1		Proof	C1	draws *OC* and considers angles in an isosceles triangle (algebraic notation may be used, eg two angles labelled x)
			C1	finds sum of angles in triangle *ABC*, eg $x + x + y + y = 180$, or sum of angles at *O*, eg $180 – 2x + 180 – 2y$
			C1	complete method leading to $ACB = 90$
			C1	complete proof with all reasons given, eg base angles of an <u>isosceles</u> <u>triangle</u> are equal, <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to 180°, <u>angles</u> on a straight <u>line</u> add up to 180°

2	Proof	C1	for **one** correct pair of equal angles with correct reason from: angle *ACB* = angle *ADB*, (<u>angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> are equal) angle *DBC* = angle *DAC*, (<u>angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> are equal) angle *ABD* = angle *ACD*, (<u>angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> are equal) **or** for recognising all angles of 60 in triangle *AED* **and** in triangle *CEB*)	Underlined words need to be shown; reasons need to be linked to their statement(s) Pairs of equal angles may be just shown on the diagram
		C1	for **one** identity, with reason(s), from the following list of alternatives: **Alternatives:** a complete method to show that angle *ACB* = angle *DBC* (= 60), **or** *BC* being common to both triangles **or** *DB* = *DE*+*EB* = *AE*+*EC* = *AC* (sides of an <u>equilateral triangle</u> are equal) **or** angle *ABC* = 60 + angle *ABD* = 60 + angle *ACD* = angle *DCB* (<u>angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> are equal) **or** angle *BDC* = angle *CAB* (<u>angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> are equal)	
		C1	for a **second** identity, with reason(s), from the alternatives above	
		C1	for concluding the proof with a **third** identity, with reason(s), from the alternatives above, together with the condition for congruency, ASA or SAS or AAS	