Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number	Candidate Number

Mathematics A

Paper 2 (Calculator)

Higher Tier

Thursday 8 November 2012 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference
1MA0/2H

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. 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 may be used.**
- If your calculator does not have a π button, take the value of π to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

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 ▶

P40675A

6/6/7/4/

P 4 0 6 7 5 A 0 1 2 8

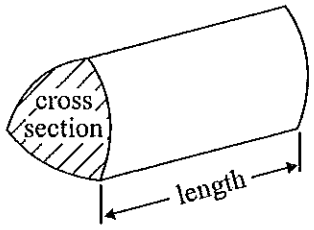
PEARSON

GCSE Mathematics 1MA0

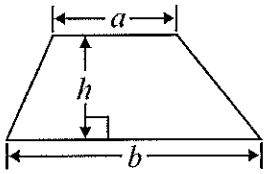
Formulae: Higher Tier

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

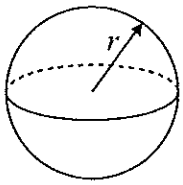


Area of trapezium $= \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$



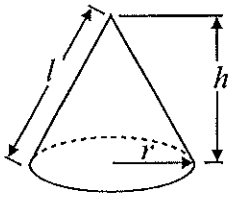
Volume of sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

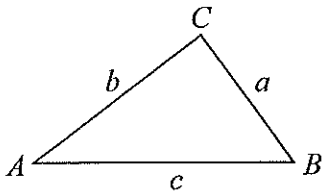


Volume of cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

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 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

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

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

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

1 Use a calculator to work out

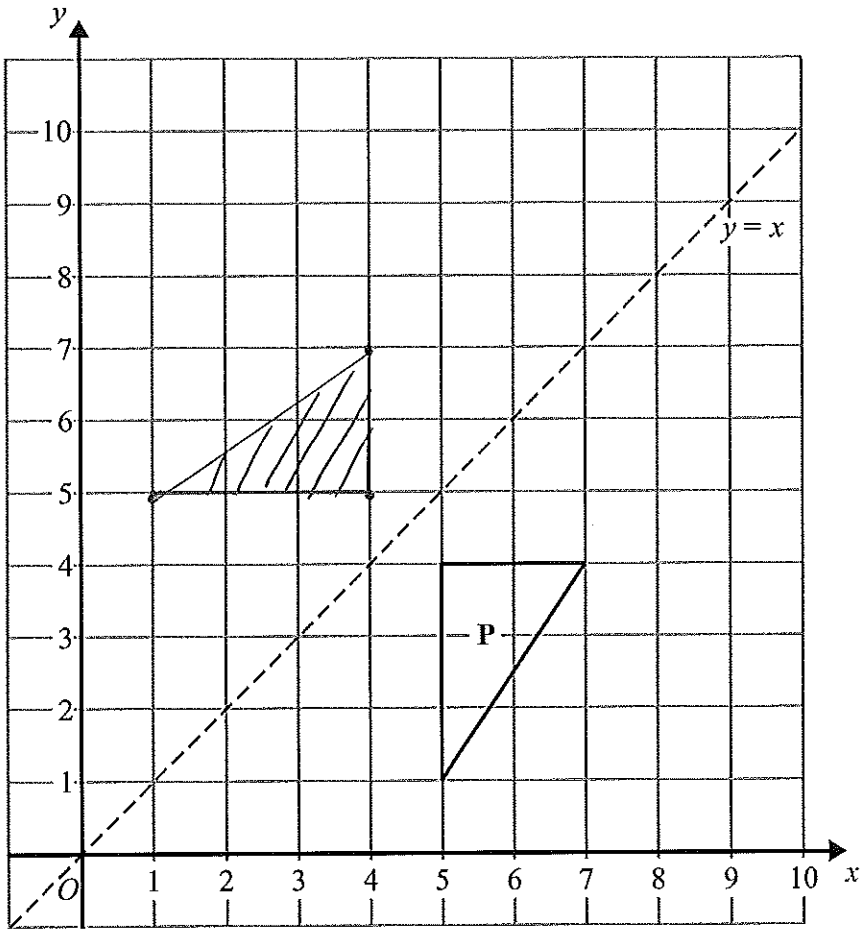
$$\frac{\sqrt{20.4}}{6.2 \times 0.48}$$

Write down all the figures on your calculator display.
Give your answer as a decimal.

