

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

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

Thursday 16 May 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper reference	1MA1/1H
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Mathematics

PAPER 1 (Non-Calculator)

Higher Tier



You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB or B pencil, eraser, Formulae Sheet (enclosed). Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **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.*
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Calculators may not be used.**

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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 Here are the first four terms of an arithmetic sequence.

1 5 9 13

Find an expression, in terms of n , for the n th term of this sequence.

$4n$ 4 8 12 16

$4n - 3$

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)



2 (a) Work out $3\frac{4}{5} - 1\frac{2}{3}$

$$3 \times \frac{19}{5} - \frac{5 \times 5}{3 \times 5}$$

$$\frac{57}{15} - \frac{25}{15} = \frac{32}{15} \quad \text{or } 2\frac{2}{15}$$

$$2\frac{2}{15}$$

(2)

Kevin was asked to work out $2\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{8}$

Here is his working and his answer.

$$2\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{35}{24}$$

$$= 1\frac{9}{24}$$

$$\frac{35}{24} = 1\frac{11}{24}$$

Kevin's answer is wrong.

(b) What mistake has Kevin made?

$\frac{35}{24}$ is the same as $1\frac{11}{24}$ not $1\frac{9}{24}$

(1)

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)



Actually, 1 litre of paint will cover 11 m^2 of floor.

(b) Does this affect your answer to part (a)?

You must give a reason for your answer.

No. The paint will cover even more floor. There will still be enough.

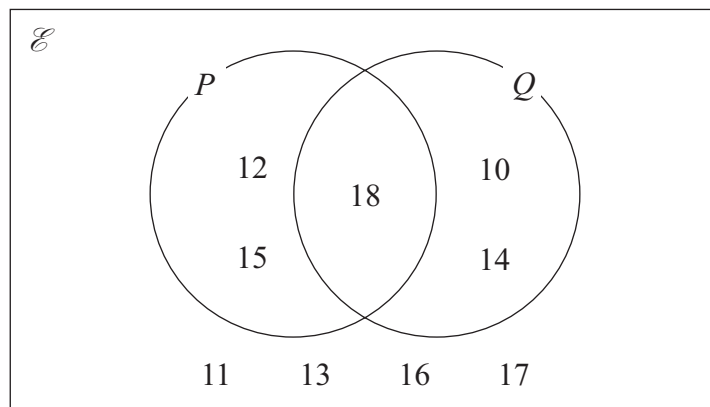
(1)

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)



P 7 6 9 2 3 A 0 5 2 4

4 Here is a Venn diagram.



(a) Write down the numbers that are in set P'

Not P

10, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17

(1)

A number is chosen at random from the universal set, E

(b) Find the probability that this number is in the set $P \cup Q$

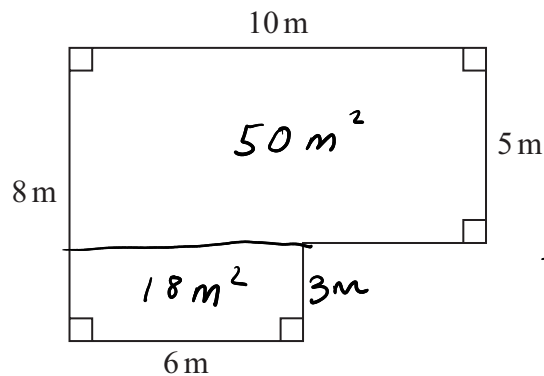
$\frac{5}{9}$

(2)

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)



- 3 The diagram shows a plan of a floor.



$$\text{Total area} = 68 \text{ m}^2$$

Petra is going to cover the floor with paint.

Petra has 3 tins of paint.

There are 2.5 litres of paint in each tin.

$$3 \times 2.5 = 7.5 \text{ litres}$$

Petra thinks 1 litre of paint will cover 10 m^2 of floor.

- (a) Assuming Petra is correct, does she have enough paint to cover the floor?
You must show all your working.

$$7.5 \times 10 = 75 \text{ m}^2 \quad (\text{There is enough paint to cover } 75 \text{ m}^2)$$

Yes there is enough paint $75 > 68$

(4)



500

- 5 Sophie drives a distance of 513 kilometres on a motorway in France. She pays 0.81 euros for every 10 kilometres she drives.

(a) Work out an estimate for the total amount that Sophie pays.

$$\frac{500}{10} = 50$$

$$50 \times 0.8 = 40$$

..... 40 euros
(3)

- (b) Is your answer to part (a) an underestimate or an overestimate?
Give a reason for your answer.

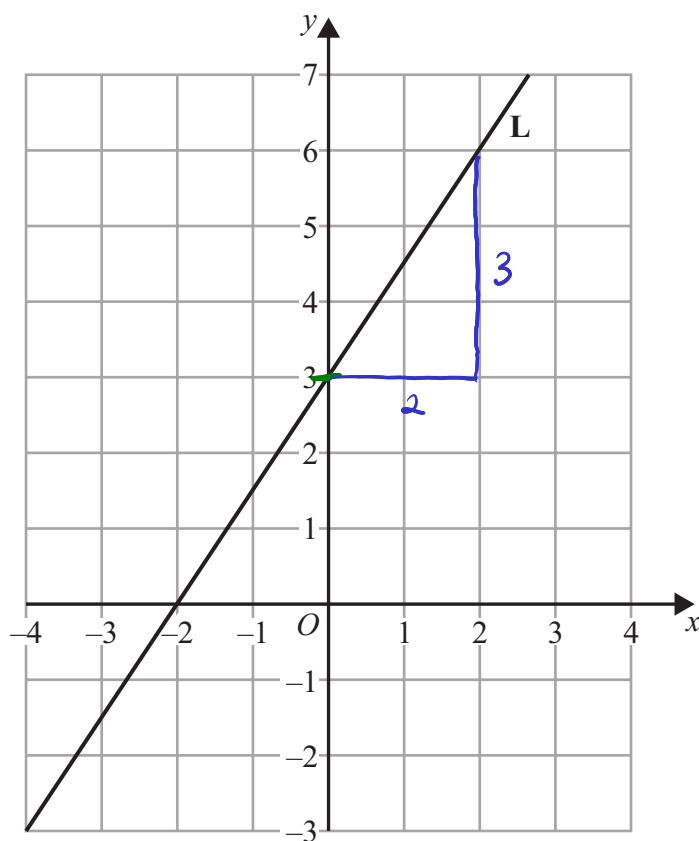
underestimate. I rounded the distance and
the cost down.

(1)

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)



6 Here is a straight line **L** drawn on a grid.



$$c = 3$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

(a) Find an equation for **L**.

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x + 3 \quad (3)$$

M is a different straight line with equation $y = 5x$

(b) Write down the equation of a straight line parallel to **M**.

$$y = 5x + 1 \quad (1)$$

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)



- 7 Kasim has some small jars, some medium jars and some large jars.
He has a total of 400 jars.

$$\frac{3}{8} \text{ of the 400 jars are empty. } \quad \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 400 = \frac{400}{8} = 50$$

$$\text{For the empty jars, } \quad \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 400 = 150$$

number of small jars : number of medium jars = 3 : 4

number of medium jars : number of large jars = 1 : 2

Work out the percentage of Kasim's jars that are empty small jars.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S : m & m : L \\ 3 : 4 & 4 \times 1 : 2 \times 4 \\ & 4 : 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S : m : L \\ 3 : 4 : 8 & 15 \text{ parts} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{150}{15} = 10 \quad 30 : 40 : 80$$

↓
30 small empty jars

$$\frac{30}{400} = \frac{15}{200} = \frac{7.5}{100} = 7.5\%$$

7.5 %

(Total for Question 7 is 5 marks)



- 8 Len has 8 parcels.

The mean weight of the 8 parcels is 2.5 kg.

The mean weight of 3 of the parcels is 2 kg.

Work out the mean weight of the other 5 parcels.

$$8 \times 2.5 = 20$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$20 - 6 = 14 \quad (5 \text{ parcels weigh } 14 \text{ kg})$$

$$\frac{14}{5} = \frac{28}{10} = \underline{\underline{2.8 \text{ kg}}}$$

..... 2.8 kg

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

- 9 In a sale, the normal price of a coat is reduced by $R\%$

Given that

$$\text{sale price} = 0.7 \times \text{normal price}$$

find the value of R .

Sale price is 70% of normal price

$R =$ 30

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)



10 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 5x - 2y & = & 23 \quad \times 2 \\ 2x - 3y & = & 18 \quad \times 5 \end{array}$$

$$10x - 4y = 46$$

$$10x - 15y = 90$$

$$11y = -44$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -4}}$$

$$5x - 2(-4) = 23$$

$$5x + 8 = 23$$

$$5x = 15$$

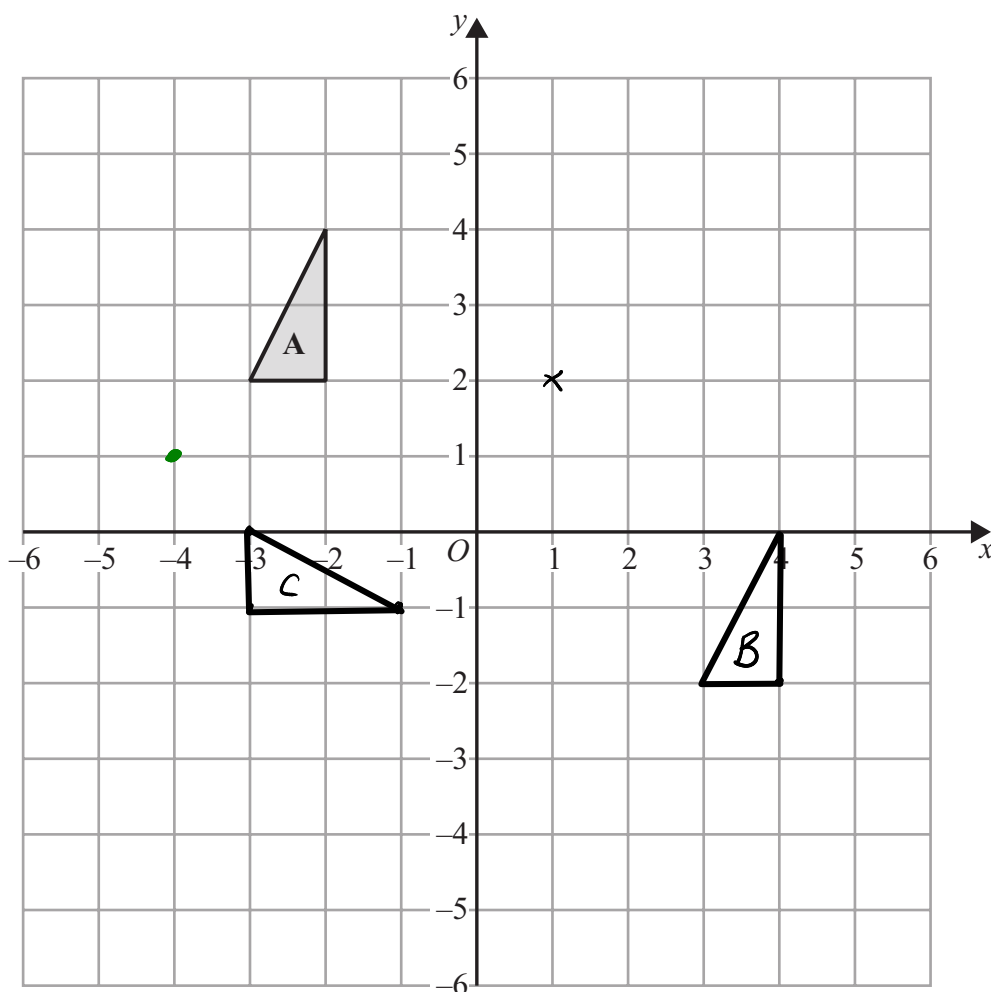
$$\underline{\underline{x = 3}}$$

$$x = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{-4}}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)





Triangle **A** is translated by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ to give triangle **B**.

Triangle **B** is rotated 90° clockwise about the point $(1, 2)$ to give triangle **C**.

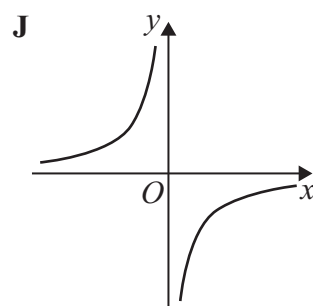
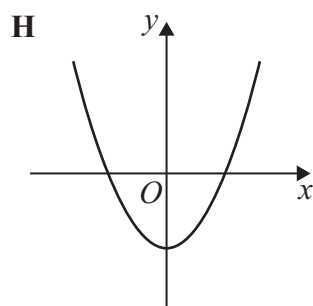
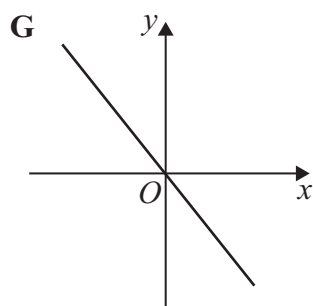
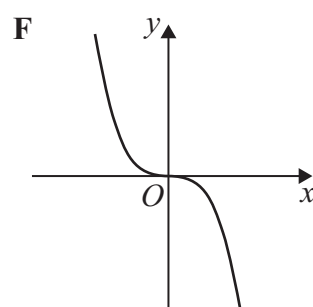
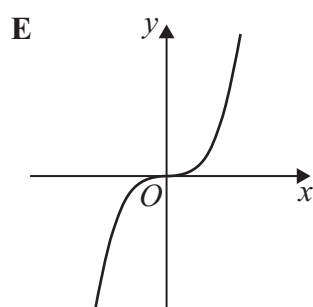
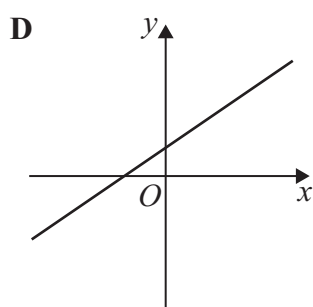
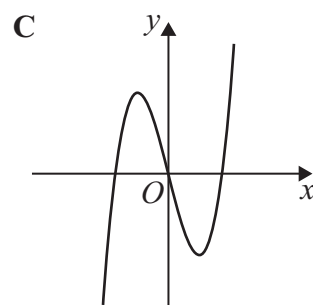
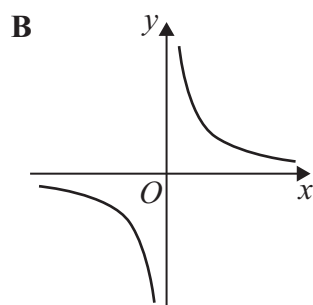
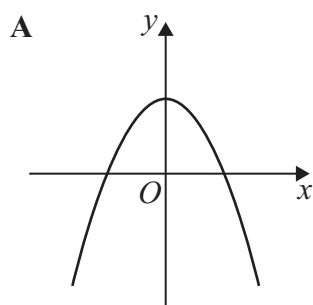
Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle **A** onto triangle **C**.

Rotation 90° clockwise about $(-4, 1)$

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)



12 Here are some graphs.



Write down the letter of the graph that could have the equation

(i) $y = x^2 - 4$

H
(1)

(ii) $y = -x^3$

F
(1)

(iii) $y = -\frac{5}{x}$

J
(1)

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)



- 13 The table gives information about the amount of time that each of 150 people were in a shop.

Time (t minutes)	Frequency
$0 < t \leq 10$	20
$10 < t \leq 30$	70
$30 < t \leq 35$	22
$35 < t \leq 50$	30
$50 < t \leq 60$	8

F.d

2

3.5

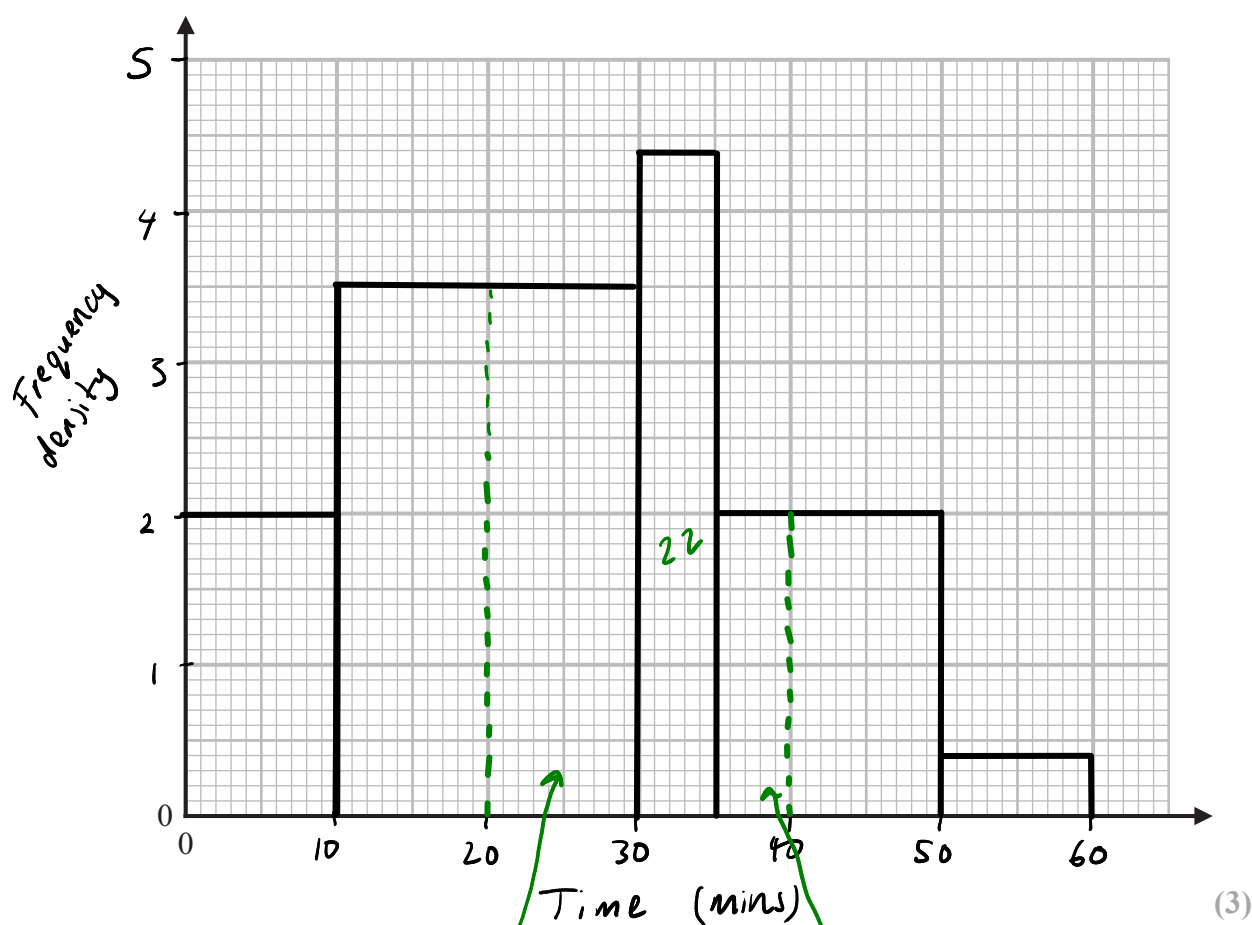
4.4

2

0.8

Freq
→ Classwidth

- (a) On the grid, draw a histogram for this information.



- (b) Work out an estimate for the fraction of these 150 people who were in the shop for between 20 minutes and 40 minutes.

$$10 \times 3.5 = 35$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$35 + 22 + 10 = 67$$

$$\frac{67}{150}$$

(2)

(Total for Question 13 is 5 marks)



14 Expand and simplify $(3x - 1)(2x + 3)(x - 5)$

$$(6x^2 + 9x - 2x - 3)(x - 5)$$

$$(6x^2 + 7x - 3)(x - 5)$$

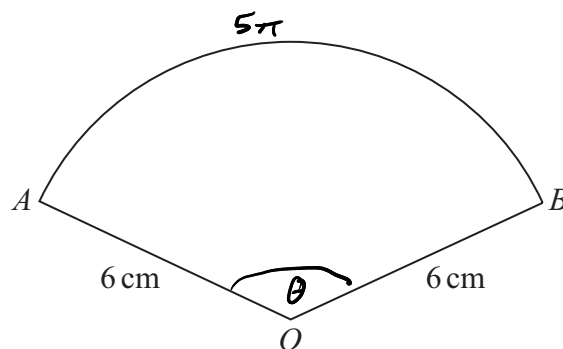
$$6x^3 - 30x^2 + 7x^2 - 35x - 3x + 15$$

$$6x^3 - 23x^2 - 38x + 15$$

$$6x^3 - 23x^2 - 38x + 15$$

(Total for Question 14 is 3 marks)

15 OAB is a sector of a circle with centre O and radius 6 cm.



The length of the arc AB is 5π cm.

Work out, in terms of π , the area of the sector.
Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$\text{Arc length} = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

$$\text{Sector area} = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi(6) = 5\pi$$

$$\frac{\theta}{360} \times 12\pi = 5\pi$$

$$\frac{12\theta}{360} = 5$$

$$\theta = \frac{5 \times \cancel{360}^{30}}{\cancel{12}}$$

$$\theta = 150^\circ$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{150}{360} \times \pi(6)^2$$

$$= \frac{15}{36} \times 36\pi$$

$$15\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)



- 16 There are only n orange sweets and 1 white sweet in a bag.

$$\text{Total} = n + 1$$

Saira takes at random a sweet from the bag and eats the sweet.
She then takes at random another sweet from the bag and eats this sweet.

Show that the probability that Saira eats two orange sweets is $\frac{n-1}{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{orange, orange}) &= \frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{n-1}{n} \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 16 is 2 marks)

- 17 (a) Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

(1)

- (b) Simplify fully $\sqrt{80} - \sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{80} &= \sqrt{16 \sqrt{5}} \\ &= 4\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$4\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$3\sqrt{5}$$

(2)

(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)



18 Show that $0.\dot{1}\dot{5} + 0.2\dot{2}\dot{7}$ can be written in the form $\frac{m}{66}$ where m is an integer.

$$0.\dot{1}\dot{5} = x$$

$$15.\dot{1}\dot{5} = 100x$$

$$15 = 99x$$

$$x = \frac{15}{99} = \frac{5}{33}$$

$$0.2\dot{2}\dot{7} = x$$

$$2.\dot{2}\dot{7} = 10x$$

$$227.\dot{2}\dot{7} = 1000x$$

$$225 = 990x$$

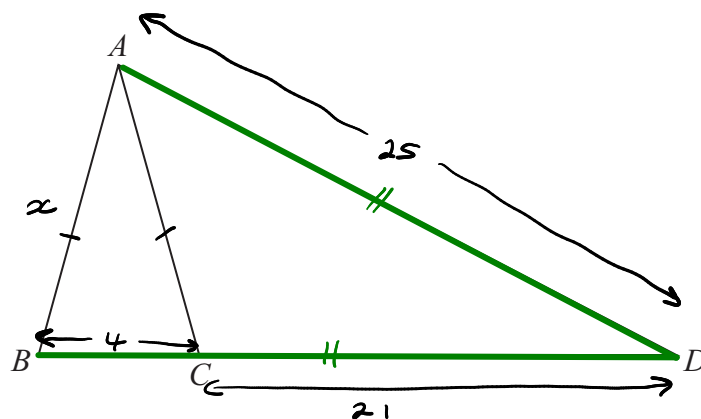
$$x = \frac{225}{990} = \frac{25}{110} = \frac{5}{22}$$

$$2 \times \frac{5}{33} + \frac{5}{22} \times 3$$

$$\frac{10}{66} + \frac{15}{66} = \frac{25}{66}$$

(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)





ABC and DAB are similar isosceles triangles.

$$AB = AC$$

$$AD = BD$$

$$BC : CD = 4 : 21$$

Find the ratio $AB : AD$

$$4 : x = x : 25$$

$$\frac{4}{x} = \frac{x}{25}$$

$$100 = x^2$$

$$x = 10$$

$$10 : 25$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 : 5}}$$

$$2 : 5$$

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)

20 $2^x = \frac{2^n}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ $2^y = (\sqrt{2})^5$

Given that $x + y = 8$

work out the value of n .

$$2^x = \frac{2^n}{2^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$2^x = 2^{n - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$x = n - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2^y = (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^5$$

$$2^y = 2^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x + y = 8$$

$$n - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{2} = 8$$

$$n - \frac{1}{3} = 5.5$$

$$n = 5.8\bar{3}$$

$$= 5\frac{5}{6}$$

$$n = 5\frac{5}{6}$$

(Total for Question 20 is 3 marks)



- 21 A solid cuboid has a volume of 300 cm^3
The cuboid has a total surface area of 370 cm^2

The length of the cuboid is 20 cm .

The width of the cuboid is greater than the height of the cuboid.

Work out the height of the cuboid.

You must show all your working.

$$l \times w \times h = 300$$

$$20hw = 300$$

$$hw = 15$$

$$w = \frac{15}{h}$$

$$2lw + 2lh + 2wh = 370$$

$$40w + 40h + 2hw = 370$$

$$40\left(\frac{15}{h}\right) + 40h + 2h\left(\frac{15}{h}\right) = 370$$

$$\frac{600}{h} + 40h + 30 = 370$$

$$\frac{600}{h} + 40h - 340 = 0$$

$$600 + 40h^2 - 340h = 0$$

$$40h^2 - 340h + 600 = 0$$

$$4h^2 - 34h + 60 = 0$$

$$2h^2 - 17h + 30 = 0$$

$$2h^2 - 5h - 12h + 30 = 0 \quad 2 \times 30 = 60$$

$$(h - 6)(2h - 5) = 0$$

$$h = 6 \quad h = 2.5$$

1	60
2	30
3	20
4	15
5	12

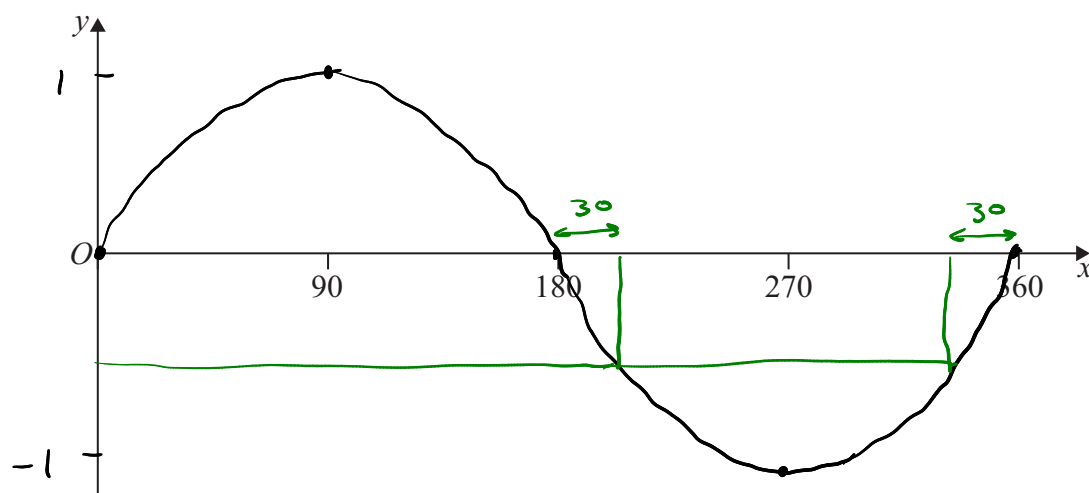
h is smaller than $w \therefore h = 2.5$

2.5

..... cm

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

22 (a) Sketch the graph of $y = \sin x^\circ$ for $0 \leq x \leq 360$



(2)

(b) Solve the equation $2 \sin x^\circ = -1$ for $0 \leq x \leq 360$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 30 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 210 \text{ or } 330}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{210^\circ \text{ and } 330^\circ}}$$

(2)

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)



23 C is a circle with centre (0, 0)

L is a straight line.

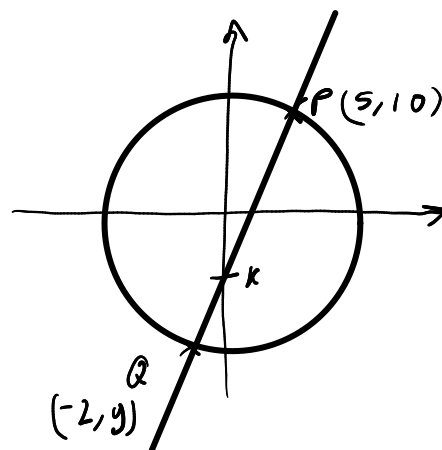
The circle C and the line L intersect at the points P and Q.

The coordinates of P are (5, 10)

The x coordinate of Q is -2

L has a positive gradient and crosses the y-axis at the point (0, k)

Find the value of k.



$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$5^2 + 10^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 = 125$$

$$(-2)^2 + y^2 = 125$$

$$4 + y^2 = 125$$

$$y^2 = 121$$

$$y = \pm 11$$

As L has a

positive gradient $y = -11$

$$(5, 10) \text{ and } (-2, -11)$$

$$y = mx + c$$

$$m = \frac{-11 - 10}{-2 - 5}$$

$$= \frac{-21}{-7}$$

$$= 3$$

$$y = 3x + c$$

$$10 = 3(5) + c$$

$$c = -5$$

$$k = -5$$

(Total for Question 23 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS

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