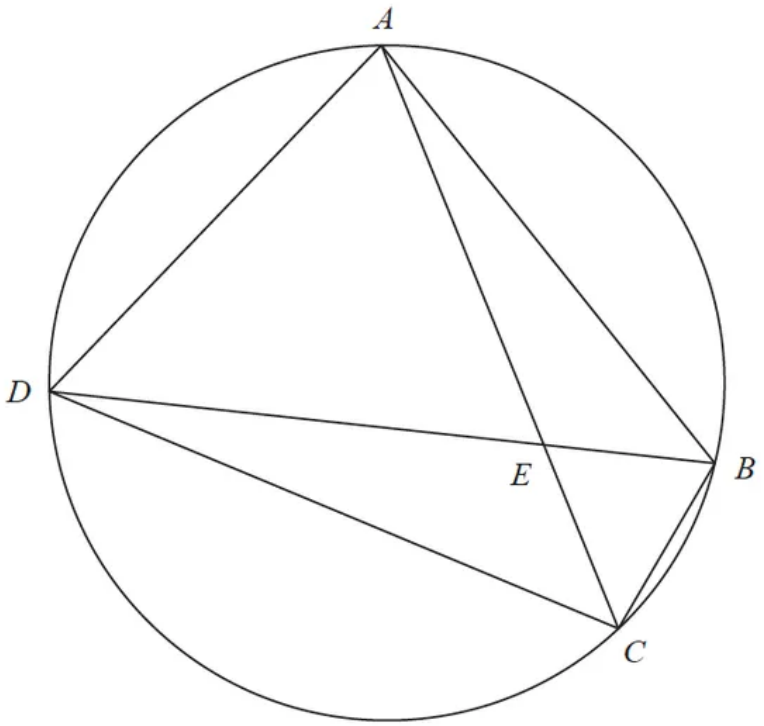
..... and .....

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

[Edexcel, GCSE, Autumn 2020, Paper 1H, Q14]

2

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



AEC and DEB are straight lines.

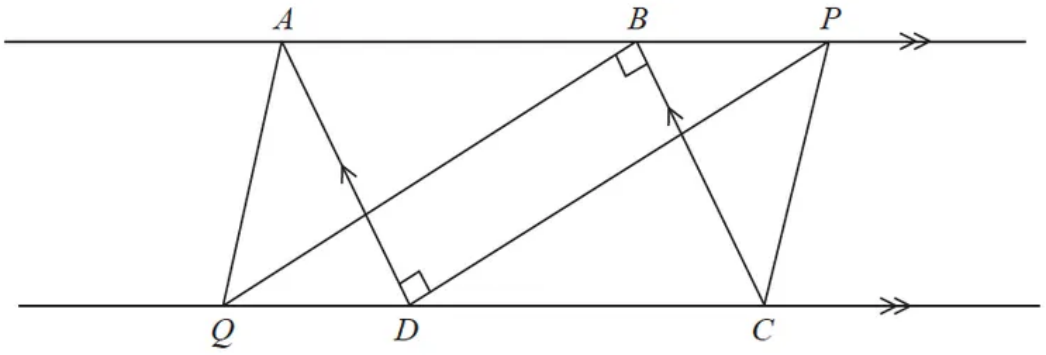
Triangle AED is an equilateral triangle.

Prove that triangle ABC is congruent to triangle DCB.

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

[Edexcel, GCSE, Autumn 2019, Paper 1H, Q22]

3



ABCD is a parallelogram.
ABP and *QDC* are straight lines.
Angle *ADP* = angle *CBQ* = 90°

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

(3)

(b) Explain why *AQ* is parallel to *PC*.

(2)

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

[Edexcel, GCSE, Summer 2018, Paper 3H, Q22]