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(c) Calculate the area of the ranch PQRS in square kilometres. By use of a protractor or otherwise we find the angle of 60 degrees. By scale drawing, determine the distance between airstrips M and N. On a separate scale drawing, mark and determine the angle of depression of the foot of the post at C from the top of the post at A. As we're finding the bearing of L from B, we shall measure an angle of 051\degree clockwise at B. Then, as B and L are 70 miles apart, we will need to make the line from B to L 7cm long. The bearing of M from K is 2200.Calculate the bearing of M from L Level 4-5 GCSE Find the bearing of \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. Four points B,C,Q and D lie on the same plane. Thus the co-interior angle is $180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ As angles around a point sum to 360 degrees we can find the bearing of A from B as, $360^\circ - 120^\circ = 240^\circ$ Related Topics Three points P, Q and R are on a level ground. Four points B, C, Q and D lie on the same plane. The boundaries PQ, QR, RS and SP of a ranch are straight lines such that: Q is 16 km on a bearing of 040° from P; R is directly south of Q and east of P and S is 12 km on a bearing of 1200 from R. This written as a bearing is, 060° The two North lines are parallel, so we can say that the bearing of B from A and the co-interior angle at B must add to 180 degrees. R is 120 m to the east of P a) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 40 m, draw a diagram to show the positions of P, Q and R in the space provided below. Find the bearing of \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B}. Point A is 80 metres to the north of O. (b) From the scale drawing determine: (i) the distance, in kilometers, of P from S; (ii) the bearing of P from S. SlideShare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. D is 7km from C on a bearing of 300° . We have 94° but need the remaining portion of the angle. Then, as \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5 km apart, we will need to make the line from \textcolor{red}{A} to \textcolor{blue}{B} (going along the bearing we've determined) 5 cm long. Point C is 50 km on a bearing of S60oE from Q. For electricity posts, A,B,C, and D stand on a level ground such that B is 21 m on a bearing of 0600 from A, C, is 15 m to the south of B and D is 12 m on a bearing of 1400 from A. (2mks) b) The height of the mast in metres (2mks) Three pegs R, S and T are on the vertices of a triangular plain field. Using the scale 1\text{ cm}:1\text{ km}, construct a diagram showing the relative positions of points \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B}. Given that the angle of depression of the top of the post at P from the top of the post at Q is 90, Calculate: i) The distance to the nearest metre, the bird covers; ii)The speed of the bird in Km/h Points L and M are equidistant from another point K. You can't measure 256° using a protractor any other way). Finally, we are measuring the line of \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B} so we need to go clockwise from the north line at \textcolor{blue}{B} to the line \textcolor{red}{A}\textcolor{blue}{B}. Three police posts X, Y and Z are such that Y is 50 km on a bearing of 060° from X while Z is 70 km from Y and on a bearing of 300° from X. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. The bearing of \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A} is measured from the North line going clockwise until we hit the straight line. Calculate the bearing of M from L A plane leaves an airstrip L and flies on a bearing of 0400 to airstrip M, 500km away. So, we have our two points and a North line coming off both. R is 300 m from S on a bearing of 300° and T is 450 m directly south of R. Level 4-5 GCSE Two boats \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5km apart, and the bearing of \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A} is 256° . A boat which travels at 5 km/h in still water is set to cross a river which flows from the north at 6km/h. ByDee GarciaByFintan DouglasBymonkeyfigByMathspadUKPractice questions, homeworks and assessmentsByCIMTByNGfLCymruByMaths4EveryoneBynem25Bynej SlideShare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. We will use the fact that both North lines are parallel and extend the line \textcolor{red}{A}\textcolor{blue}{B} past point \textcolor{blue}{B}, the angle formed by the North line at \textcolor{blue}{B} and the extension to line \textcolor{red}{A}\textcolor{blue}{B} and the bearing of \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A} are corresponding angles (also known as an "F angle"). Point D is equidistant from B, Q and C. (a) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 2 km, show the above information in a scale drawing. (a) Using a suitable scale, draw a diagram to represent the above situation. (b) Determine the distance, in km, of Z from X. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for details. Point B is located 70 metres on a bearing of 0600 from A. (a) Calculate the bearing and the distance of Z from Y (3 marks) (b) W is the point on the path of the boat nearest to Y. The angle of point X from the top of the tower is 60 calculate the angle of elevation of the top of the tower from W (3 marks) Three villages A, B and C rife Such that B is 53 km on a bearing of 295° from A and C is 75 km east of B. So, we get: \text{Bearing of B from A } = $180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$ Drawing straight lines along each of the bearings, we can find C at the point of intersection of both lines. Fortunately, the remaining portion of the angle is just a straight line, so the bearing of \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B} is $94 + 180 = 274^\circ$ Level 4-5GCSE Example Questions Let the lighthouse be L and the boat be B. Points L and M are equidistant from another point K.; The bearing of L form K is 330. So, from our knowledge of parallel lines, we know that they must be equal. Calculate the distance WY (2 marks) (c) A vertical tower stands at point Y. (a) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 10 km, draw a diagram to show the relative positions of villages A, B and C. Level 4-5GCSE The diagram below shows the bearing of \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. b) Determine i) The distance of R from Q ii) The bearing of R from Q c) A vertical post stands at P and another one at Q. Point Z is 200m on a bearing of 3100 from X, Y and Z are on the same horizontal plane. The final diagram should look like, We can find the other angle around the point B by subtracting 295 from 360, $360^\circ - 295^\circ = 65^\circ$ Then, because the two North lines are parallel, we can say that the bearing of B from A and the 65° angle we just found are co-interior. These two angles (marked with red below) must add to 180. Point B is 42km due South - West of point Q. Q is 240 m from P on a bearing of 2300 . The bearing of M from K is 220. Point D is equidistant B, Q and C. A vertical mast stands at point B. The angle of elevation of the top of the mast from o is 200. (a) (i) Using scale of 1 cm of I cm to represents 3 metres, draw a diagram to show the relative positions of the posts (ii) Find the distances and the bearing of C from D (b) The height of the post at A IS 8.4m. Point B is 42km due southwest point Q. a) Using the scale: 1cm represents 10km, construct a diagram showing the positions of B, C, Q and D. Determines the: i) Distance between B and C ii) Bearing of D from B. Then using a protractor, we measure the angle to be 110° which is the bearing of \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. [2 marks] First, we draw point \textcolor{red}{A} with a North line and measure an angle of 104° going anticlockwise from it (This is because $360^\circ - 254^\circ = 104^\circ$). See our User Agreement and Privacy Policy. The bearing of N from L is 3500. Three points O, A and B are on the same horizontal ground. (b) Use the scale drawing to determine: (i) the bearing of A from D; (ii) the distance BD in kilometres. [1 mark] Note: the terminology "B from A" is always used, as opposed to "A to B". Point C is 50km on a bearing of S 600 E from Q. The plane then leaves on a bearing of 3160 to airstrip N. (a) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 1km, draw a diagram to show the positions of A, B, C and D. The result of this is below, not drawn accurately. (b) Determine the distance, in km, of C from A. (a) Given that $\cos x_0 = 3/5$, calculate (i) The resultant speed of the boat (2 marks) (ii) The angle which the track makes with the north (2 marks) (b) If the boat is to sail on a bearing of 1350, calculate the bearing of possible course on which it can be set (4 marks) The corner points A, B, C and D of a ranch are such that B is 8km directly East of A and C is 6km from B on a bearing of 30° . A bird takes 18 seconds to fly directly from the top of the post at q to the top of the post at P. The boat sails X to another point Z. [2 marks] Now, we can't measure the angle because the diagram is not drawn accurately. The bearing of L from K is 3300. A boat at point x is 200 m to the south of point Y. (a) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 60 m, draw a diagram to show the positions of the pegs. (b) Use the scale drawing to determine: (i) the distance between T and S in metres: (ii) the bearing of T from S. (c) Find the area of the field, in hectares, correct to one decimal place. Calculate: a) The distance of B from O. The boat is set on a course of x_0 with the north.

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