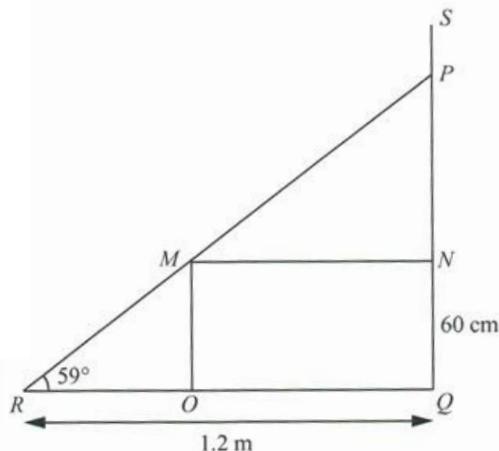


Class Test 2 »

Answer all questions. Show your working clearly.

30

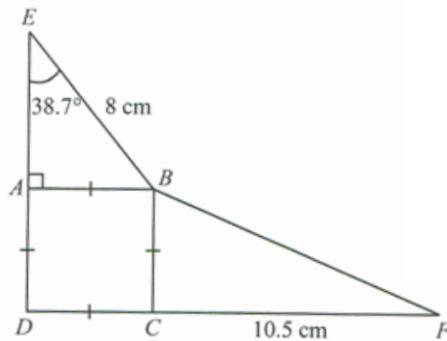
1. The diagram below shows a ladder, PR , leaning against a wall, SQ , and rectangular box $MNQO$. $RQ = 1.2$ m and $\angle MRO = 59^\circ$. The height of the box, NQ , is 60 cm.



(a) Find the length of the ladder. [1]
 (b) Find the length of the box. [2]
 (c) PQ is $\frac{7}{8}$ of the height of the wall, SQ . If the ladder is moved up the wall to rest against S , find the new angle the ladder makes with the ground, $\angle SRQ$. [2]

Chapter 8 • Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometric Ratios

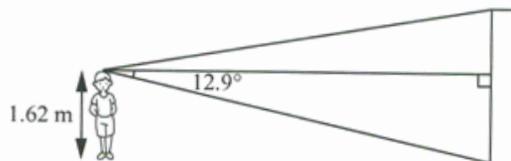
2. The diagram below shows square $ABCD$. $\angle AEB = 38.7^\circ$, $EB = 8 \text{ cm}$ and $CF = 10.5 \text{ cm}$.



Find

- (a) AB , [1]
- (b) $\angle FBC$, [1]
- (c) AE , [1]
- (d) the area of the entire figure. [2]

3. In the diagram below, Gabriel is standing at a distance in front of a brick wall. He is 1.62 m tall.

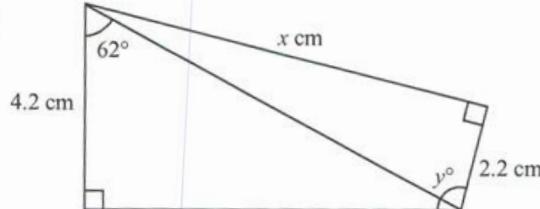


His angle of depression to the bottom of the wall is 12.9° .

- (a) Find the distance Gabriel is standing away from the wall. [1]
- (b) The wall is 1.18 m taller than Gabriel. Calculate his angle of elevation to the top of the wall. [1]

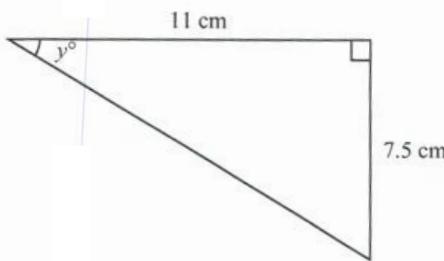
4. Find the value of the unknowns in the following diagrams.

(a)



[4]

(b)



[1]

5. In $\triangle XYZ$, $\angle XYZ = 90^\circ$ and $YZ = 28$ cm. Given that $\tan \angle ZXY = \frac{4}{3}$, find

(a) $\angle XZ$,
(b) the value of $\cos \angle XZY + \cos \angle YXZ$,
(c) $\angle XZY$.

[2]

[2]

[1]

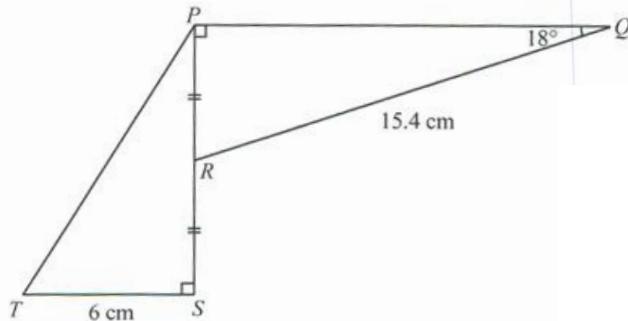
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6. Calculate the unknown value in each of the following equations.

(a) $\cos 13^\circ = \frac{1.3}{y}$ [1]

(b) $5 \tan \theta^\circ = 17.4$ [1]

7. In the diagram below, $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle PST$ are right-angled triangles. $PR = RS$.



Find

(a) PS , [1]
 (b) $\angle PTS$, [1]
 (c) PT . [1]

8. Richard is 1.85 m tall. He stands on the ground, a distance away from a tree. When he looks up at the top of a tree, which is 22.5 m tall, the angle of elevation is 67.2° .

(a) (i) Find the distance between Richard and the tree. [1]
 (ii) Find the angle of depression when he looks down at the base of the tree. [1]
 (b) He stands on a platform at the same spot. His angle of elevation as he looks at the top of the tree is now 65.9° . Find the height of the platform. [1]