1.517686799816695

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

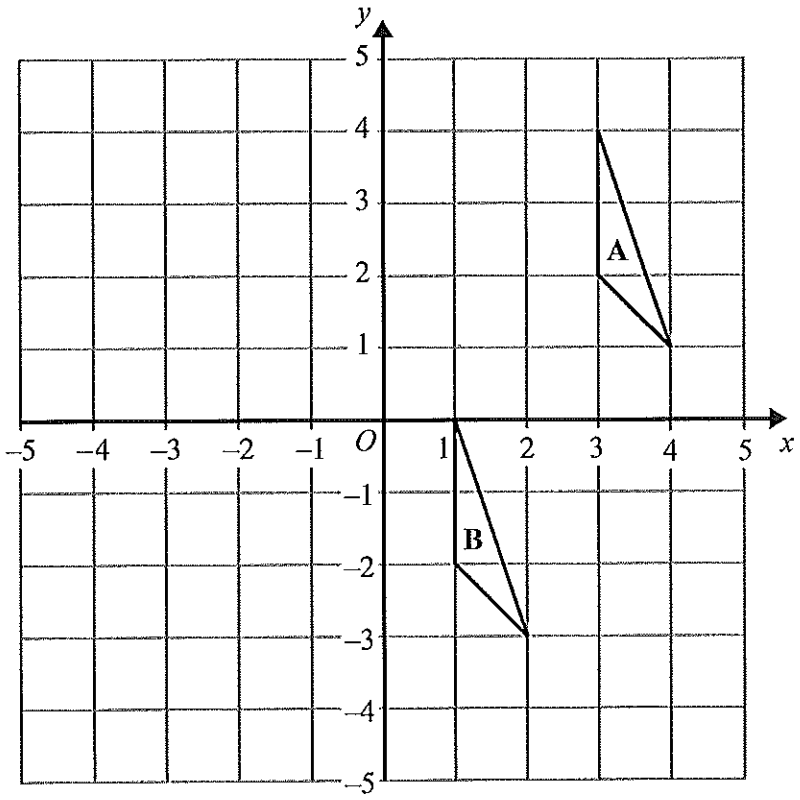
2 (a)



Reflect shape **P** in the line $y = x$

(2)

(b)



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

translated $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

.....

.....

(2)

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

*3 A company sells boxes to factories.
Fred buys boxes.
The boxes are sold in packs of 1000
Each pack costs £193.86

Fred orders 3 packs of boxes.
He gets a discount on his total order.

The table shows the discount he will get.

Total Order	Discount
£100 - £300	5%
£301 - £400	10%
£401 and above	15%

Work out the total cost of the order after the discount.
You must show your working.

$3 \times 193.86 = 581.58$

15% discount

$\frac{581.58}{100} \times 15 = 87.237$

$581.58 - 87.24 = 494.34$

£494.34

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)

4 The table gives some information about the birds Paula sees in her garden one day.

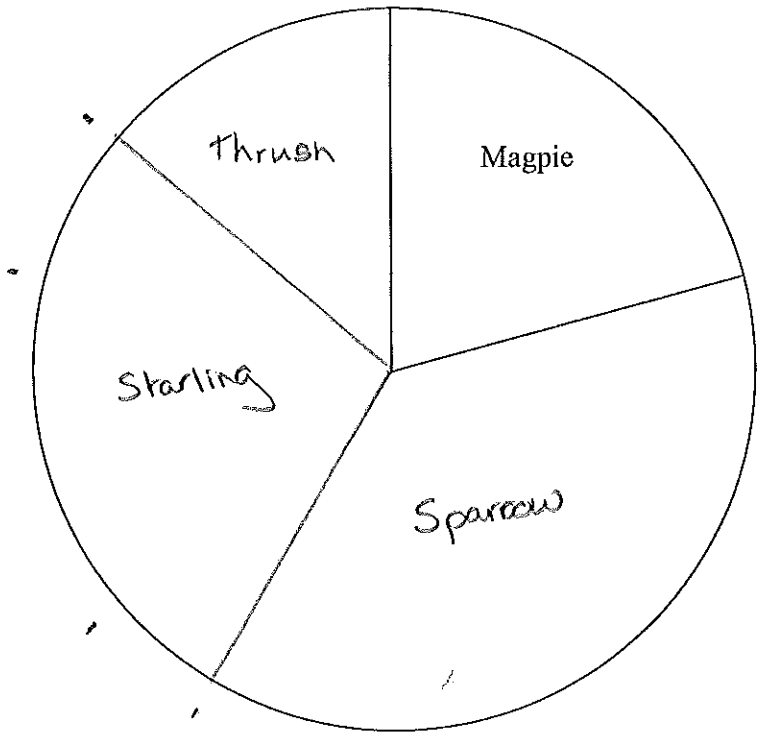
Bird	Frequency
Magpie	15
Thrush	10
Starling	20
Sparrow	27

× 5 = 75
× 5 = 50
× 5 = 100
× 5 = 135

72

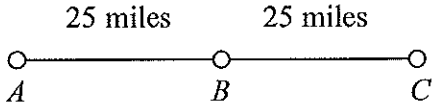
Complete the accurate pie chart.

360 ÷ 72 = 5



(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5



A, *B* and *C* are 3 service stations on a motorway.

AB = 25 miles
BC = 25 miles

Aysha drives along the motorway from *A* to *C*.

Aysha drives at an average speed of 50 mph from *A* to *B*.
She drives at an average speed of 60 mph from *B* to *C*.

Work out the difference in the time Aysha takes to drive from *A* to *B* and the time Aysha takes to drive from *B* to *C*.
Give your answer in minutes.

A to B = 25 ÷ 50 = $\frac{1}{2}$ = 30 mins

B to C = 25 ÷ 60 = $\frac{5}{12}$ = 25 mins

$\frac{1}{12}$ = 5 mins

30 - 25 = 5

5 ..... minutes

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

*6

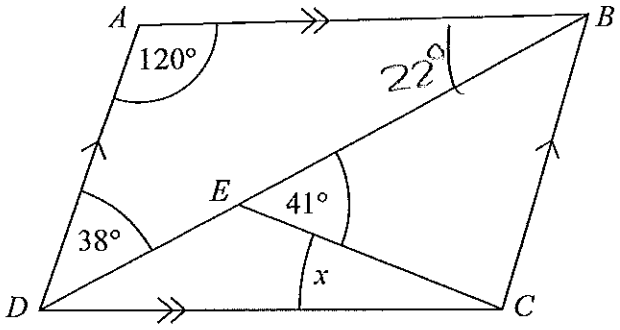


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABCD is a parallelogram.

Angle *ADB* = 38°.
Angle *BEC* = 41°.
Angle *DAB* = 120°.

Calculate the size of angle *x*.
You must give reasons for your answer.

∠ ABD = 120 + 38 = 158
= 180 − 158 = 22°

Angles in a triangle add up to 180°

∠BDC = Angle Alternate to ∠ABD
= 22°

∠DEC = 180 − 41
= 139°

Angles on a Straight line add up to 180°

139 + 22 = 161
180 − 161 = 19°

Angles in a triangle add up to 180

DC = 19°

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 160 cm of gold wire has a weight of 17.8 grams.

Work out the weight of 210 cm of the gold wire.

17.8 ÷ 160 = 0.11125

0.11125 × 210 = 23.3625

23.3625 grams

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

8 (a) n is an integer.

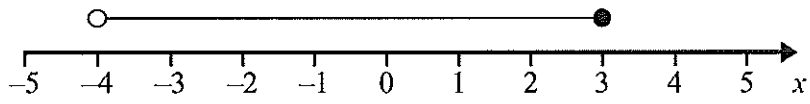
$-1 \leqslant n < 4$

List the possible values of n.

$-1, 0, 1, 2, 3$

(2)

(b)



Write down the inequality shown in the diagram.

$-4 < x \leqslant 3$

(2)

(c) Solve $3y - 2 > 5$

$+2(\quad) +2$

$3y > 7$

$\div 3(\quad) \div 3$

$y > \frac{7}{3}$

$y > \frac{7}{3}$

(2)

(Total for Question 8 is 6 marks)

9 The stem and leaf diagram gives information about the numbers of tomatoes on 31 tomato plants.

0	8	8	9				
1	1	1	5	5			
2	1	2	2	6	7	8	8
3	0	2	5	5	7	9	
4	2	2	3	5	8	8	
5	1	1	3	4	7		

Key: 5 | 7 = 57 tomatoes

(a) Work out the median.

16th Value

32

(1)

(b) Work out the interquartile range.

LQ = 8th Value = 21

UQ = 24th Value = 45

IQR = 45 - 21 = 24

24

(2)

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

*10 In the UK, petrol cost £1.24 per litre.
In the USA, petrol cost 3.15 dollars per US gallon.

1 US gallon = 3.79 litres
£1 = 1.47 dollars

Was petrol cheaper in the UK or in the USA?

1 litre costs = £1.24

1 us Gallon = 3.79 × 1.24

= £4.70

1 us Gallon is pounds = 3.15 ÷ 1.47

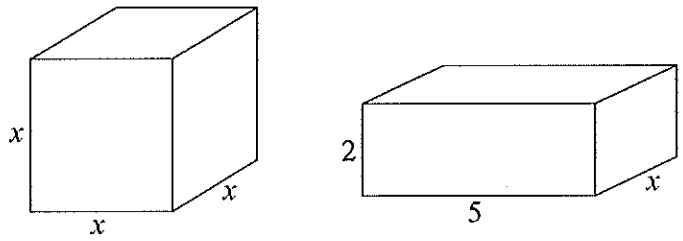
= £2.14

Petrol is cheaper in US

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

11 The diagram shows a cube and a cuboid.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



All the measurements are in cm.
The volume of the cube is 100 cm^3 more than the volume of the cuboid.

(a) Show that $x^3 - 10x = 100$

Volume of Cube $= x \times x \times x = x^3$

Volume of Cuboid $= 5 \times 2 \times x = 10x$

$x^3 - 10x = 100$ **(2)**

(b) Use a trial and improvement method to find the value of x.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.
You must show **all** your working.

x	$x^3 - 10x = 100$	Too high or Low
5	$5^3 - (10 \times 5) = 75$	Low
6	$6^3 - (10 \times 6) = 156$	High
5.5	$5.5^2 - (10 \times 5.5) = 111.37$	High
5.3	$5.3^2 - (10 \times 5.3) = 95.87$	Low
5.4	$5.4^2 - (10 \times 5.4) = 103.6$	High
5.35	$5.35^2 - (10 \times 5.35) = 99.639$	Low

$x = 5.4$

(4)

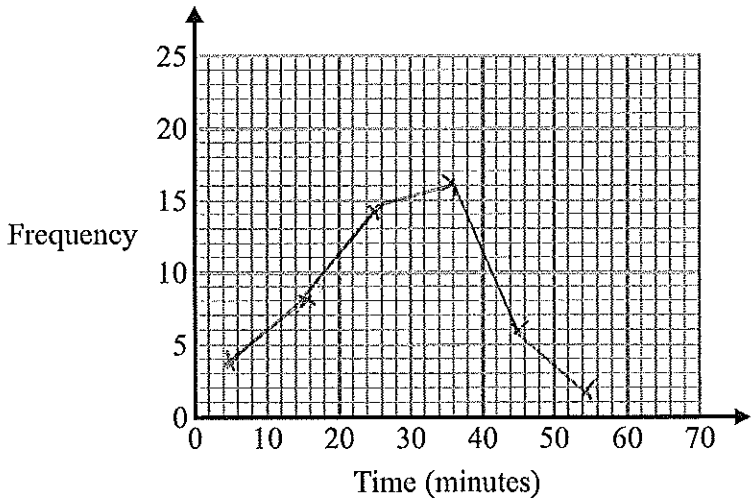
(Total for Question 11 is 6 marks)

12 The frequency table gives information about the times it took some office workers to get to the office one day.

Time (t minutes)	Frequency
$0 < t \leqslant 10$	4
$10 < t \leqslant 20$	8
$20 < t \leqslant 30$	14
$30 < t \leqslant 40$	16
$40 < t \leqslant 50$	6
$50 < t \leqslant 60$	2

50

(a) Draw a frequency polygon for this information.



(2)

(b) Write down the modal class interval.

Most Common

$30 < t \leqslant 40$

(1)

One of the office workers is chosen at random.

(c) Work out the probability that this office worker took more than 40 minutes to get to the office.

$6 + 2 = 8$

$\frac{8}{50} = 0.16$

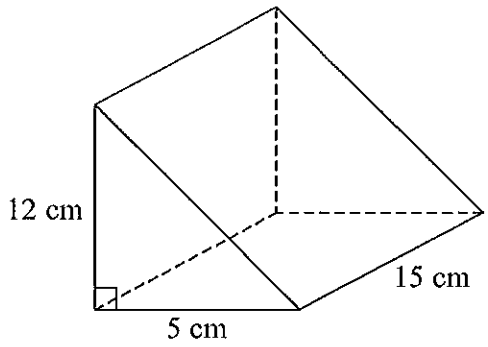
0.16

(2)

(Total for Question 12 is 5 marks)

13 The diagram shows a solid triangular prism.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



The prism is made from metal.
The density of the metal is 6.6 grams per cm^3.

Calculate the mass of the prism.

$\frac{12 \times 5}{2} = 30 cm^2$

$30 \times 15 = 450 cm^3$

$450 \times 6.6 = 2970g$

2970 grams

(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)

14 (a) Factorise $x^2 + 7x$

$x(x+7)$

(1)

(b) Factorise $y^2 - 10y + 16$ $-1,6$ $-4,4$ $-2,8$

$(y-2)(y-8)$

$(y-2)(y-8)$

(2)

*(c) (i) Factorise $2t^2 + 5t + 2$ $-2,1$

$(2t+1)(t+2)$

(ii) t is a positive whole number.

The expression $2t^2 + 5t + 2$ can never have a value that is a prime number.

Explain why.

$2t^2 + 5t + 2 = (t+2)(2t+1)$

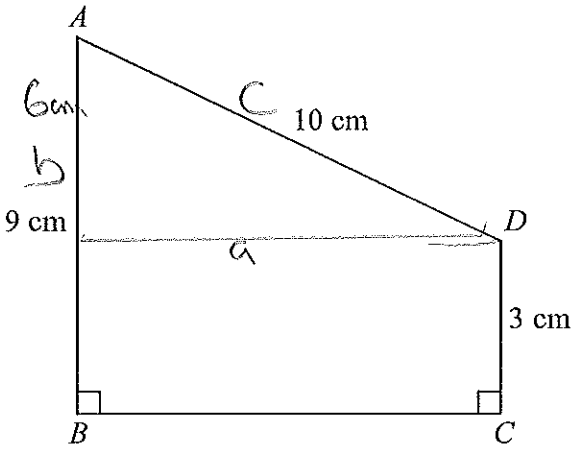
Product of 2 whole numbers each of which is greater than 1

(3)

(Total for Question 14 is 6 marks)

15 *ABCD* is a trapezium.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



AD = 10 cm
AB = 9 cm
DC = 3 cm
Angle *ABC* = angle *BCD* = 90°

Calculate the length of *AC*.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
$a^2 + 6^2 = 10^2$
$100 - 36 = 64$
$a^2 = 64$
$a = \sqrt{64}$
$= 8$

$BC = 8$

$9^2 + 8^2 = AC^2$
$81 + 64 = AC^2$
$145 = AC^2$
$\sqrt{145} = AC$
$12.041 =$

12.0 cm

(Total for Question 15 is 5 marks)

16 Bill's weight decreases from 64.8 kg to 59.3 kg.

Calculate the percentage decrease in Bill's weight.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

64.8 − 59.3 = 5.5

$\frac{5.5}{64.8} = 0.0848765\ldots$

$0.0848765\ldots \times 100 = 8.48765\ldots$

8.49 %

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

17

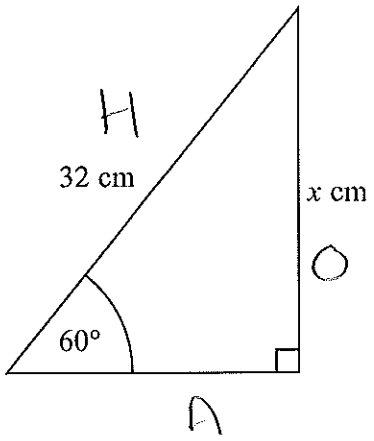
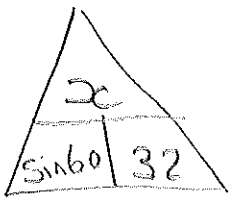


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the value of x.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

SOH CAH TOA



$\sin 60 \times 32 = 27.712$

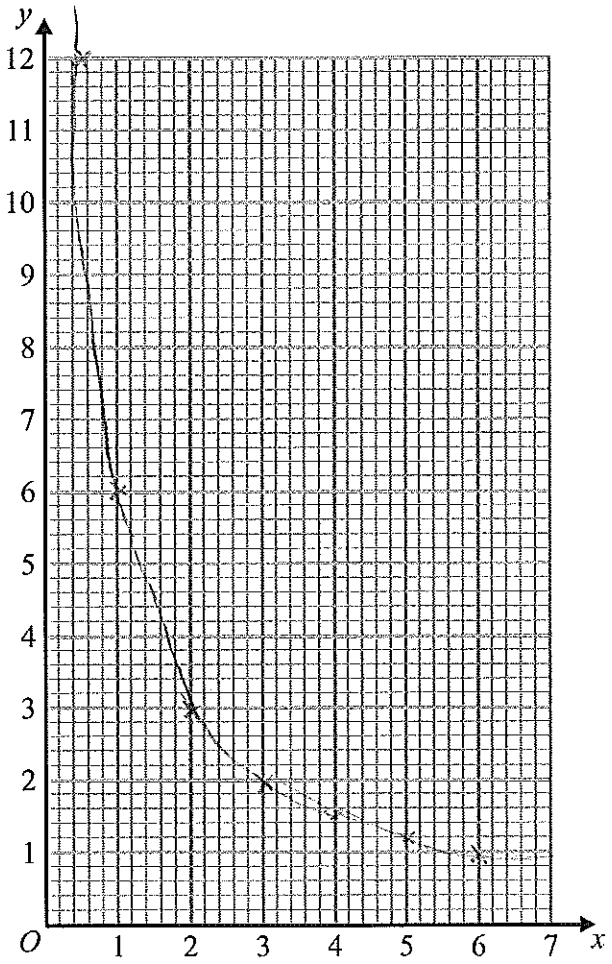
27.7 cm

(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)

18 (a) Complete the table of values for $y = \frac{6}{x}$

x	0.5	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	12	6	3	2	1.5	1.2	1

(2)



(b) On the grid, draw the graph of $y = \frac{6}{x}$ for $0.5 \leqslant x \leqslant 6$

(2)

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

19 Rob is learning about the planets.

Rob makes a model of the Sun.
He also makes a model of the planet Jupiter.

Rob is going to hang the two models in the school hall.

Rob wants a distance of 16 m between the two models.
The real distance between the planet Jupiter and the Sun is 8×10^8 km.

Work out the scale Rob should use.
Give your answer in the form $1 : n$

$16 : 8 \times 10^8 \times 10^3$ to covert between km & m

$16 : 8 \times 10^{11}$

$\div 16 \left(1 : 0.5 \times 10^{11}\right) \div 16$

$1 : 5 \times 10^{10}$

$1 : 5 \times 10^{10}$

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)

20 Simplify $\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{x+3}{3}$

$\frac{3(x+1)}{6} + \frac{2(x+3)}{6}$

$\frac{3x+3}{6} + \frac{2x+6}{6}$

$\frac{3x+3+2x+6}{6}$

$\frac{5x+9}{6}$

$\frac{5x+9}{6}$

(Total for Question 20 is 3 marks)

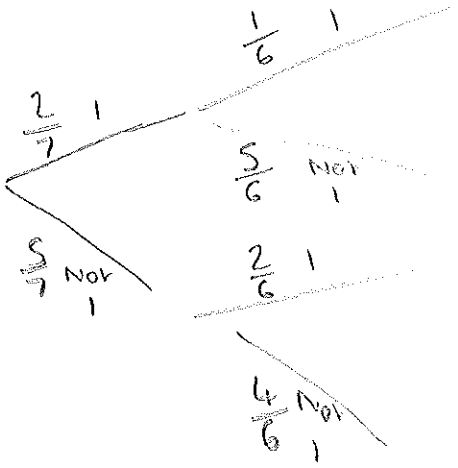
21 Here are seven tiles.

1	1	2	2	2	3	3

Jim takes at random a tile.
He does **not** replace the tile.

Jim then takes at random a second tile.

(a) Calculate the probability that both the tiles Jim takes have the number 1 on them.

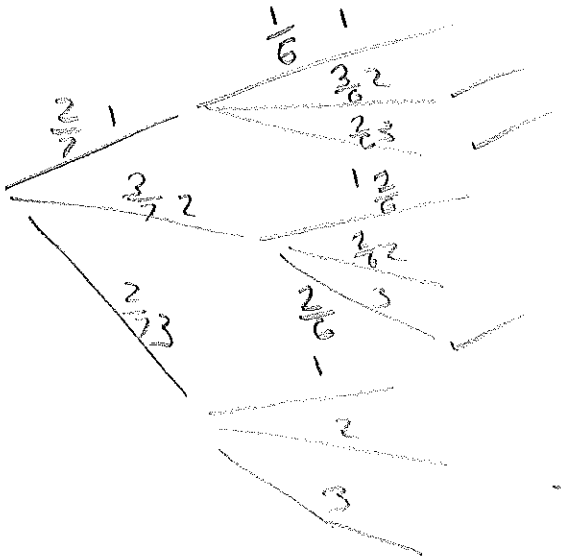


$\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{42} = \frac{1}{21}$

$\frac{1}{21}$

(2)

(b) Calculate the probability that the number on the second tile Jim takes is greater than the number on the first tile he takes.



$\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{6}{42}$

$\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{42}$

$\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{6}{42}$

$\frac{6}{42} + \frac{4}{42} + \frac{6}{42} = \frac{16}{42}$

$\frac{16}{42}$

(3)

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

22 (a) Solve $2x^2 + 9x - 7 = 0$

Give your solutions correct to 3 significant figures.

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $a=2$ $b=9$ $c=-7$

$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 4(2)(-7)}}{4}$

$x = 0.676$ or -5.18

$x = 0.676$ or -5.18

(3)

(b) Solve $\frac{2}{y^2} + \frac{9}{y} - 7 = 0$

Give your solutions correct to 3 significant figures.

$\frac{2}{y^2} + \frac{9y}{y^2} - \frac{7y^2}{y^2} = 0$

$-7y^2 + 9y + 2 = 0$

$7y^2 - 9y - 2 = 0$

$y = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - (4 \times 7 \times -2)}}{14}$

$y = 1.48$ or $y = -0.193$

(2)

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

23 The diagram shows a pyramid.

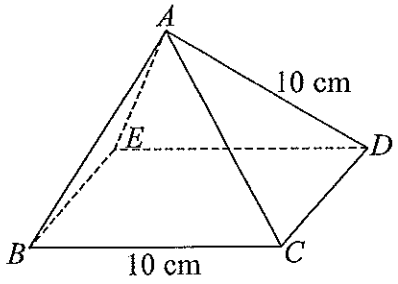


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

BCDE is a square with sides of length 10 cm.
The other faces of the pyramid are equilateral triangles with sides of length 10 cm.

(a) Calculate the volume of the pyramid.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Volume $= \frac{1}{3} \times$ area of base $\times$ height

$= \frac{1}{3} \times (10 \times 10) \times 5\sqrt{2}$

$= \frac{1}{3} \times 100 \times 5\sqrt{2}$

$= 236$

$5\sqrt{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ of diagonal

diagonal $= \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2}$

$= \sqrt{100 + 100}$

height $= \sqrt{10^2 - (5\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{200}$

$= \sqrt{100 - (2\sqrt{5} \times 2)} = \sqrt{100}\sqrt{2}$

$= \sqrt{50}$ $= 10\sqrt{2}$

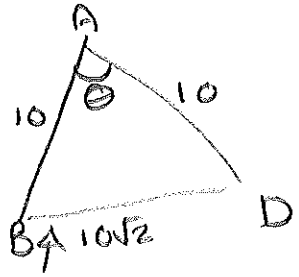
$= \sqrt{25}\sqrt{2}$

$= 5\sqrt{2}$

236 cm^3

(4)

(b) Find the size of angle *DAB*.



$200 = 100 + 100 - 200\cos A$

$-200 = -200\cos A$

$\cos A = 0$ $A = 90$

Diagonal

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

$(10\sqrt{2})^2 = 10^2 + 10^2 - 2(10)(10)\cos A$

90 °

(2)

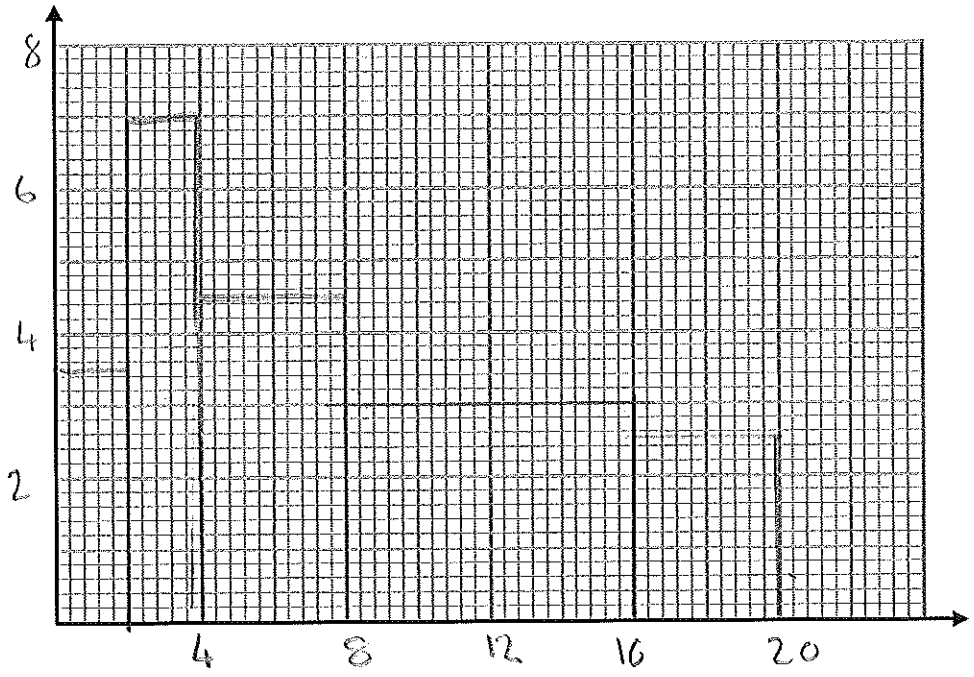
(Total for Question 23 is 6 marks)

24 The table gives information about the heights, h metres, of trees in a wood.

Height (h metres)	Frequency
$0 < h \leqslant 2$	7
$2 < h \leqslant 4$	14
$4 < h \leqslant 8$	18
$8 < h \leqslant 16$	24
$16 < h \leqslant 20$	10

frequency density
7 ÷ 2 = 3.5
14 ÷ 2 = 7
18 ÷ 4 = 4.5
24 ÷ 8 = 3
10 ÷ 4 = 2.5

Draw a histogram to show this information.



(Total for Question 24 is 3 marks)

*25 The diagram shows the triangle PQR.

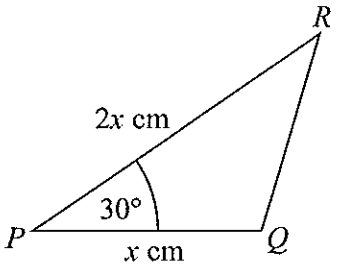


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$PQ = x$ cm
$PR = 2x$ cm
Angle $QPR = 30°$

The area of triangle $PQR = A$ cm^2

Show that $x = \sqrt{2A}$

$A = \frac{1}{2} \times x \times 2x \times \sin 30$

$A = x^2 \sin 30$

$A = \frac{1}{2} x^2$

$\therefore x^2 = 2A$

$x = \sqrt{2A}$

(Total for Question 25 is 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS