

2

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 Work out $(2 \times 10^3) \times (4 \times 10^4)$, giving your answer in standard form.

..... 8×10^7 [2]

- 2 (a) Simplify fully.

$$\frac{3a^8 \times 2a^5}{a^2}$$

(a) $6a^{11}$ [3]

- (b) Solve.

$$\frac{6x - 10}{5} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - 10 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x =$$

(b) $x =$ 2.5 [3]

3 Ed has a card shop.

(a) He buys a particular card for £1.20 and sells it for £1.68.

Calculate his percentage profit on this card.

$$\frac{1.68 - 1.2}{1.2} \times 100 =$$

(a) 40 % [3]

(b) Ed's profit on "Good Luck" cards in 2018 was £360. This was a decrease of 20% on his profit in 2017.

Work out Ed's profit on "Good Luck" cards in 2017.

$$\frac{360}{0.8} =$$

(b) £ 450 [3]

4 (a) A sunflower grows at a rate of 4 cm each day.

How many days does it take to grow from a height of 80 cm to more than 1.06 m?

$$1.06\text{m} = 106\text{cm}.$$

$$\frac{106 - 80}{4} = 6.5 \rightarrow 7$$

(a) ~~6.5~~ 7 [3]

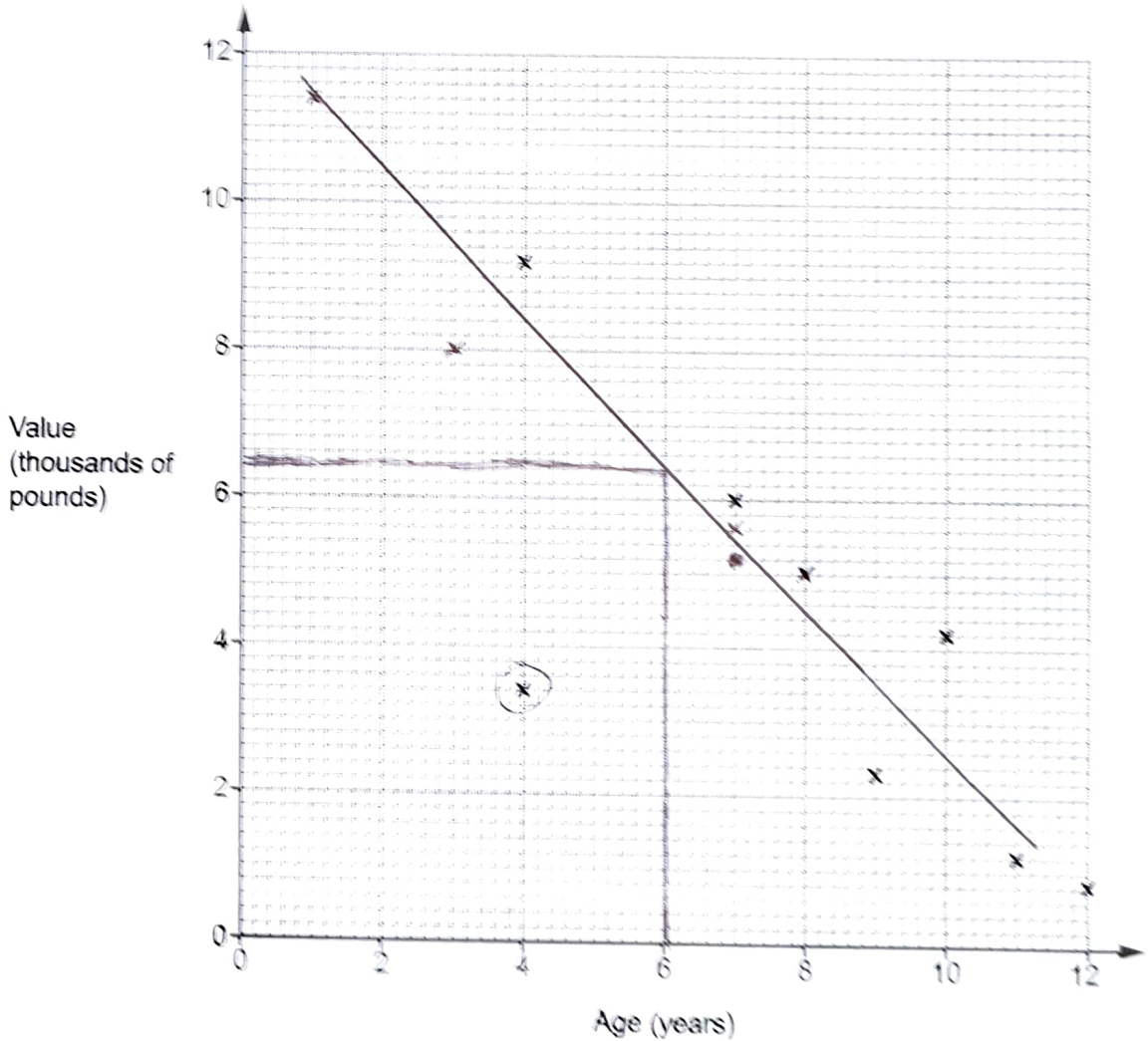
(b) If the sunflower grows at a faster rate, how would this affect your answer to part (a)?

..... It would take fewer days [1]

5 The table shows the ages and values of 11 cars of the same model.

Age (years)	4	7	11	1	9	10	4	3	7	8	12
Value (thousands of pounds)	9.2	6.0	1.2	11.4	2.3	4.2	3.4	8.0	5.6	5.0	0.4

The points for the first 7 cars are plotted on the scatter diagram.



(a) Plot the points for the remaining 4 cars. [2]

(b) Describe the type and strength of the correlation shown in the completed scatter diagram.

..... Strong negative [2]

5

- (c) One car lost its value more quickly than the other cars.

On the scatter diagram, draw a circle around the point representing this car. [1]

- (d) By drawing a line of best fit, estimate the value of a car that is 6 years old.

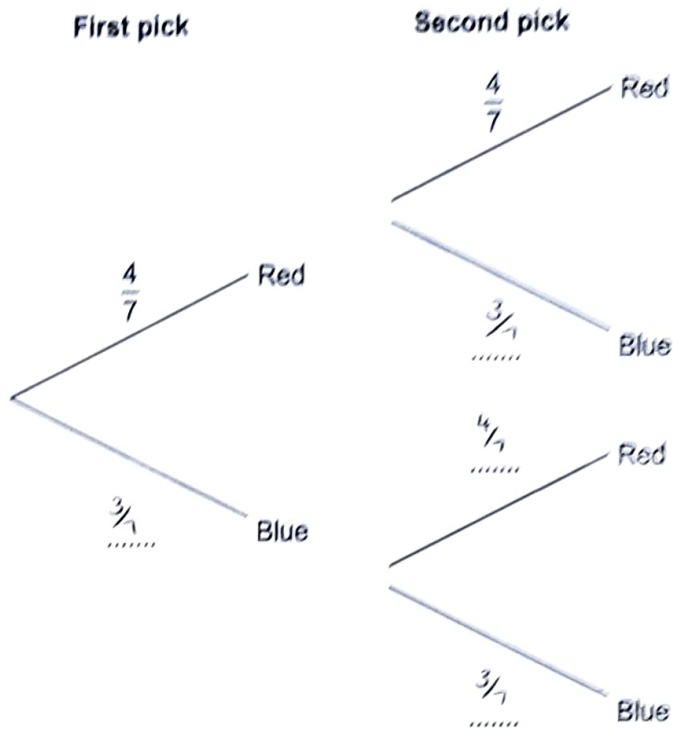
(d) £ 6400 . [2]

- (e) Explain the limitations of using the equation of the line of best fit to estimate the value of a car that is 16 years old.

Since the data only extends to cars up to 12 years old, we could suggest that the trend may not continue. [1]

- 6 A bag contains 4 red counters and 3 blue counters only. Jack picks a counter at random and then replaces it. Jack then picks a second counter at random.

(a) Complete the tree diagram.



[2]

- (b) Work out the probability that Jack picks two red counters.

$$\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\frac{16}{49}$$

(b) [2]

- 7 Adam buys some theatre tickets in a sale.

The normal prices are:

£80 for each adult

£40 for each child.

In the sale, the prices are reduced by 15%.

Adam buys 2 adult tickets and 1 child ticket at the sale price.

A 2% booking fee is then added to the total cost of the tickets.

Calculate the total amount that Adam must pay.

$$80 + 80 + 40 = £200 .$$

$$200 \times 0.85 = 170$$

$$170 \times 1.02 =$$



£.....173.40..... [6]

Turn over

8 Mrs Mills buys 4 packs of treats for her cats, Fluff and Tigger.

She gives Fluff $\frac{1}{6}$ of a pack each day.

She gives Tigger $\frac{1}{5}$ of a pack each day.

For how many complete days will the 4 packs of treats last?

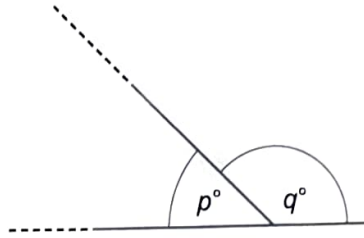
$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{30} + \frac{6}{30} = \frac{11}{30} \text{ pack per day}$$

$$\frac{4}{\left(\frac{11}{30}\right)} = \frac{120}{11}$$

$$\frac{120}{11}$$

..... [5]

- 9 An interior angle of an isosceles triangle is p° and an exterior angle is q° .



Not to scale

It is given that $q = 5p$.

- (a) Write the ratio $p : q$ in its simplest form.

(a)1..... :5..... [2]

- (b) Work out the two different possible sets of angles for the isosceles triangle.

$$5p + p = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 6p = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 30.$$



(b) Triangle 1: 30° , 30° , 120°
 Triangle 2: 30° , 75° , 75° [4]

10 (a) Write $\frac{1}{6}$ as a recurring decimal.

(a) $0.1\dot{6}$ [2]

(b) Elsa divides a two-digit number by another two-digit number. She gets the answer $0.1\dot{5}$.

She says that there is only one possible pair of numbers that will give this answer. Is she correct? Show how you decide.

$$x = 0.1\dot{5}$$

$$10x = 1.5\dot{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 90x = 14$$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{14}{90} = \frac{7}{45}$. There are no equivalent fractions where the numerator and denominator ~~are~~ have two digits.

..... Yes, she is correct. [4]

11 (a) Simplify fully.

$$\sqrt{200}$$

$$\sqrt{2 \times 100} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{100} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

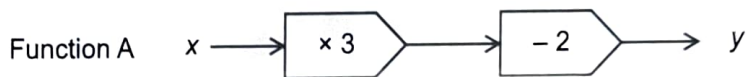
(a) $10\sqrt{2}$ [2]

(b) Evaluate.

$$8^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(b) 2 [1]

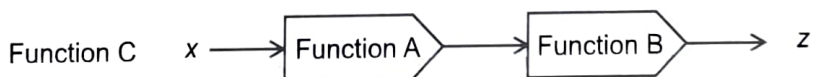
12 Here are two functions.



(a) Find an algebraic expression for the output of the **inverse** of function A when the input is x .

(a) $\frac{x+2}{3}$ [2]

(b) Here is a composite function C.



Find the value x when $z = 4x$.

$x \xrightarrow{A} 3x - 2.$

$3x - 2 \xrightarrow{B} 2(3x + 5) = 6x + 10.$

$6x + 10 = 4x$

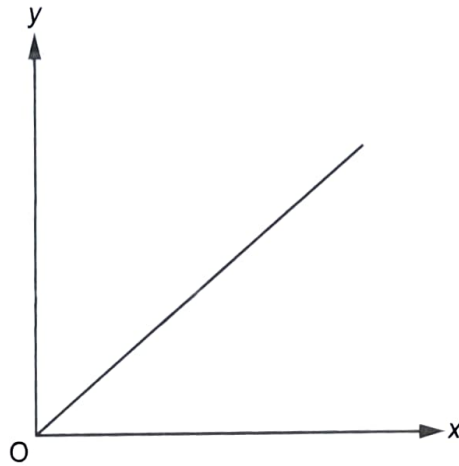
$\Rightarrow 2x = -10$

$\Rightarrow x = -5$

(b) $x = -5$ [5]

Turn over

- 13 Shirley is asked to sketch a graph of $y = 5^x$ for $x \geq 0$. She produces the following.

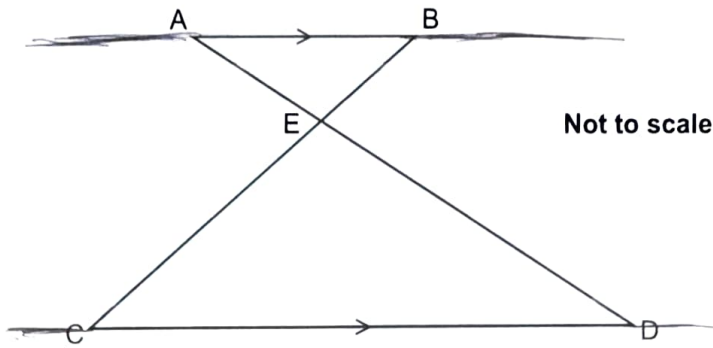


The graph has two errors.

How should they be corrected?

- 1 The graph should go through $(0, 1)$.
- 2 The gradient should be increasing for all x .
(It should be a curve, not a line). [2]

- 14 In the diagram AB is parallel to CD.
AED and BEC are straight lines.



Prove that triangle ABE is similar to triangle CDE.

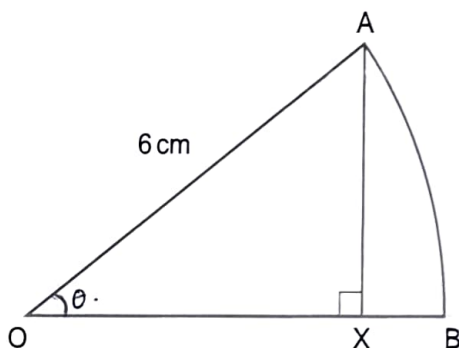
Angle AEB = Angle CED (as they are opposite angles).

Angle ABE = Angle DCE (as they are alternate angles)

Angle BAE = Angle CDE (as they are alternate angles)

All corresponding angles are equal so they are similar. [3]

- 15 OAB is a sector of a circle, centre O.
 OA = 6 cm and AX is perpendicular to OB.



Not to scale

The area of sector OAB is $6\pi \text{ cm}^2$.

Show that $AX = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$.

[6]

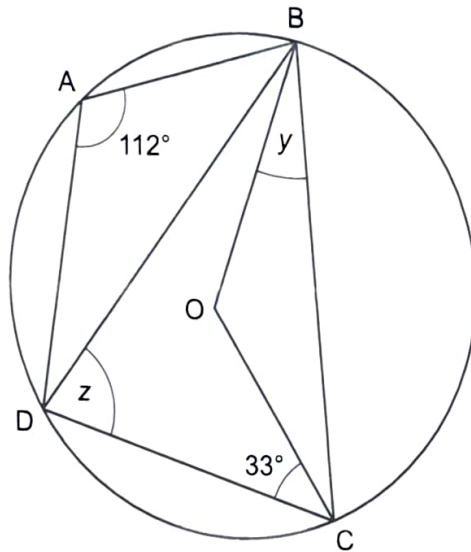
$$\frac{\theta}{360} \times 6^2 \times \pi = 6\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\theta}{60} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \sin 60^\circ &= AX = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3} \text{ cm.} \end{aligned}$$

16 A, B, C and D are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O.

Angle BAD = 112° and angle DCO = 33° .



Not to scale

- (a) Show that angle $y = 35^\circ$.
Give reasons for each stage of your working.

[4]

ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral, so $\angle BCD = 180 - \angle BAD$
 $= 180 - 112 = 68^\circ$.

$\Rightarrow \angle OCB = 68 - 33 = 35^\circ$

OB is an isosceles triangle, so $y = 35^\circ$.

- (b) Work out angle z.
Give reasons for your answer.

$\angle BOC = 110^\circ$ ($180 - 35 - 35$)

$\angle BDC = \frac{110^\circ}{2} = 55^\circ$

Angle z = 55 $^\circ$ because angle at circumference is half of the angle at the centre.

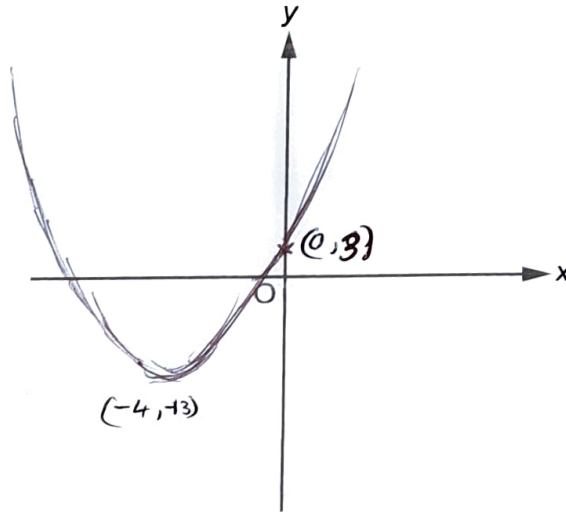
[3]

17 (a) Write $x^2 + 8x + 3$ in the form $(x + a)^2 - b$.

$$(x+4)^2 - 16 + 3$$

(a) $(x+4)^2 - 13$ [3]

(b) Sketch the graph of $y = x^2 + 8x + 3$.
Show clearly the coordinates of any turning points and the y-intercept.



[4]

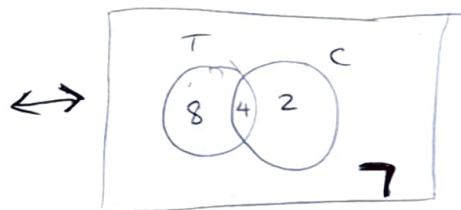
18 21 people travelled to a meeting.

- 12 used a train.
- 6 used a car.
- 7 did not use a train or a car.
- Some used a train and a car.

Two people are chosen at random from those who used a train.

Find the probability that both these people also used a car.

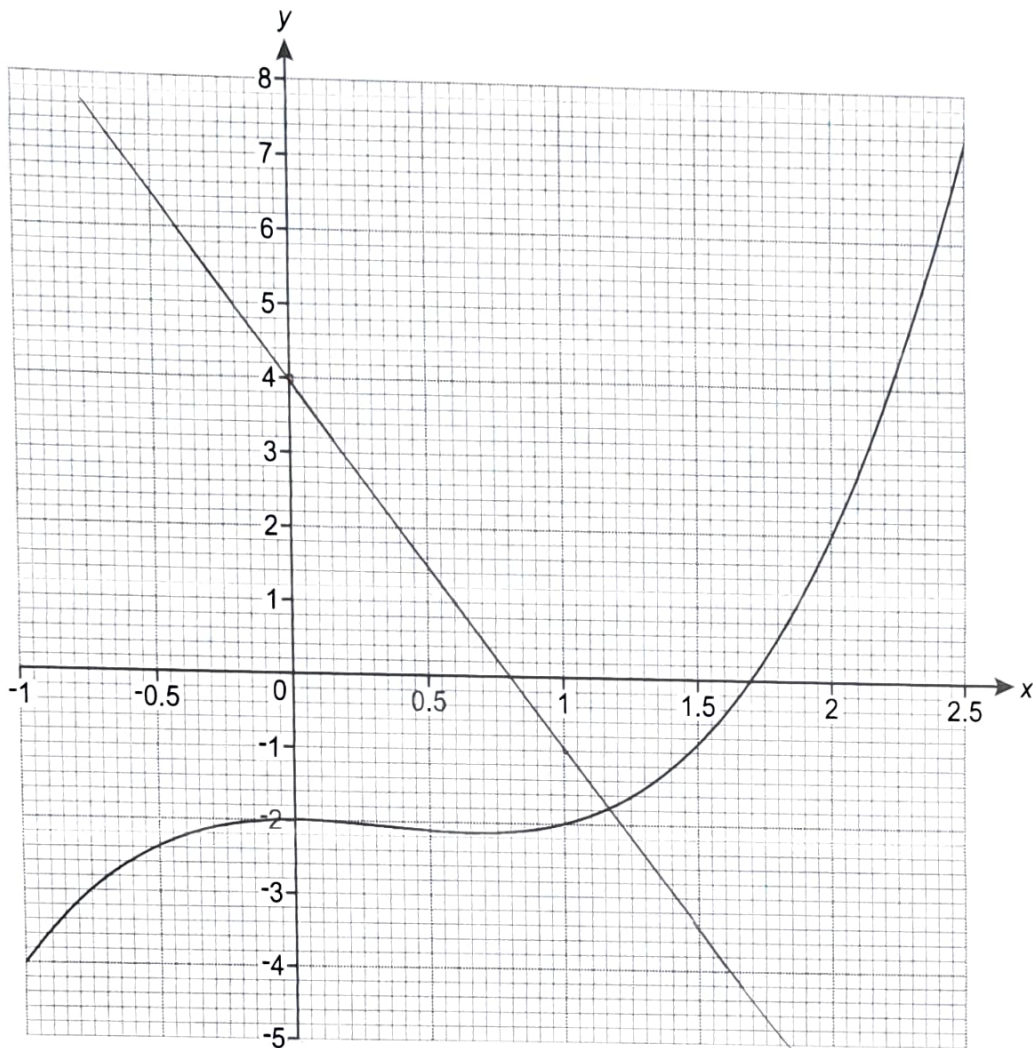
	T	No T	
C	4	2	6
No C	8	7	15
	12	9	21



$$\frac{4}{12} \times \frac{3}{11} = \frac{12}{12 \times 11} = \frac{1}{11}$$

..... $\frac{1}{11}$ [6]

19 The graph of $y = x^3 - x^2 - 2$ is drawn on the grid.



(a) Use the graph to solve $x^3 - x^2 - 2 = 0$.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$x = \dots\dots\dots 1.7 \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(b) The equation $x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$ can be solved by finding the intersection of the graph of $y = x^3 - x^2 - 2$ and the line $y = ax + b$.

(i) Find the value of a and the value of b .

$$0 = x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 6 = (x^3 - x^2 - 2) + (5x - 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 - 2 = 4 - 5x$$

(b)(i) $a = \dots\dots\dots -5 \dots\dots\dots$

$b = \dots\dots\dots 4 \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(ii) Hence, **use the graph** to solve the equation $x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

(ii) $x = \dots\dots\dots 1.2 \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER