Write your name here

Surname		Other names

Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Mathematics A
Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)

V S

Higher Tier

Monday 11 June 2012 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference
1MA0/1H

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators must not be used.**

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▷

P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 1 2 8

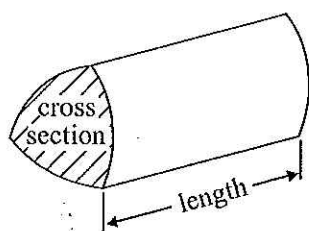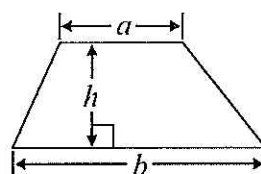**PEARSON**

Formulae: Higher Tier

You must not write on this formulae page.
Anything you write on this formulae page will gain NO credit.

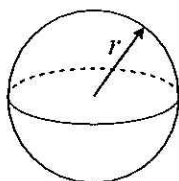**Volume of prism** = area of cross section × length

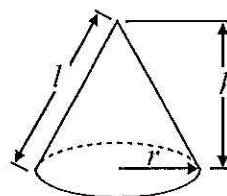**Area of trapezium** = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
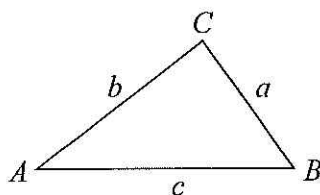
Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$

Volume of cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Curved surface area of cone = $\pi r l$

In any triangle ABC

The Quadratic Equation
The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
where $a \neq 0$, are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

Sine Rule $\dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine Rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

P40645A0228

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

You must NOT use a calculator.

1   Sam wants to find out the types of film people like best.

He is going to ask whether they like comedy films or action films or science fiction films or musicals best.

(a) Design a suitable table for a data collection sheet he could use to collect this information.

Type of film	Tally	Frequency

(2)

Sam collects his data by asking 10 students in his class at school.
This might **not** be a good way to find out the types of film people like best.

(b) Give **one** reason why.

Too small a sample to use.

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

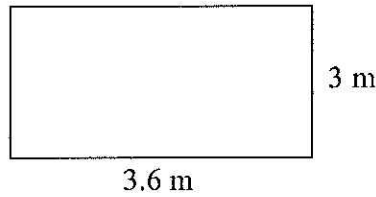**2** The diagram shows a patio in the shape of a rectangle.

3 m

3.6 m

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The patio is 3.6 m long and 3 m wide.

Matthew is going to cover the patio with paving slabs.
Each paving slab is a square of side 60 cm.

Matthew buys 32 of the paving slabs.

(a) Does Matthew buy enough paving slabs to cover the patio?
    You must show all your working.

$3.6 \times 100 = 360$ cm   length

$3 \times 100 = 300$ cm   width

$\dfrac{360 \times 300}{60 \times 60} = 30$ (he needs this many)

Yes, he does.

(3)

The paving slabs cost £8.63 each.

(b) Work out the total cost of the 32 paving slabs.

$£(32 \times 8.63) = £276.16$

$32 \times 8 = 256$

$32 \times 0.63 = + 20.16$
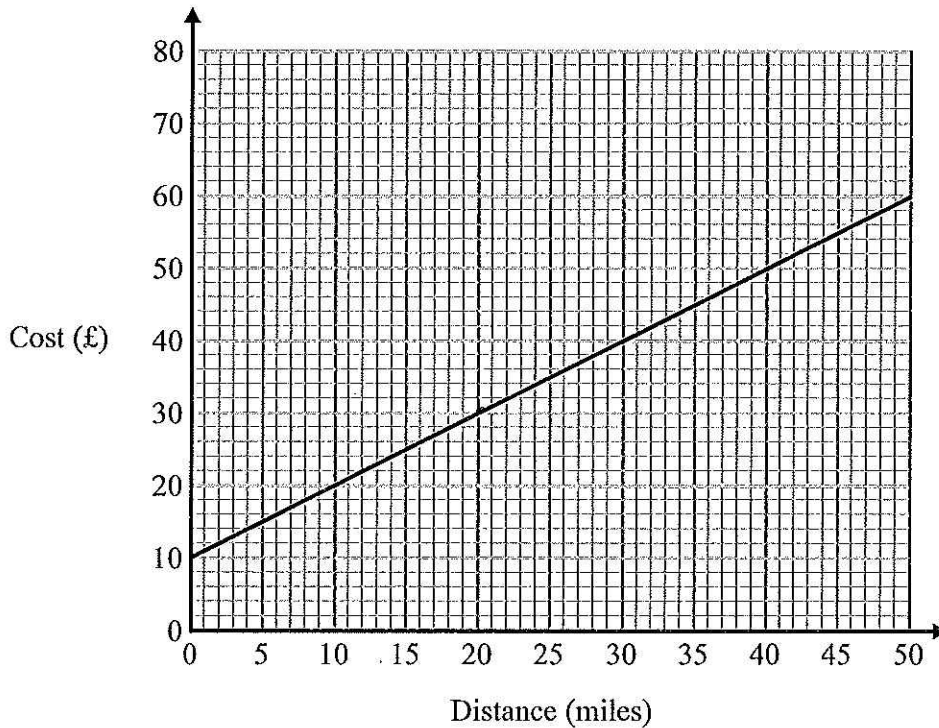
276.16

£ ....

(3)

(Total for Question 2 is 6 marks)

4

*3 Bill uses his van to deliver parcels.
For each parcel Bill delivers there is a fixed charge plus £1.00 for each mile.

You can use the graph to find the total cost of having a parcel delivered by Bill.

Cost (£)

Distance (miles)

(a) How much is the fixed charge?

£ .... 10 ....

(1)

Ed uses a van to deliver parcels.
For each parcel Ed delivers it costs £1.50 for each mile.
There is **no** fixed charge.

(b) Compare the cost of having a parcel delivered by Bill with the cost of having a parcel delivered by Ed.

Bill – 20 miles = £30
Ed – 1·50 × 20 = £30

Bill – 50 miles = £60
Ed – 1·50 × 50 = £75
The cost of Ed's delivery increases the longer the distance.

(3)

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 5 2 8

4   Here are the speeds, in miles per hour, of 16 cars.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 31 & 52 & 43 & 49 & 36 & 35 & 33 & 29 \\ 54 & 43 & 44 & 46 & 42 & 39 & 55 & 48 \end{array}$$

Draw an ordered stem and leaf diagram for these speeds.

```
2 | 9
3 | 1  3 5 6   9
4 | 2  3 3 4   6  8   9
5 | 2     4   5
```

Key   3|1 means 31

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5

Medicine

You can work out the amount of medicine, c m*l*, to give to a child by using the formula

$$c = \frac{ma}{150}$$

m is the age of the child, in months.
a is an adult dose, in m*l*.

A child is 30 months old.
An adult's dose is 40 m*l*.

Work out the amount of medicine you can give to the child.

$$C = \frac{30 \times 40}{150} = \frac{1200}{150}$$

$$= 8 \text{ ml}$$

......8...................... m*l*

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6   Here are the ingredients needed to make 12 shortcakes.

> **Shortcakes**
>
> Makes **12** shortcakes
>
> 50 g   of sugar
> 200 g   of butter
> 200 g   of flour
> 10 ml   of milk

Liz makes some shortcakes.
She uses 25 ml of milk.

(a) How many shortcakes does Liz make?

×25 (10ml   = 12 shortcakes
         25ml   ) × 2·5
                  30

........................30 shortcakes

(2)

Robert has   500 g of sugar
                1000 g of butter
                1000 g of flour
                500 ml of milk

(b) Work out the greatest number of shortcakes Robert can make.

×5 (200g of butter makes 12 shortcakes
      1000 g g butter makes (12 × 5) shortcakes
                              = 60 shortcakes

........................60

(2)

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 Buses to Acton leave a bus station every 24 minutes.
Buses to Barton leave the same bus station every 20 minutes.

A bus to Acton and a bus to Barton both leave the bus station at 9 00 am.

When will a bus to Acton and a bus to Barton next leave the bus station at the same time?

LCm of 24 and 20 = 120 minutes = 2 hours

9 am + 2 hrs = 11 am.

....

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

---

8 (a) Expand $3(2y - 5)$

$6y - 15$

....

(1)

(b) Factorise completely $8x^2 + 4xy$

$4x(2x + y)$

....

(2)

(c) Make h the subject of the formula

$$t = \frac{gh}{10}$$

$10t = gh \div g$

$\div g$ $\dfrac{10t}{g} = h$

$h = $ ....

(2)

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)

Turn over ▷
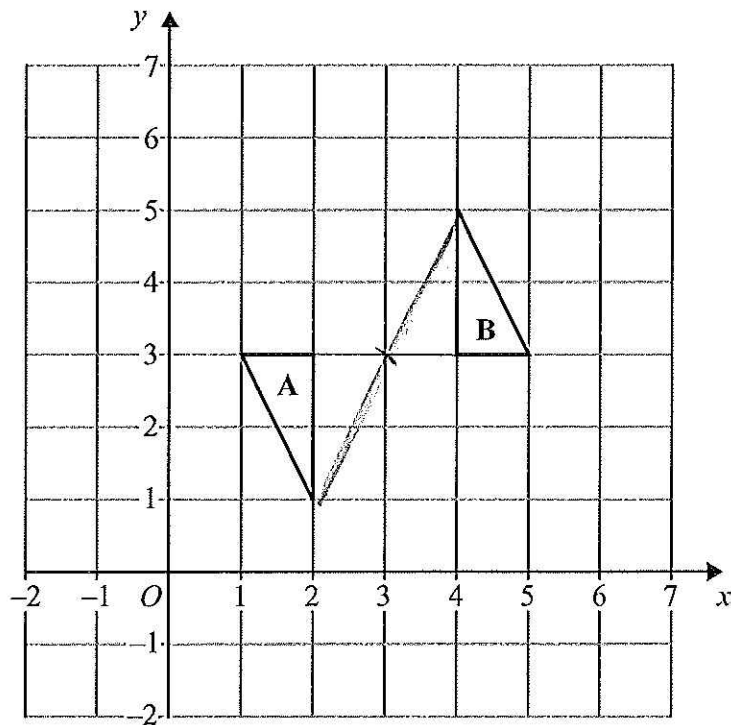
Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle **A** onto triangle **B**.

Rotation   180° centre (3,3)

....

....

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

*10 Railtickets and Cheaptrains are two websites selling train tickets.

Each of the websites adds a credit card charge and a booking fee to the ticket price.

Railtickets

Credit card charge: 2.25% of ticket price

Booking fee: 80 pence

Cheaptrains

Credit card charge: 1.5% of ticket price

Booking fee: £1.90

Nadia wants to buy a train ticket.
The ticket price is £60 on each website.
Nadia will pay by credit card.

Will it be cheaper for Nadia to buy the train ticket from Railtickets or from Cheaptrains?

Railtickets.

$£0.80 + \left(\dfrac{2.25}{100} \times 60 \right)$

$= 0.80 + 1.35$
$= (2.15 + £60)$
$= £62.15.$

Cheaptrains

$£1.90 + \left(\dfrac{1.5}{100} \times 60 \right)$
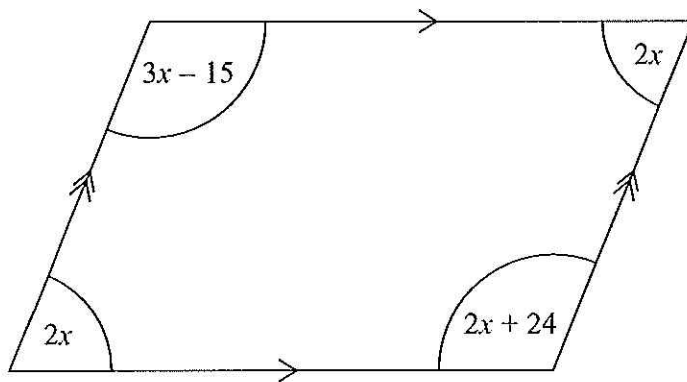
$= £1.90 + 0.90 = £2.80$
$= £60 + £2.80$
$= £62.80$

It is cheaper to buy the ticket from Railtickets.

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

11

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows a parallelogram.
The sizes of the angles, in degrees, are

$2x$
$3x - 15$
$2x$
$2x + 24$

Work out the value of x.

$3x - 15 = 2x + 24$
$-2x \qquad -2x$

$x - 15 = 24$
$\quad +15 \quad +15$
$x = 39°$

$2x = 78°$

~~3x ANS~~

$x = \underline{\quad 39° \quad}$

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)

P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 1 2 2 8

12 Jane has a carton of orange juice.
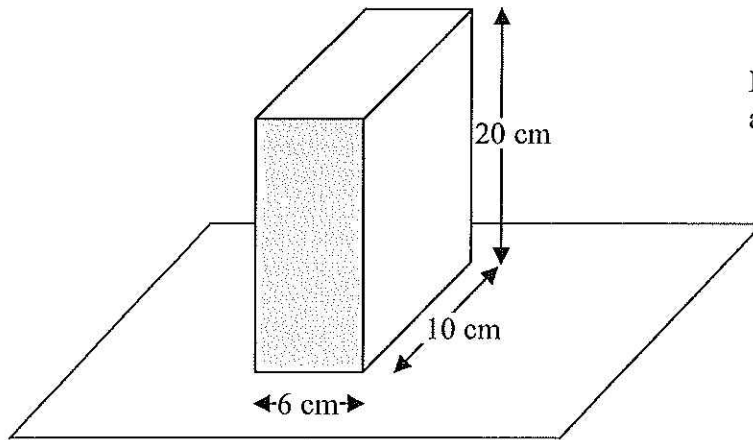The carton is in the shape of a cuboid.

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

20 cm

10 cm

6 cm

The depth of the orange juice in the carton is 8 cm.

Jane closes the carton.
Then she turns the carton over so that it stands on the shaded face.

Work out the depth, in cm, of the orange juice now.

$$(6 \times 10 \times 8) = 480 cm^3$$

$$\frac{480}{6 \times 20} = 4.$$

........................4.................... cm

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

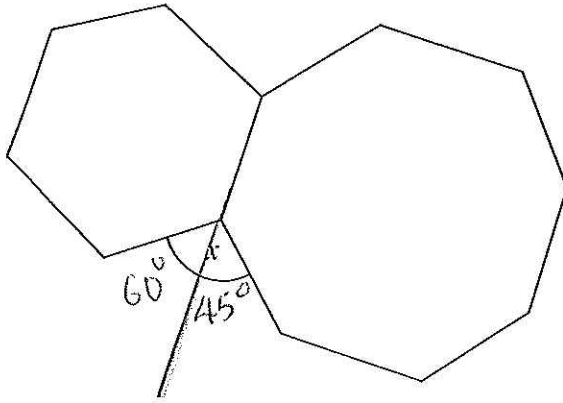P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 1 3 2 8

13

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows a regular hexagon and a regular octagon.

Calculate the size of the angle marked x.
You must show all your working.

Exterior angle of a hexagon $= \dfrac{360°}{6} = 60°$

Exterior angle of an octagon $= \dfrac{360°}{8} = 45°$

$x = 60° + 45°$

$= 105°$

105° ....°

(Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)

P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 1 4 2 8

14 The diagram shows the position of a lighthouse L and a harbour H.
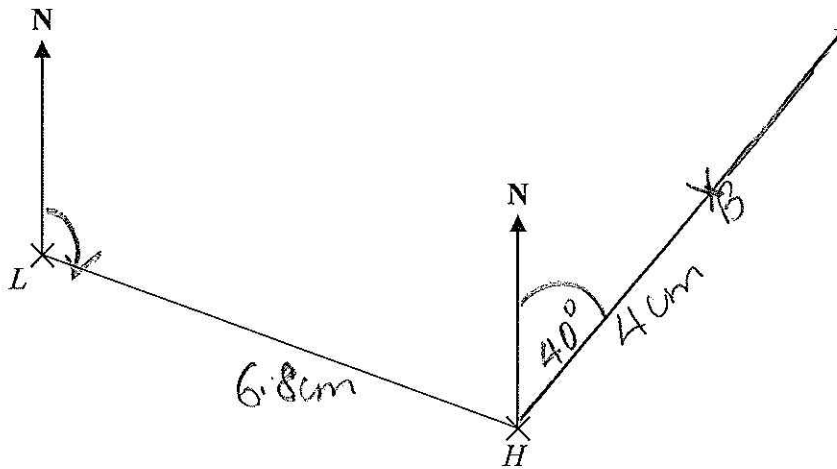
The scale of the diagram is 1 cm represents 5 km.

(a) Work out the real distance between L and H.

$(6.8 \times 5) \text{ km} = 34 \text{ Km}$

.... km

34

(1)

(b) Measure the bearing of H from L.

.... °

110°

(1)

A boat B is 20 km from H on a bearing of 040°.

(c) On the diagram, mark the position of boat B with a cross (×).
Label it B.
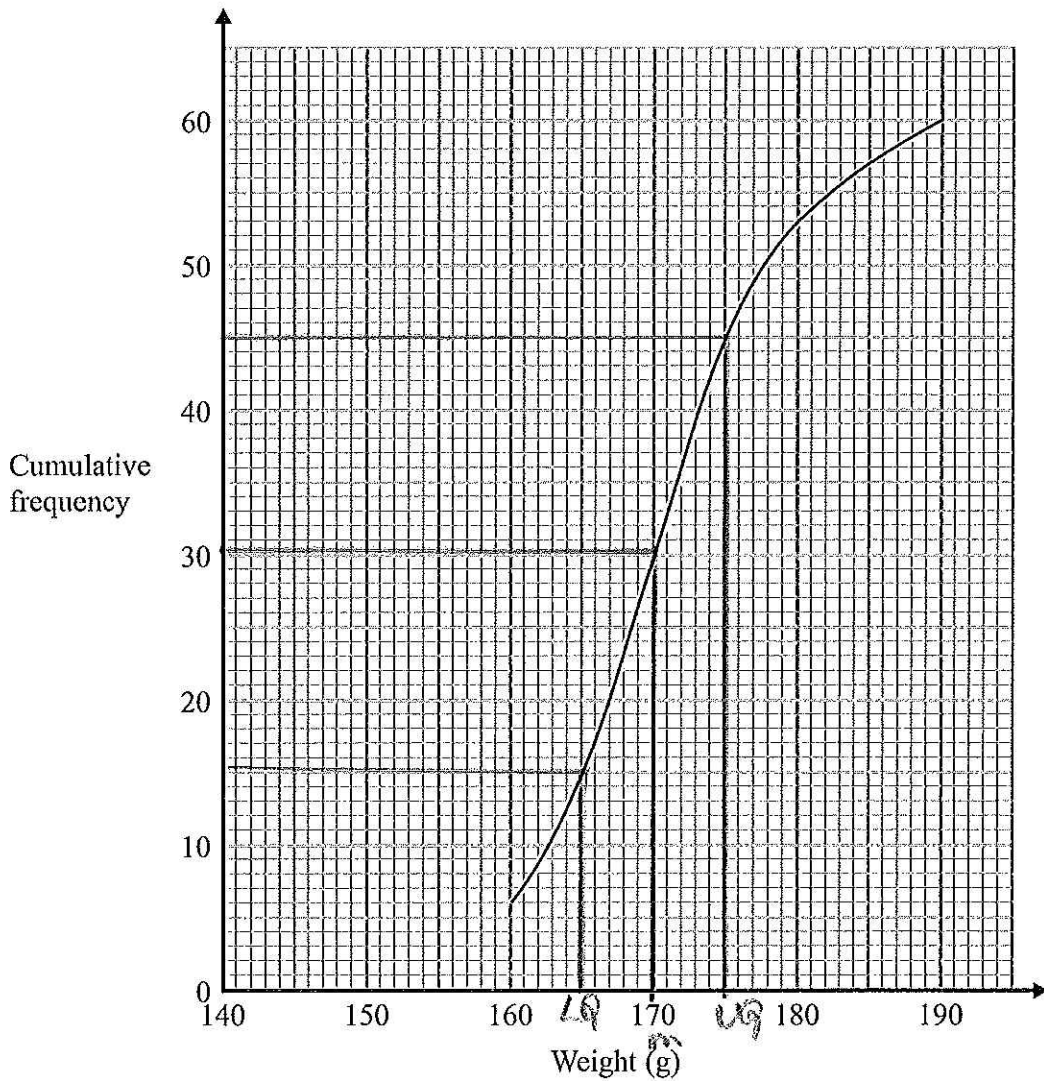
(2)

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)

15 Harry grows tomatoes.

This year he put his tomato plants into two groups, group A and group B.

Harry gave fertiliser to the tomato plants in group A.
He did not give fertiliser to the tomato plants in group B.

Harry weighed 60 tomatoes from group A.
The cumulative frequency graph shows some information about these weights.

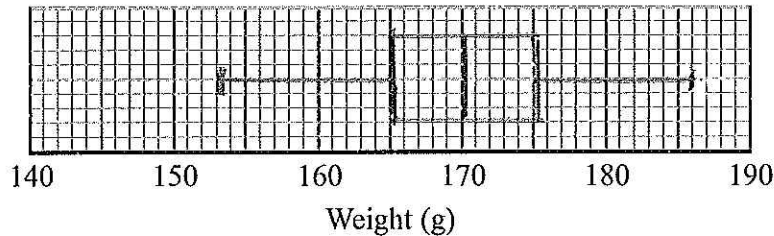(a) Use the graph to find an estimate for the median weight.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 60 = 30$

........................170........................ g

(1)

The 60 tomatoes from group A
had a minimum weight of 153 grams
and a maximum weight of 186 grams.

(b) Use this information and the cumulative frequency graph to draw a box plot
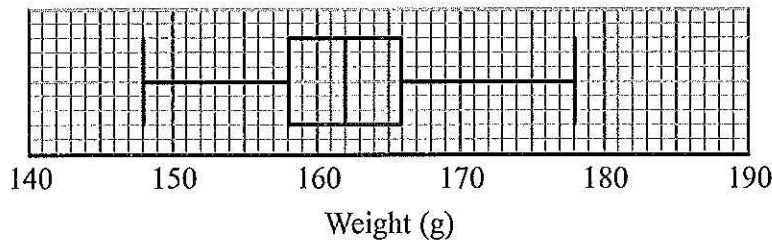for the 60 tomatoes from group A.

IQR = 10

Group A

Weight (g)

(3)

Harry did not give fertiliser to the tomato plants in group B.

Harry weighed 60 tomatoes from group B.
He drew this box plot for his results.

Weight (g)

*Minimum
= 148
LQ = 158
m = 162
Group B
UQ = 166
maximum
= 178
IQR = 8*

(c) Compare the distribution of the weights of the tomatoes from group A with the
distribution of the weights of the tomatoes from group B.

*-Group B has a lower inter-quartile range, 8 compared
to 10 on group A
-Group A has a higher median at 170 grams
compared to Group B at 162 grams.*

(2)

(Total for Question 15 is 6 marks)

Turn over ▷

16 (a) Simplify $(m^{-2})^5$

$m^{-2 \times 5} = m^{-10}$

....
(1)

(b) Factorise $x^2 + 3x - 10$

$(x + 5)(x - 2)$

....
(2)

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

17 (a) Write down the value of 10^0

1

....
(1)

(b) Write 6.7×10^{-5} as an ordinary number.

0.000067

....
0.000067
....
(1)

(c) Work out the value of $(3 \times 10^7) \times (9 \times 10^6)$
Give your answer in standard form.

$3 \times 10^7 \times 9 \times 10^6 = 27 \times 10^{13}$

$= 2.7 \times 10^{14}$

....
(2)

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

18
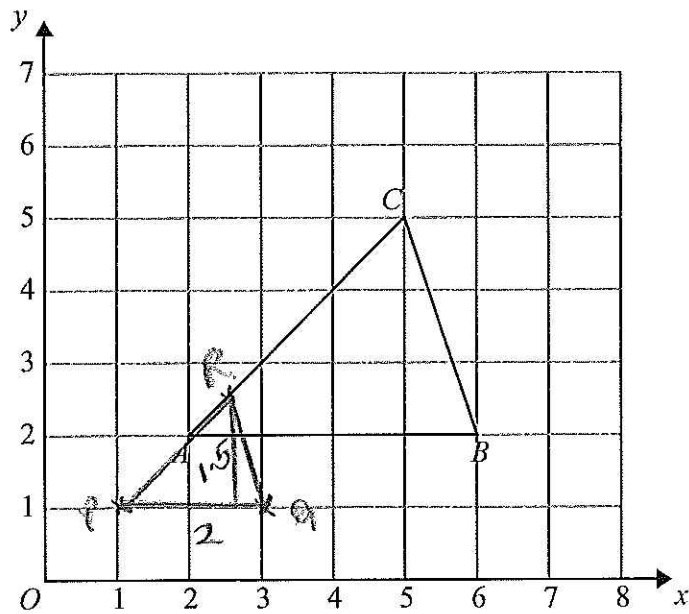
Triangle *ABC* is drawn on a centimetre grid.
A is the point (2, 2).
B is the point (6, 2).
C is the point (5, 5).

Triangle *PQR* is an enlargement of triangle *ABC* with scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$ and centre (0, 0).

Work out the area of triangle *PQR*.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1.5 = 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

..................1.5.................. cm²

(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)

P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 1 9 2 8

Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°
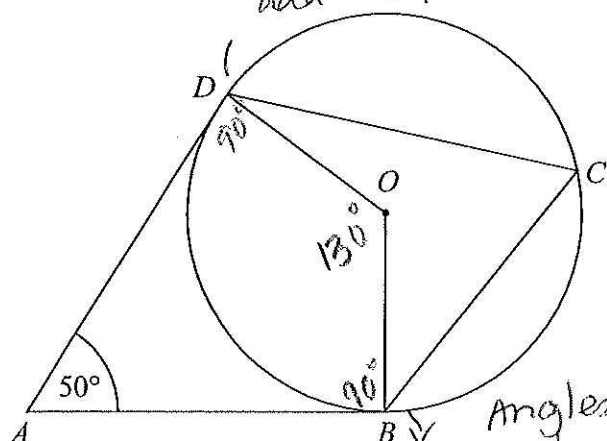
D

70°

O

C

130°

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

50°

90°

A

B ✓

Angles between tangent and radius is 90°

B, C and D are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O.
AB and AD are tangents to the circle.

Angle $DAB = 50°$

Work out the size of angle BCD.
Give a reason for each stage in your working.

$$\angle BCD = \frac{130°}{2} = 65°$$

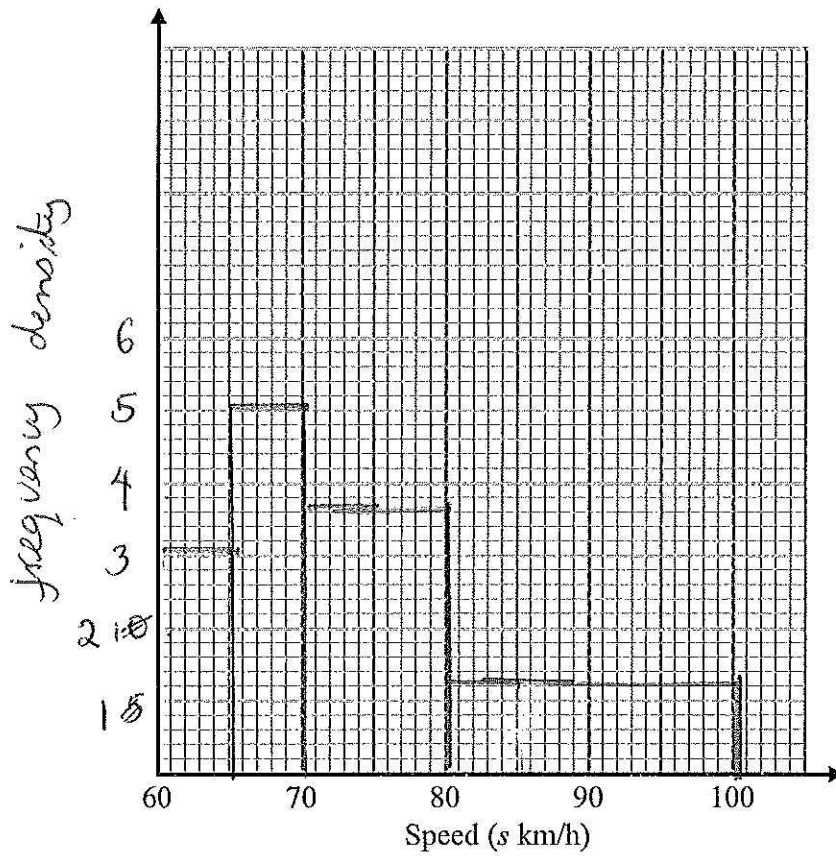(Angles at the centre are twice the angle at the circumference)

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 The table gives some information about the speeds, in km/h, of 100 cars.

Speed (s km/h)	Frequency	class width	frequency density
$60 < s \leqslant 65$	15	5	3
$65 < s \leqslant 70$	25	5	5
$70 < s \leqslant 80$	36	10	3.6
$80 < s \leqslant 100$	24	20	1.2

(a) On the grid, draw a histogram for the information in the table.

(3)

(b) Work out an estimate for the number of cars with a speed of more than 85 km/h.

Cars more than 85 km/h = 15 × 1.2 = 18

18

(2)

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

P 4 0 6 4 5 A 0 2 3 2 8

23 (a) Simplify fully $\dfrac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{2x^2 - 5x + 3}$

$$\frac{(x + 4)(x - 1)}{(2x - 3)(x - 1)} = \frac{x + 4}{2x - 3}$$

(3)

(b) Write $\dfrac{4}{x + 2} + \dfrac{3}{x - 2}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form.

$$\frac{4(x - 2) + 3(x + 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \frac{4x - 8 + 3x + 6}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$= \frac{7x - 2}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

(3)

(Total for Question 23 is 6 marks)

24 Express the recurring decimal $0.28\dot{1}$ as a fraction in its simplest form.

$$x = 0.2818181$$
$$100x = 28.18181$$
$$99x = 27.9$$
$$x = \frac{27.9}{99} = \frac{279}{990} = \frac{31}{110}$$

$\div 9$

$\div 9$

(Total for Question 24 is 3 marks)

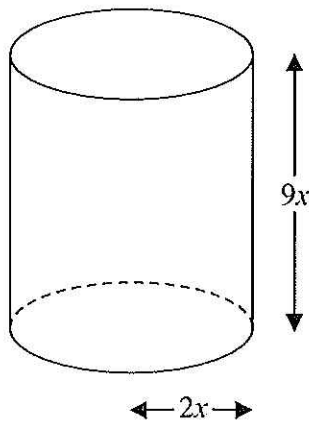**25** The diagram shows a solid metal cylinder.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$9x$

$2x$

The cylinder has base radius $2x$ and height $9x$.

The cylinder is melted down and made into a sphere of radius r.

Find an expression for r in terms of x.

Volume of the cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$

$= \pi \times (2x)^2 \times 9x$

$= \pi \times 4x^2 \times 9x$

$= 36\pi x^3$

$36\pi x^3 = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \rightarrow$ volume of a sphere.

$108\pi x^3 = 4\pi r^3$

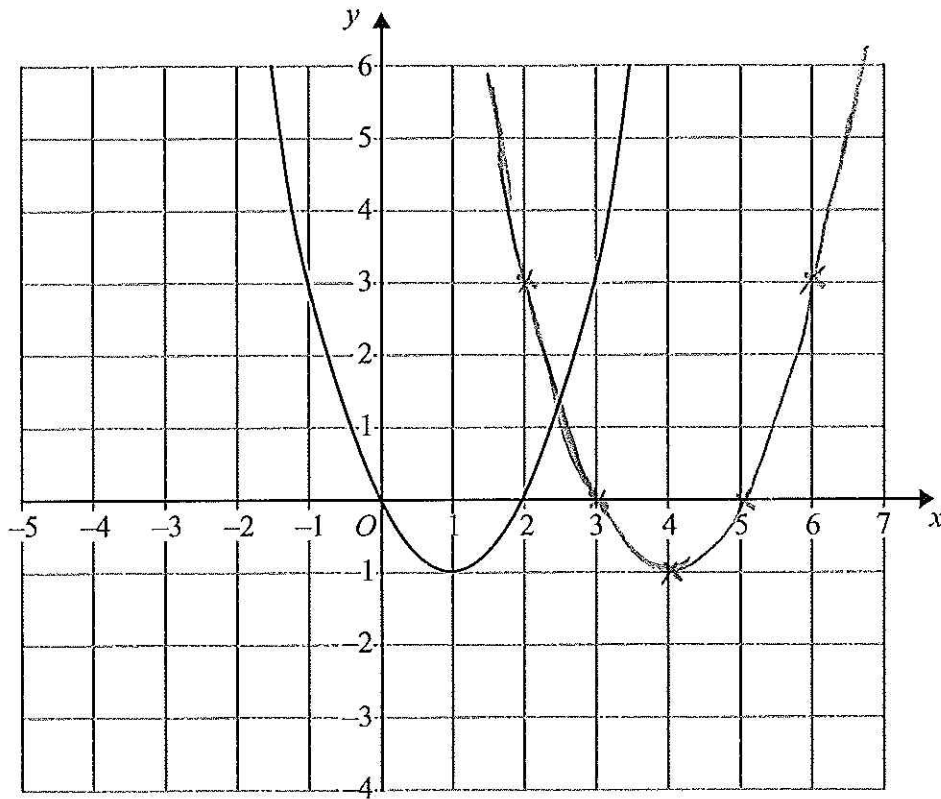$\div 4 \quad \frac{108x^3 = 4r^3 \div 4}{27x^3 = r^3}$

$r^3 = 27x^3$

(Total for Question 25 is 3 marks)

26 The graph of $y = f(x)$ is shown on each of the grids.
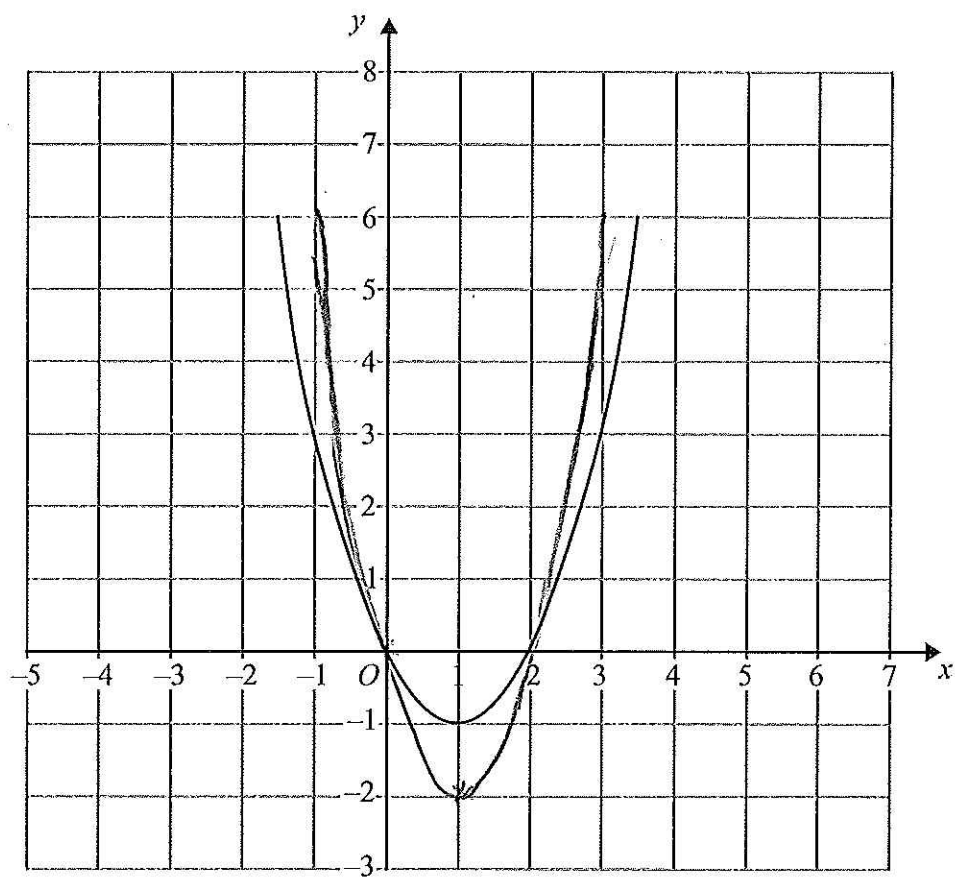
(a) On this grid, sketch the graph of $y = f(x - 3)$

(2)

(b) On this grid, sketch the graph of $y = 2f(x)$

(2)

(Total for Question 26 is 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS

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