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Surname	Other names
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Centre Number	Candidate Number									
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**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9 - 1)**

# Mathematics

## Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)

Higher Tier

Specimen Papers Set 2 <b>Time: 1 hour 30 minutes</b>	Paper Reference <b>1MA1/1H</b>
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**You must have:** Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.

	Total Marks
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### 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.*

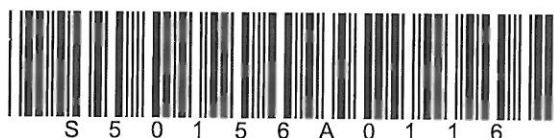
### Advice

- 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 ►

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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 (a) Factorise  $y^2 + 27y = \underline{\underline{y(y+27)}}$  ①

(1)

(b) Simplify  $(t^3)^2 = \underline{\underline{t^6}}$  ①  
 $= (t^3)(t^3) \quad 3+3=6$

(1)

(c) Simplify  $\frac{w^9}{w^4} = \underline{\underline{w^5}}$  ①

$9-4=5$

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

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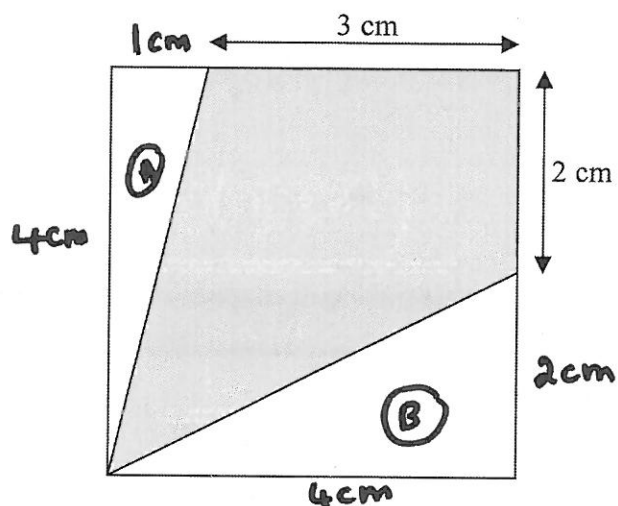
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2 The diagram shows a square with perimeter 16 cm.



Work out the proportion of the area inside the square that is shaded.

$$16 \div 4 = 4 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of A} &= \frac{1 \times 4}{2} = 2 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ \text{Area of B} &= \frac{4 \times 2}{2} = 4 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \textcircled{1} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{Area of A} \\ \text{Area of B} \end{aligned}} \right\} 6 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

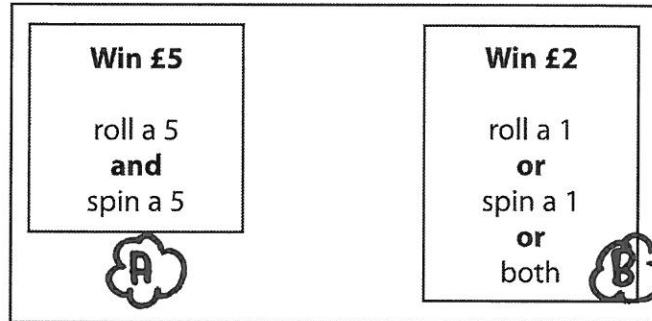
$$\text{Area of shaded part} = (4 \times 4) - 6 = 10 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{10}{16} = \frac{5}{8} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

(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



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.

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{30} \quad \frac{1}{30} \times 30 \times 5 = \pounds 5 \quad (1)$$

$$P(B) = 1 - (\text{prob of no ones}) = 1 - \left(\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{20}{30} = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \times 30 \times 2 = \pounds 20 \quad (1)$$

$$30 \times \pounds 1 = \pounds 30 \text{ from entry repayments}$$

$$\text{Profit} = 30 - 20 - 5 = \underline{\underline{\pounds 5}} \quad (1) \quad \pounds 5.00 \quad (4)$$

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

This is a theoretical probability and not a certainty (1)

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

4 Triangle  $ABC$  has perimeter 20 cm.

$AB = 7 \text{ cm.}$

$BC = 4 \text{ cm.}$

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

$AB = 7 \text{ cm}$

$BC = 4 \text{ cm}$

$AC = 20 - (7 + 4)$

$= 20 - 11$

$= 9$  ①

$7^2 + 4^2 = 49 + 16 = 65$

$9^2 = 81$

$7^2 + 4^2 \neq 9^2$  ①

so  $ABC$  is not a right angled triangle ①

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 One sheet of A3 card has area  $\frac{1}{8} \text{ m}^2$ .

The card has a mass of 160 g per  $\text{m}^2$ .

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

$\frac{1}{8} \times 160 = 20 \text{ g}$  ①

$20 \times 25 = 500 \text{ g}$   
①                  ①     ①

(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.

$$\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{10}{3} = \frac{90}{12} = 7\frac{6}{12} = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

①                      ①                      ①

(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.

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

(1)

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

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7 A shop has a sale.

£135

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

£84

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.

$£90 = \frac{2}{3}$     so  $\frac{1}{3} = £90 \div 2 = £45$      $£90 + £45 = £135$   
 or  
 $£84 = 60\%$      $10\% = \frac{1}{6}$  of  $£84 = 14$   
 $100\% = £140$     ① for  $£135$  and  $£140$

So the combination oven at  $£140$  is greater  
 ①

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

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

$$4.98 + 2.16 \times 7.35$$

$$\approx 5 + 2 \times 7 \quad \text{①}$$

$$= 5 + 14$$

$$= 19$$

$$= \sqrt{19} \approx 4.4 \quad \text{①}$$

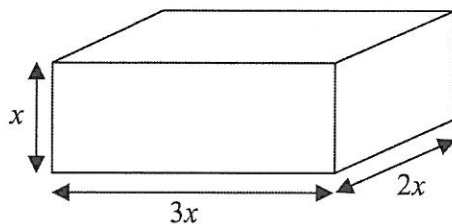
$$4^2 = 16$$

$$5^2 = 25$$

Ans 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  $900 \text{ cm}^3$

Show that  $x \leq 5$

$$\text{Vol} = x \times 3x \times 2x = 6x^3 \quad (1)$$

$$x = 5 \quad 6(5^3) = 6(125) = 750 \quad (1)$$

$$x = 6 \quad 6(6^3) = 6(216) = 1296$$

$x$  is an integer,  $x=6$  is too big so  $x \leq 5$  (1)

(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  $x = 6$

direct divide

inverse multiply

$$1.5 \times 36 = k \quad (1)$$

$$k = 54$$

$$xy = 54$$

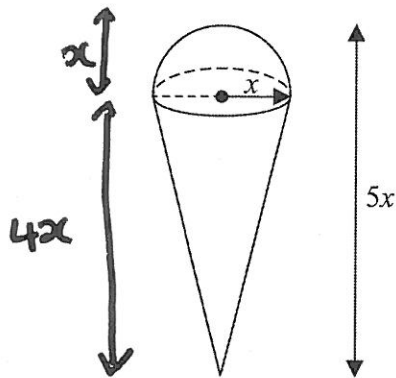
$$x = 6 \quad 6y = 54 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{y = 9}{(1)}$$

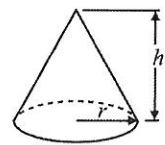
(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)



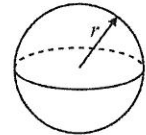
11 A solid is made by putting a hemisphere on top of a cone.



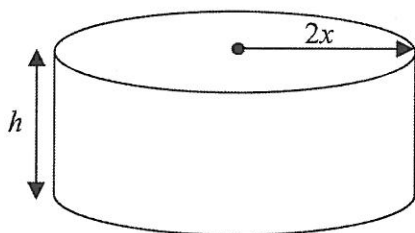
$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$



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



The total height of the solid is  $5x$   
 The radius of the base of the cone is  $x$   
 The radius of the hemisphere is  $x$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol of cone} &= \frac{1}{3}\pi x^2 (4x) \\ &= \frac{4x^3}{3}\pi \\ \text{Vol of hemisphere} &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi x^3 \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total vol} &= \frac{4\pi x^3}{3} + \frac{2\pi x^3}{3} \quad \textcircled{1} \\ &= 2\pi x^3 \end{aligned}$$

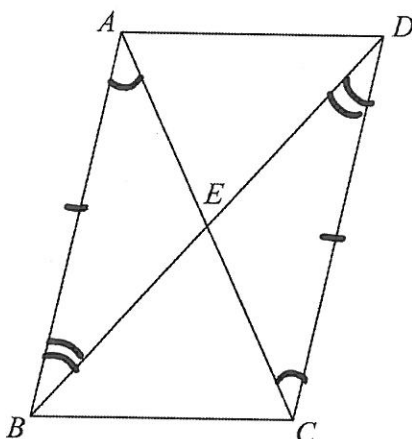
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol of cylinder} &= \pi r^2 h \quad \textcircled{1} \\ &= \pi (2x)^2 h = 4x^2 \pi h \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } 4x^2 \pi h = 2\pi x^3 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$h = \frac{2\pi x^3}{4x^2 \pi} = \frac{x}{2} \text{ cm} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

(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  $CDE$ .

$AB = DC$  opp. sides of a parallelogram ①

$\hat{B}AE = \hat{E}CD$  alternate angles

$\hat{A}BE = \hat{E}DC$  alternate angles ①

so we have congruency ASA ①

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

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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.

more boys than girls  
 ①

Girls: total =  $10 \times 70 = 700$

Boys: total =  $15 \times 80 = 1200$

Girls + Boys =  $10 + 15 = 25$

Total marks =  $700 + 1200 = 1900$

Mean mark of boys + girls =  $\frac{1900}{25} = 76\%$

$76\% > 75\%$   
 ①

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)

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

①

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

$\frac{13}{\sqrt{13}} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{13}}}$

①

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

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

$$= 8^{1/3} \times (10^6)^{1/3}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{200}} \quad (1)$$

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

$$12 \times \frac{1}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$64^{-1/3} = \frac{1}{64^{1/3}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{64}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)

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

$$\frac{1}{81} = \frac{1}{3^4} = 3^{-4}$$

$$3^{2x} = 3^{-4}$$

$$2x = -4$$

$$x = -2$$

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

(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 assumption is that the events are independent. (1)

(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.

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

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

$$36 + 32 = 68$$

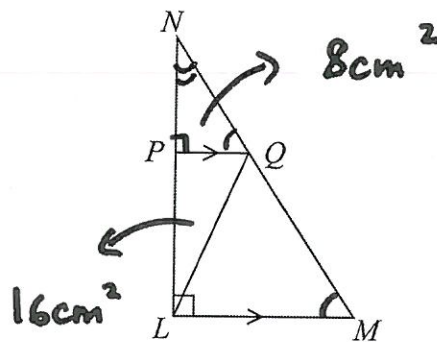
$$\sqrt{68} = \sqrt{4 \times 17}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{68}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{17}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)

18 LMN is a right-angled triangle.



Angle  $NLM = 90^\circ$   
 $PQ$  is parallel to  $LM$ .

The area of triangle  $PNQ$  is  $8 \text{ cm}^2$   
 The area of triangle  $LPQ$  is  $16 \text{ cm}^2$

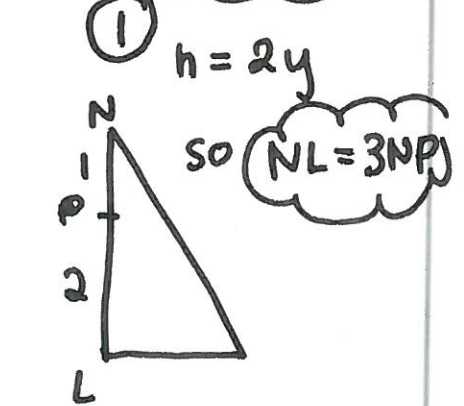
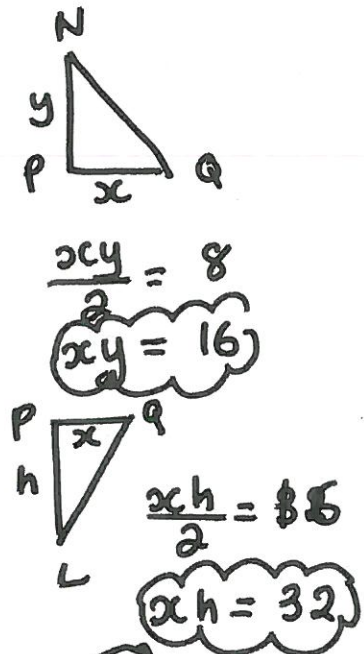
Work out the area of triangle  $LQM$ .

$\Delta NPQ$  and  $NLM$  are similar

lines in ratio of  $3:1$   
 areas in ratio of  $9:1$  ①

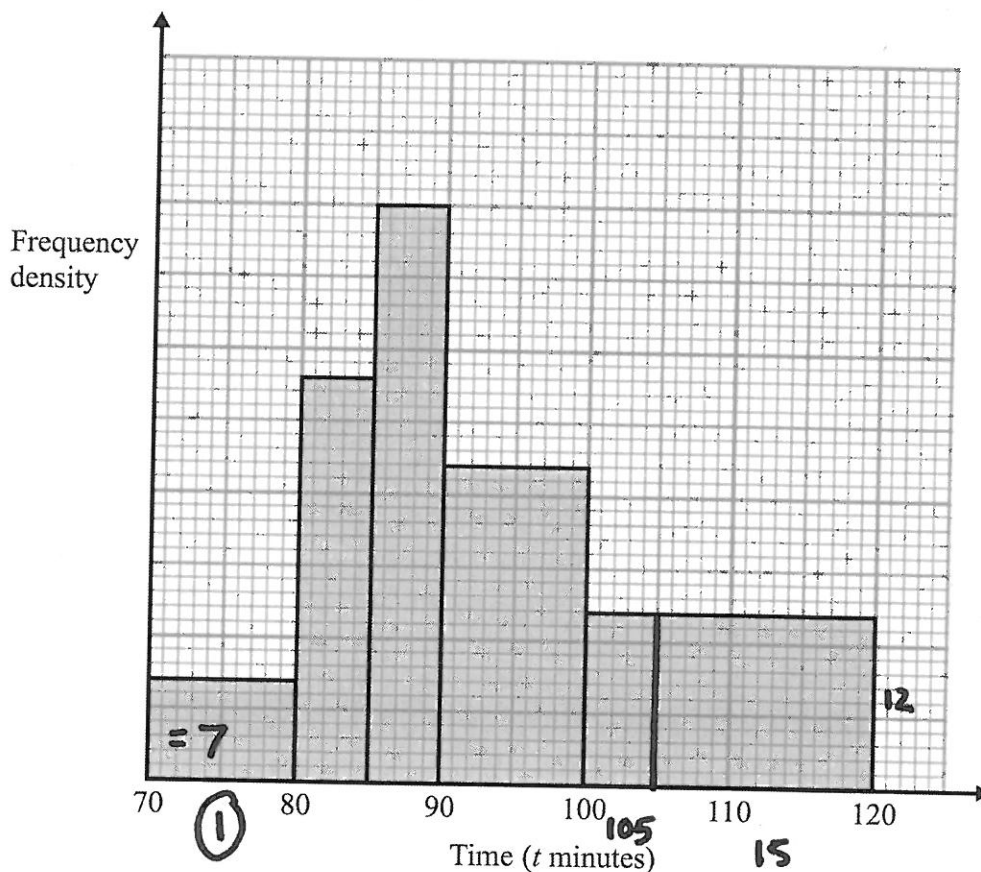
$$\text{Area of } LNM = 9 \times 8 = 72$$

$$72 - 8 - 16 = \underline{\underline{48 \text{ cm}^2}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$



(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.

10 small squares = 1 cyclist

$$\textcircled{1} 15 \times 12 = 180$$

$$180 \div 10 = \underline{\underline{18}} \textcircled{1}$$

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

Data has been group so exact values between 100 to 120 not given  $\textcircled{1}$

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

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

$$= \frac{3x+6}{(x+2)(x-5)} \div \frac{x+5}{x(x^2-25)}$$

$$= \textcircled{1} \frac{\cancel{3(x+2)}}{(x+2)\cancel{(x-5)}} \times \frac{x \cancel{(x+5)}(x-5)}{\cancel{(x+5)}} = \frac{3x}{\textcircled{1}} \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ (factorising)}$$

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

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

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

$$x^2 - 3x - 18 > 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

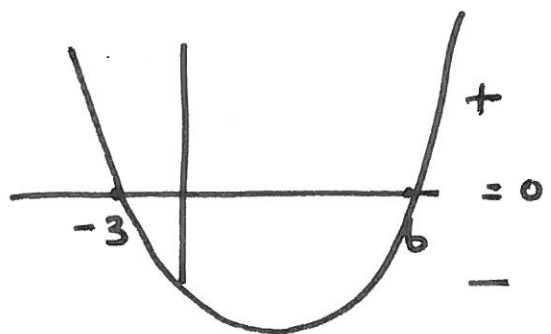
$$(x+3)(x-6) > 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = 6$$

$$\textcircled{1}$$

$$x < -3$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 6}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$



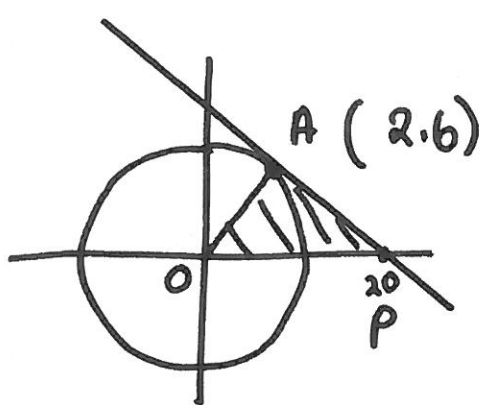
(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

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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  $OAP$ .



$$OA = \sqrt{40}$$

$$\text{gradient of } OA = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{gradient of tangent} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Equation of AP  $y = mx + c$   $(2, 6) \quad m = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$6 = -\frac{1}{3}(2) + c \quad (1)$$

$$6\frac{2}{3} = c$$

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

$$\text{when } y = 0 \quad x = 20 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle OAP = \frac{b \times h}{2} = \frac{20 \times 6}{2} = \underline{\underline{60 \text{ sq units}}}$$

$$(1) \quad (1)$$

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS