Write your name here

Surname		Other names

Centre Number   Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9 - 1)

Mathematics

Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)

Higher Tier

Specimen Papers Set 2 **Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**	Paper Reference **1MA1/1H**

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

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 not be used.**
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must **show all your working out**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

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 ▶

PEARSON

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1   (a) Factorise $y^2 + 27y$

$y(y+27)$

(1)

(b) Simplify $(t^3)^2$

t^6

(1)

(c) Simplify $\dfrac{w^9}{w^4}$

w^5

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 The diagram shows a square with perimeter 16 cm.
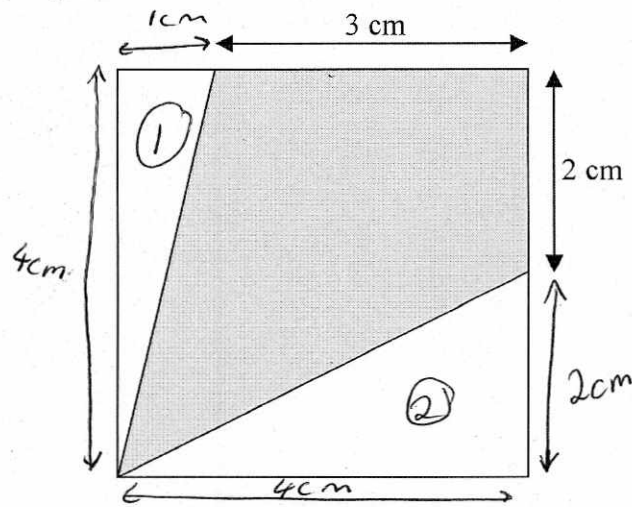
Work out the proportion of the area inside the square that is shaded.

Area of square $= 4 \times 4 = 16 \, cm^2$

Area of triangle ① $= \frac{1}{2}(4)(1) = 2 \, cm^2$

Area of triangle ② $= \frac{1}{2}(4)(2) = 4 \, cm^2$

Area of shaded reigon $= 16 - 4 - 2 = 10 \, cm^2$

Proportion Shaded $= \frac{10}{16}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$

$^5/_8$

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

3   David has designed a game.
    He uses a fair 6-sided dice and a fair 5-sided spinner.
    The dice is numbered 1 to 6
    The spinner is numbered 1 to 5

    Each player rolls the dice once and spins the spinner once.
    A player can win £5 or win £2

Win £5	**Win £2**
roll a 5 **and** spin a 5	roll a 1 **or** spin a 1 **or** both
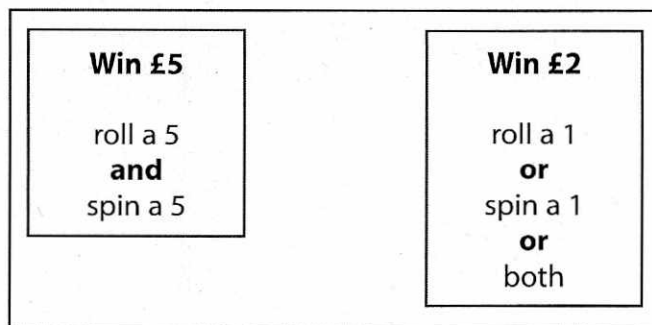
David expects 30 people will play his game.
Each person will pay David £1 to play the game.

(a) Work out how much profit David can expect to make.

30 people × £1 = £30

DICE

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	£2	£2	£2	£2	£2	£2
2	£2	–	–	–	–	–
3	£2	–	–	–	–	–
4	£2	–	–	–	–	–
5	£2	–	–	–	£5	–

SPINNER

Win £5 $\frac{1}{30}$

Win £2 $\frac{10}{30}$

1 × £5 = £5
10 × £2 = £20
          ———
           £25

30 − 25   £ 5

(4)

(b) Give a reason why David's actual profit may be different to the profit he expects to make.

This is only in theory. In reality more/less people might win.
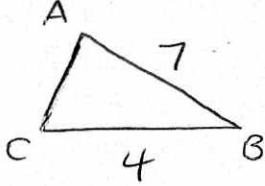
(1)

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)

4 Triangle ABC has perimeter 20 cm.

$AB = 7$ cm.
$BC = 4$ cm.

By calculation, deduce whether triangle ABC is a right-angled triangle.

$$AC = 20 - 7 - 4$$
$$= 9 \, cm$$

If right angled $\quad a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
$$4^2 + 7^2 = 9^2$$
$$16 + 49 = 81$$
$$65 \neq 81$$

ABC is not a right angled triangle

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 One sheet of A3 card has area $\frac{1}{8}$ m².

The card has a mass of 160 g per m².

Work out the total mass of 25 sheets of A3 card.

$\div 8 \Big(\begin{array}{l} 160g \quad per \quad m^2 \\ 20g \quad per \quad \frac{1}{8}m^2 \end{array} \Big) \div 8$

$$20 \times 25 = 500 \, g$$

$$500g$$

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 (a) Work out $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{3}$

Give your answer as a mixed number in its simplest form.

$$\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{10}{3} = \frac{90}{12} = \frac{45}{6} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

$7\frac{1}{2}$

(3)

(b) Write the numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the boxes to give the greatest possible total.
You may write each number only once.

$$\boxed{5}\frac{\boxed{1}}{\boxed{4}} + \boxed{6}\frac{\boxed{2}}{\boxed{3}}$$

OR

$$6\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{2}{3}$$

(1)

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 A shop has a sale.

Microwave ovens
$\frac{1}{3}$ off normal price

Combination ovens
40% off normal price

A microwave oven has a sale price of £90
A combination oven has a sale price of £84

Which of these ovens has the greater normal price?
You must show all your working.

MICROWAVE

£90 = $\frac{2}{3}$

£45 = $\frac{1}{3}$

Normal Price = 90 + 45
= £135

COMBINATION

÷6 ⎰ £84 = 60%. ⎱ ÷6
×10 ⎱ £14 = 10%. ⎰ ×10
     £140 = 100%.

Normal Price = £140

The combination oven has the greater normal price.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

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8 Work out an estimate for $\sqrt{4.98 + 2.16 \times 7.35}$
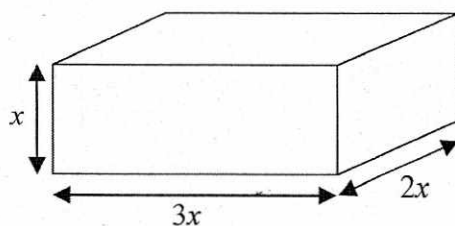
$\sqrt{5 + 2 \times 7}$

$\sqrt{5 + 14}$

$\sqrt{19}$

$\sqrt{16} = 4$
$\sqrt{25} = 5$

.......4.3.......
(4 – 4.5)

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

9 Here is a cuboid.

All measurements are in centimetres.
x is an integer.
The total volume of the cuboid is less than 900 cm^3

Show that $x \leqslant 5$

$$\text{volume} = 3x \times x \times 2x$$
$$= 6x^3$$
$$6x^3 < 900$$
$$x^3 < 150$$
$$5^3 = 125 \qquad 6^3 = 216$$
$$\therefore \quad x \leqslant 5$$

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

10 y is inversely proportional to x
When $x = 1.5$, $y = 36$

Find the value of y when $x = 6$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$
$$36 = \frac{k}{1.5}$$
$$k = 36 \times 1.5$$
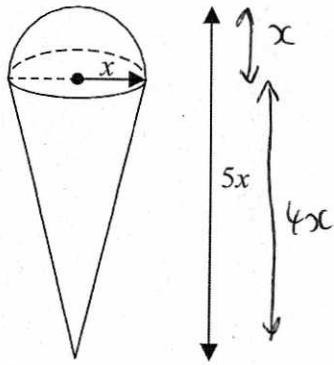$$= 54$$

when $x = 6$
$$y = \frac{54}{6}$$
$$= 9$$

$$y = \frac{54}{x}$$

9

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

11 A solid is made by putting a hemisphere on top of a cone.
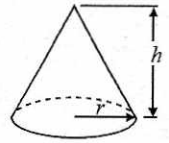
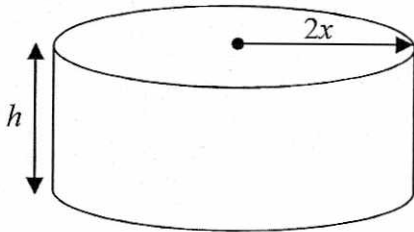The total height of the solid is $5x$
The radius of the base of the cone is x
The radius of the hemisphere is x

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

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

A cylinder has the same volume as the solid.
The cylinder has radius $2x$ and height h
All measurements are in centimetres.

Find a formula for h in terms of x
Give your answer in its simplest form.

$h\ cone = 4x$

$V_{cone} = \dfrac{1}{3}\pi(x)^2(4x)$

$= \dfrac{4}{3}x^3\pi$

$V_{hemisphere} = \dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{4}{3}\pi(x)^3$

$= \dfrac{4}{6}\pi x^3$

$= \dfrac{2}{3}\pi x^3$

$= \dfrac{2}{3}x^3\pi$

$V_{cyelinder} = \pi(2x)^2 h$

$= 4x^2\pi h$

$\dfrac{4}{3} + \dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{6}{3} = 2$

$4x^2\pi h = \dfrac{4}{3}x^3\pi + \dfrac{2}{3}x^3\pi$

$4x^2\pi h = 2x^3\pi$

$\dfrac{4h}{4} = \dfrac{2x}{4}$

$h = \dfrac{1}{2}x$

$h = \dfrac{1}{2}x$

(Total for Question 11 is 5 marks)

12 *ABCD* is a parallelogram.
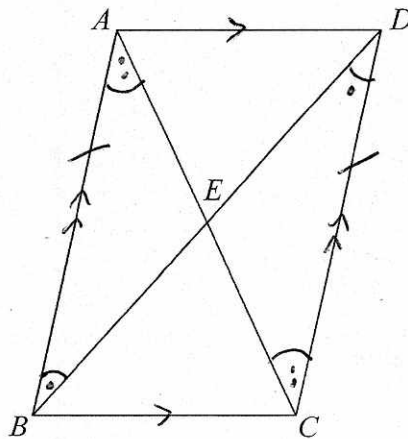
E is the point where the diagonals *AC* and *BD* meet.

Prove that triangle *ABE* is congruent to triangle *CDE*.

Angle ABE = Angle CDE   Alternate angles are equal

Angle BAE = Angle DCE   Alternate angles are equal

AB = CD   Opposite lengths (sides) in a parallelogram
are equal.

ABE is congruent to CDE   <u>ASA</u>

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

13 Mr Brown gives his class a test.
The 10 girls in the class get a mean mark of 70%
The 15 boys in the class get a mean mark of 80%

Nick says that because the mean of 70 and 80 is 75 then the mean mark for the whole class in the test is 75%

Nick is not correct.
Is the correct mean mark less than or greater than 75%?
You must justify your answer.

$$10 \times 70 = 700$$
$$15 \times 80 = 1200$$
$$\frac{700 + 1200}{25} = \frac{1900}{25} = \underline{76}$$

The Mean Mark is greater than 75%.
There are More boys than girls

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)

14 Show that $\dfrac{\left(4 - \sqrt{3}\right)\left(4 + \sqrt{3}\right)}{\sqrt{13}}$ simplifies to $\sqrt{13}$

$$\frac{(4 - \sqrt{3})(4 + \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{13}}$$
$$\frac{16 + 4\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} - 3}{\sqrt{13}}$$
$$\frac{13 \times \sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{13}} = \frac{13\sqrt{13}}{13} = \underline{\sqrt{13}}$$

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

15 (a) Find the value of $\sqrt[3]{8 \times 10^6}$

2×10^2

200

(1)

(b) Find the value of $144^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 64^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$\dfrac{12}{1} \times \dfrac{1}{4}$

3

(2)

(c) Solve $3^{2x} = \dfrac{1}{81}$

$\sqrt{3^{2x}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1}{81}}$

$3^x = \dfrac{1}{9}$

$x = -2$

$x = \underline{\quad -2 \quad}$

(2)

(Total for Question 15 is 5 marks)

16 The probability that Sanay is late for school tomorrow is 0.05
The probability that Jaden is late for school tomorrow is 0.15

Alfie says that the probability that Sanay and Jaden will both be late for school tomorrow
is 0.0075 because $0.05 \times 0.15 = 0.0075$

What assumption has Alfie made?

The events are independent. (Sanay being late isn't related to Jaden being late)

(Total for Question 16 is 1 mark)

17 Solve $x^2 - 6x - 8 = 0$

Write your answer in the form $a \pm \sqrt{b}$ where a and b are integers.

Quadratic formula or Complete the square.

$a = 1$ $b = -6$ $c = -8$

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(1)(-8)}}{2(1)}$$

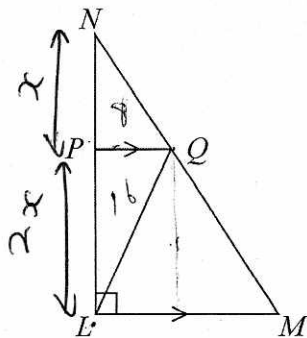$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 32}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{68}}{2}$$

$\frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{17}}{2}$

$\sqrt{68}$
$\sqrt{4 \times \sqrt{17}}$
$2\sqrt{17}$

$\underline{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}$

(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)

18 LMN is a right-angled triangle.

Angle $NLM = 90°$
PQ is parallel to LM.

The area of triangle PNQ is 8 cm²
The area of triangle LPQ is 16 cm²

Work out the area of triangle LQM.

$LP = 2NP$

Same base twice area
∴ twice height

Big triangle is similar to PNQ
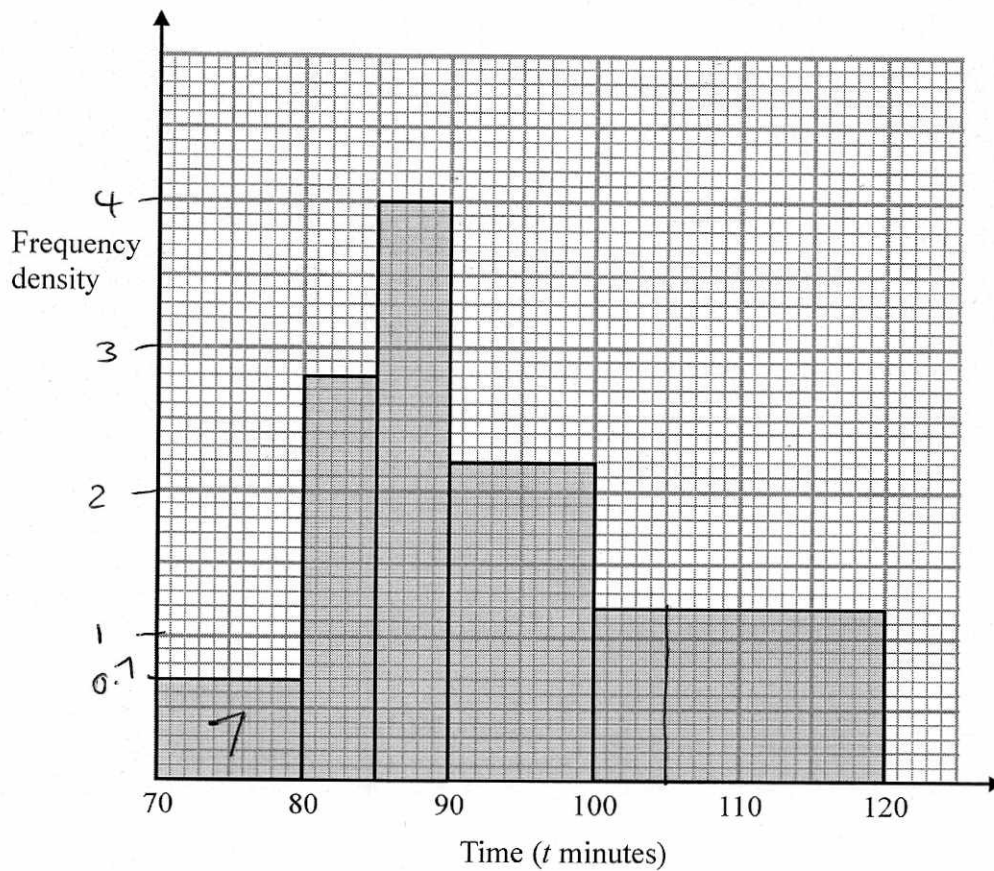(NLM)

Length s.f × 3
area s.f × 9

$8 \times 9 = 72$ cm²

$72 - 16 - 8 = 48$ cm²

$\underline{48}$ cm²

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

19 The histogram shows information about the time taken by cyclists to finish a cycle race.

7 cyclists took 80 minutes or less to finish the race.

    (i) Work out an estimate for the number of cyclists who took more than 105 minutes to finish the race.

$$1.2 \times 15 \quad = 18$$

                                                    18

    (ii) Explain why your answer to part (i) is only an estimate.

The data is grouped. We only know how many people were between 100 and 120 minutes.

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

20 Show that $\dfrac{3x+6}{x^2-3x-10} \div \dfrac{x+5}{x^3-25x}$ simplifies to ax where a is an integer.

$$\frac{3x+6}{x^2-3x-10} \times \frac{x^3-25x}{x+5}$$

$$\frac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-5)} \times \frac{x(x^2-25)}{x+5}$$

$$\frac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-5)} \times \frac{x(x+5)(x-5)}{(x+5)}$$

$$\frac{3x(x+2)(x+5)(x-5)}{(x+2)(x+5)(x-5)} = \underline{\underline{3x}}$$
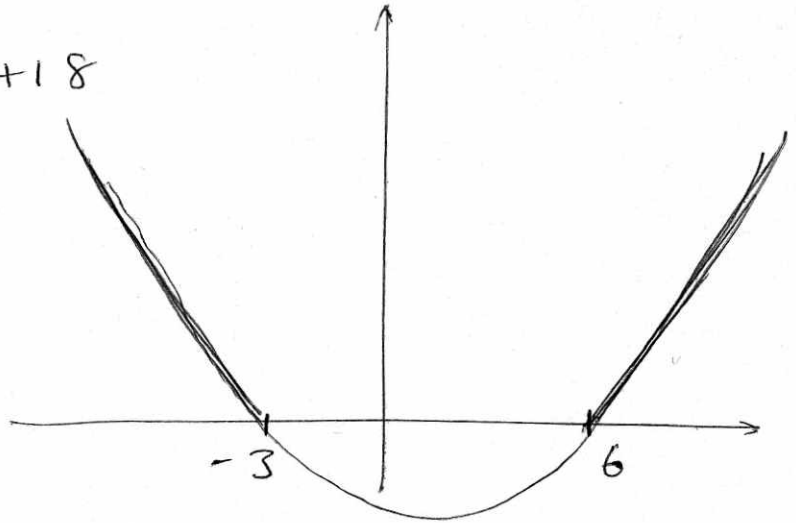
(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

21 Solve the inequality $x^2 > 3(x+6)$

$$x^2 > 3x+18$$

$$x^2-3x-18 > 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+3) > 0$$

$$x=6 \qquad x=-3$$

$$\underline{x>6 \text{ or } x<-3}$$

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 The line l is a tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 40$ at the point A.
A is the point $(2, 6)$.

The line l crosses the x-axis at the point P.

Work out the area of triangle OAP.

$$x_1 \quad y_1 \qquad x_2 \quad y_2$$
$$(2, 6) \qquad (0, 0)$$

Gradient of OA

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$
$$= \frac{-6}{-2} = 3$$

∴ Gradient of $AP = -\frac{1}{3}$ (perpendicular)

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + c \qquad \begin{array}{c}(2, 6)\\ x \quad y\end{array}$$

$$6 = -\frac{1}{3}(2) + c$$
$$6 = -\frac{2}{3} + c$$
$$c = 6 + \frac{2}{3}$$
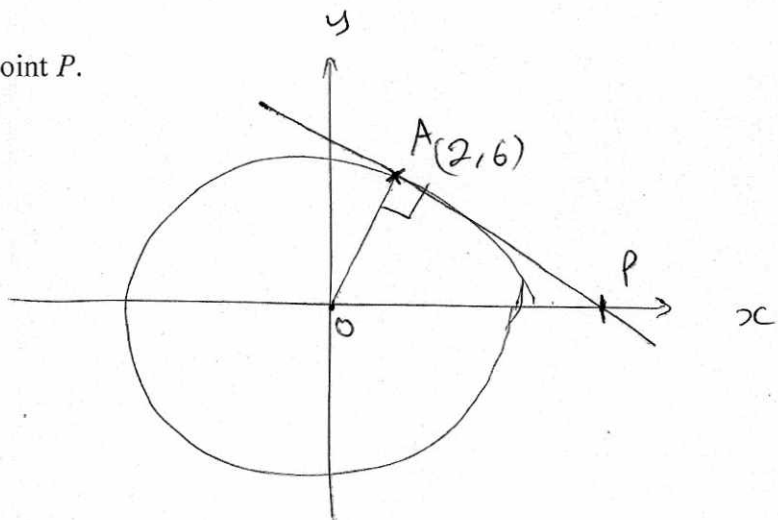$$= \frac{18}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$
$$= \frac{20}{3}$$
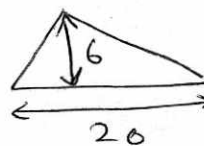
$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{20}{3}$$

P is where $y = 0$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{20}{3}$$
$$0 = -x + 20$$
$$\underline{x = 20}$$

Area

$\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 6$

$= 60$ units^2

60

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS