

|             |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Surname     | <i>StemUp Model Solution</i> |
| Other Names |                              |

|               |
|---------------|
| Centre Number |
|               |

|                  |
|------------------|
| Candidate Number |
| 0                |



**GCSE**

3300U40-1



**MATHEMATICS**  
**UNIT 2: CALCULATOR-ALLOWED**  
**INTERMEDIATE TIER**

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE 2019 – MORNING

1 hour 45 minutes

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A calculator will be required for this examination.

A ruler, protractor and a pair of compasses may be required.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

If you run out of space, use the additional page at the back of the booklet. Question numbers must be given for all work written on the additional page.

Take  $\pi$  as 3.14 or use the  $\pi$  button on your calculator.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

You should give details of your method of solution when appropriate.

Unless stated, diagrams are not drawn to scale.

Scale drawing solutions will not be acceptable where you are asked to calculate.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

In question 5, the assessment will take into account the quality of your linguistic and mathematical organisation, communication and accuracy in writing.

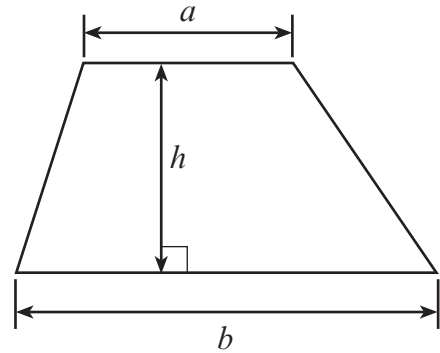
| For Examiner's use only |              |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Question                | Maximum Mark | Mark Awarded |
| 1.                      | 6            |              |
| 2.                      | 5            |              |
| 3.                      | 4            |              |
| 4.                      | 5            |              |
| 5.                      | 7            |              |
| 6.                      | 4            |              |
| 7.                      | 5            |              |
| 8.                      | 4            |              |
| 9.                      | 8            |              |
| 10.                     | 4            |              |
| 11.                     | 2            |              |
| 12.                     | 3            |              |
| 13.                     | 4            |              |
| 14.                     | 3            |              |
| 15.                     | 5            |              |
| 16.                     | 4            |              |
| 17.                     | 3            |              |
| 18.                     | 4            |              |
| Total                   | 80           |              |



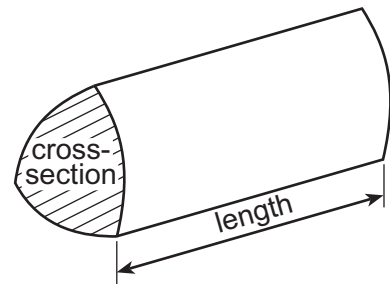
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**Formula List – Intermediate Tier**

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



**Volume of prism** = area of cross-section  $\times$  length



1. (a) Calculate each of the following.

(i)  $4 \cdot 8^2 + \sqrt{28 \cdot 09}$  [2]

$4 \cdot 8^2 = 23.04, \sqrt{28.09} = 5.3$

$23.04 + 5.3 = 28.34$

$28.34$

(ii)  $\frac{4}{9}$  of  $78 \cdot 3$  [1]

$78.3 \div 9 = 8.7$

$4 \times 8.7 = 34.8$

$34.8$

(iii)  $1000 \times$  (the reciprocal of 8) [2]

*Reciprocal of 8 =  $1/8 = 0.125$*

$1000 \times 0.125 = 125$

$125$

(b) Write  $437 \cdot 6$  correct to 2 significant figures. [1]

$437.6 = 440$  (2 s.f.)



2. (a) Find the value of  $5f + 7g$  when  $f = 3.8$  and  $g = -2.6$ . [2]

$$5f + 7g = 5 \times 3.8 + 7 \times (-2.6)$$

$$= 19 - 18.2$$

$$= 0.8$$

$$0.8$$

- (b) Solve the following equation.  
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place. [3]

$$7x - 4 = 12$$

$$7x - 4 = 12$$

$$7x = 16$$

$$x = 16 \div 7 = 2.285714...$$

$$x = 2.3 \text{ (to 1 d.p.)}$$

$$x = 2.3$$



3. (a) Circle the longest time period from the list given below.

[1]

180 minutes

4.5 hours

4 hours 45 minutes

 $4\frac{1}{4}$  hours $\frac{1}{6}$ th of a day

$180 \text{ min} = 3 \text{ h}$ ,  $4.5 \text{ h} = 4 \text{ h } 30 \text{ min}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{4} \text{ h} = 4 \text{ h } 15 \text{ min}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6} \text{ day} = 4 \text{ h}$

- (b) Circle the longest distance from the list given below.

[1]

30 000 mm

250 m

2 km 70 m

4 000 cm

2.4 km

$30\,000 \text{ mm} = 30 \text{ m}$ ,  $2 \text{ km } 70 \text{ m} = 2070 \text{ m}$ ,  $4000 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ m}$ ,  $2.4 \text{ km} = 2400 \text{ m}$

- (c) Circle either TRUE or FALSE for each statement given below.

[2]

| STATEMENT                                |      |       |
|------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 7 kilometres is less than 5 miles        | TRUE | FALSE |
| 1 kilogram is less than 2 pounds (lb)    | TRUE | FALSE |
| 1 litre is less than 1 pint              | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8 litres is less than $900 \text{ cm}^3$ | TRUE | FALSE |

$7 \text{ km} \approx 4.4 \text{ miles}$ ,  $1 \text{ kg} \approx 2.2 \text{ lb}$ ,  $1 \text{ litre} \approx 1.76 \text{ pints}$ ,

$8 \text{ litres} = 8000 \text{ cm}^3$ , which is more than  $900 \text{ cm}^3$



4. Catrin makes the following statement.

If you double the length of each side of a rectangle, you will double its perimeter and also double its area.

Is Catrin correct?

**Show clearly**, using an example, how you came to your decision.

[5]

*Example: a rectangle 3 cm by 2 cm.*

$$\text{Perimeter} = 3 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 10 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Area} = 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

*Double each side: a rectangle 6 cm by 4 cm.*

$$\text{Perimeter} = 6 + 4 + 6 + 4 = 20 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Area} = 6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

*Perimeter: 10 cm  $\rightarrow$  20 cm, so the perimeter has doubled.*

*Area: 6 cm<sup>2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  24 cm<sup>2</sup>, so the area is 4 times as big, not doubled.*

*Catrin is not correct. Doubling the sides doubles the perimeter,  
but it does not double the area (the area is multiplied by 4).*



5. In this question, you will be assessed on the quality of your organisation, communication and accuracy in writing.

18% of £256 is shared in the ratio 2 : 1.  
Calculate the value of the larger share.  
Give your answer to the nearest 10p.

You must show all your working.

[5 + 2 OCW]

Step 1: find 18% of £256.

$$18\% \text{ of } £256 = 0.18 \times 256 = £46.08$$

Step 2: share £46.08 in the ratio 2 : 1.

$$\text{Total number of parts} = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\text{One part} = £46.08 \div 3 = £15.36$$

$$\text{Larger share} = 2 \text{ parts} = 2 \times £15.36 = £30.72$$

Step 3: round to the nearest 10p.

$$£30.72 = £30.70 \text{ to the nearest 10p}$$

The larger share is £30.70 (to the nearest 10p).

6. (a) Factorise  $7ab + 11a$ .

[1]

$$a(7b + 11)$$

- (b) Factorise  $x^2 - 8x$ .

[1]

$$x(x - 8)$$

- (c) Expand  $4y(2 - 3y)$ .

[2]

$$4y \times 2 - 4y \times 3y$$

$$8y - 12y^2$$



7. (a) The diagram shows two congruent triangles. The coordinates of each vertex are shown.

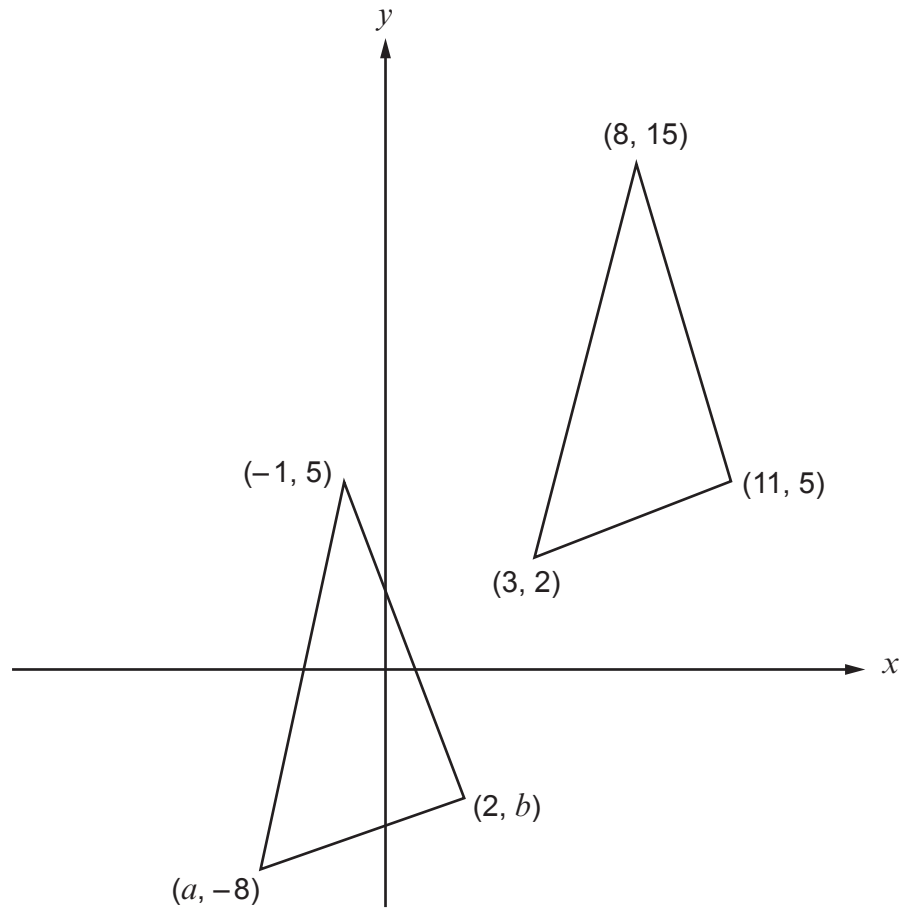


Diagram not drawn to scale

Find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ .

[2]

$(8, 15) \rightarrow (-1, 5)$ : move 9 left and 10 down.

$(11, 5) \rightarrow (11 - 9, 5 - 10) = (2, -5)$ , so  $b = -5$

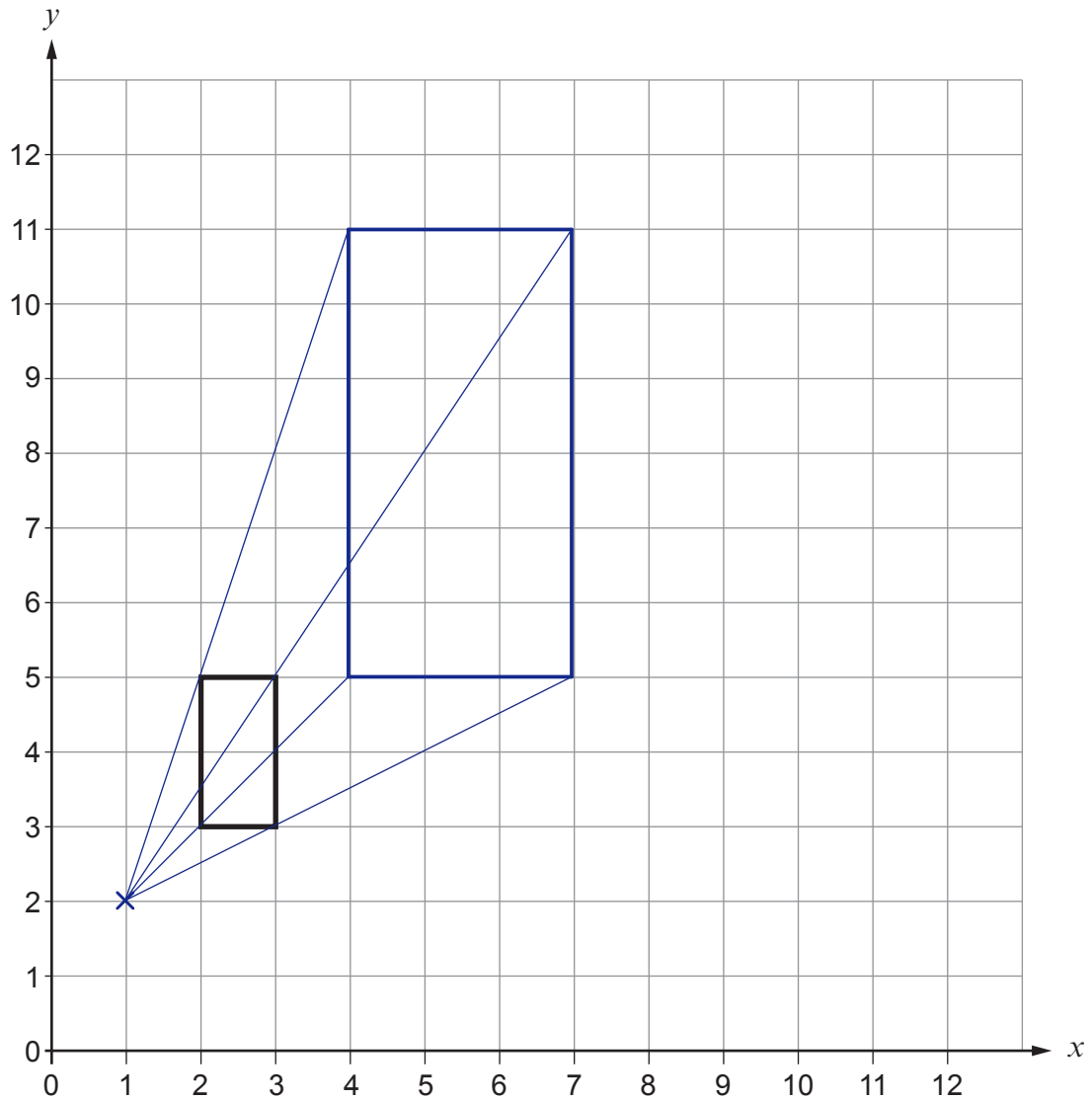
$(3, 2) \rightarrow (3 - 9, 2 - 10) = (-6, -8)$ , so  $a = -6$

$a = -6$

$b = -5$



- (b) Draw an enlargement of the rectangle below, using a scale factor of 3 and centre (1, 2). [3]



8. Alison and Sarfraz play a game. They each have a different bag of cards.

Alison has the following cards in her bag.



Sarfraz has the following cards in his bag.



They each take a card at random from their own bag. They make a note of the letter, and return the card to the bag.

They each do this 100 times.

Who do you think is likely to choose the letter R more often?

Alison

☐

Sarfraz

☒

You must explain your decision and show all your working.

[4]

*Alison: 10 cards, 2 of them are R.  $P(R) = 2/10$*

*Sarfraz: 4 cards, 1 of them is R.  $P(R) = 1/4$*

*Expected number of Rs in 100 goes:*

*Alison:  $2/10 \times 100 = 20$*

*Sarfraz:  $1/4 \times 100 = 25$*

*$25 > 20$ , so Sarfraz is more likely to choose the letter R*

*more often.*



9. (a) Write down the  $n$ th term of the following sequence. [2]

8, 11, 14, 17, .....

Difference = 3, so  $3n$ .  $n = 1: 3 \times 1 = 3, 8 - 3 = 5$

$n$ th term =  $3n + 5$

$3n + 5$

- (b) Make  $t$  the subject of the formula  $r = 3t - 8$ . [2]

$$r = 3t - 8$$

$$r + 8 = 3t$$

$$t = \frac{r + 8}{3}$$

- (c) A rectangle has a length of  $(x + 5)$  cm and a width of  $(2x - 3)$  cm.  
Its perimeter is 46 cm.

Calculate the value of  $x$ . [4]

$$\text{Perimeter} = (x + 5) + (2x - 3) + (x + 5) + (2x - 3) = 46$$

$$6x + 4 = 46$$

$$6x = 42$$

$$x = 42 \div 6$$

$$x = 7$$

$$x = 7$$



10. Is it possible to draw a **right-angled** triangle with the measurements shown below?  
You must use calculations (not a scale drawing) to support your answer.  
You must show all your working.

[4]

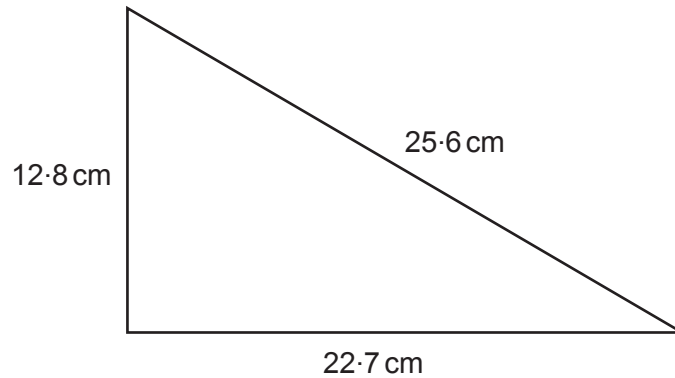


Diagram not drawn to scale

If it is right-angled, the longest side 25.6 cm is the hypotenuse,

so Pythagoras would need  $25.6^2 = 12.8^2 + 22.7^2$ .

$$25.6^2 = 655.36$$

$$12.8^2 + 22.7^2 = 163.84 + 515.29 = 679.13$$

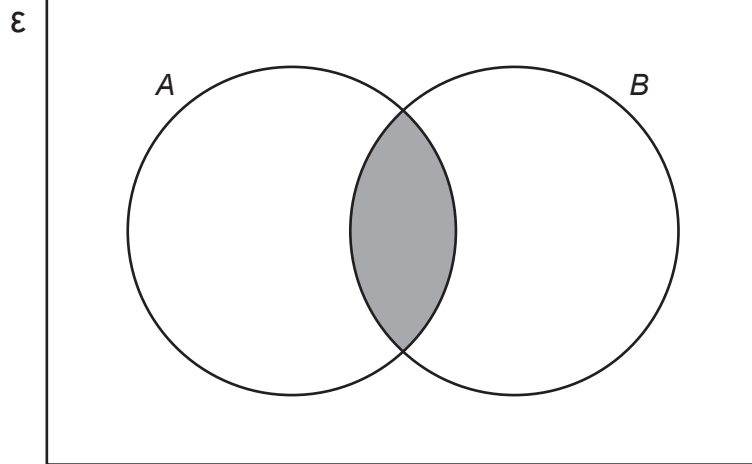
$$655.36 \neq 679.13$$

Pythagoras' theorem does not work, so it is not possible

to draw a right-angled triangle with these measurements.



11. (a)



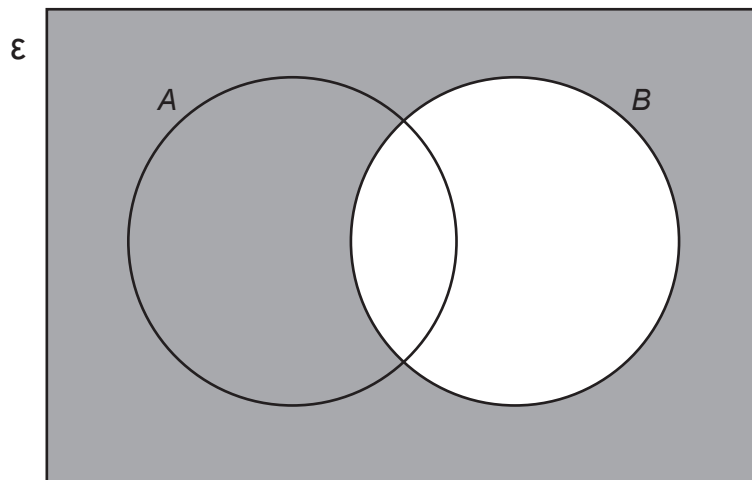
Which of the following sets represents the **shaded** area in the Venn Diagram shown above?

Circle your answer.

[1]

 $A'$  $A \cup B$  $B'$  $A \cap B$  $A' \cap B$  $A \cup B'$ 

(b)



Which of the following sets represents the **shaded** area in the Venn Diagram shown above?

Circle your answer.

[1]

 $A'$  $A \cup B$  $B'$  $A \cap B$  $A' \cap B$  $A \cup B'$ 

12. Look at the following set of four numbers.

5            8            10            13

Find another set of four numbers so that:

- the range has increased by 2,
- the mean remains the same,
- the median has decreased by 1.

You may use some of the numbers from the original set, but **not** exactly the same four numbers. [3]

*Original: range =  $13 - 5 = 8$ , mean =  $36 \div 4 = 9$ , median =  $(8 + 10) \div 2 = 9$*

*New set needs: range = 10, total =  $4 \times 9 = 36$ , median = 8*

*Try 5, 6, 10, 15:*

*Range =  $15 - 5 = 10$  ✓*

*Mean =  $(5 + 6 + 10 + 15) \div 4 = 36 \div 4 = 9$  ✓*

*Median =  $(6 + 10) \div 2 = 8$  ✓*

My four numbers are

5

6

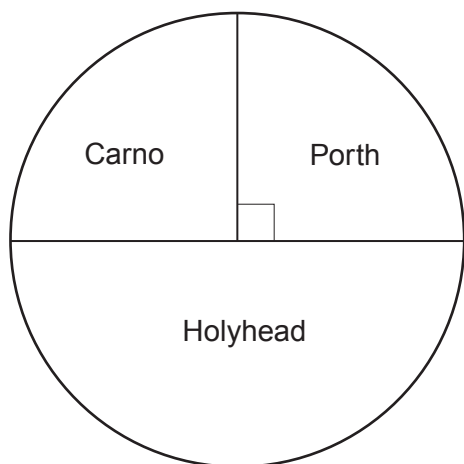
10

15

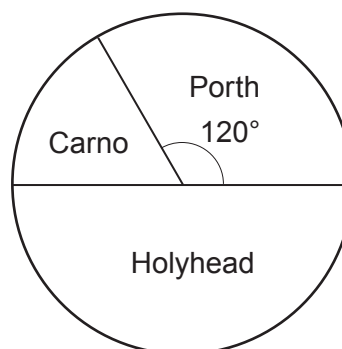


13. A company has 3 sites based in Wales.  
One is in Carno, one is in Holyhead and one is in Porth.

The pie charts below show the distribution of its 128 female staff and 72 male staff.



128 female staff



72 male staff

A person is chosen at random from the company's 200 staff members.  
What is the probability that this person works at the Porth site?

[4]

*Female staff in Porth: angle =  $90^\circ$*

*$90/360 \times 128 = 32$  females*

*Male staff in Porth: angle =  $120^\circ$*

*$120/360 \times 72 = 24$  males*

*Total in Porth =  $32 + 24 = 56$  people*

$$P(\text{Porth}) = \frac{56}{200}$$

$$\frac{56}{200}$$



14.  $PQR$  is a right-angled triangle.  
 $PR = 16.7$  cm,  $QR = 9.6$  cm.

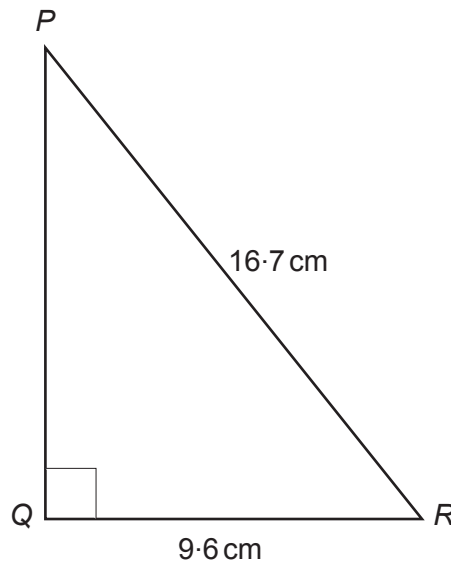


Diagram not drawn to scale

Calculate the size of  $\hat{QPR}$ .

[3]

Opposite  $QR = 9.6$ , hypotenuse  $PR = 16.7$ , so use  $\sin$ .

$$\sin QPR = 9.6 \div 16.7 = 0.5748...$$

$$QPR = \sin^{-1}(9.6 \div 16.7)$$

$$QPR = 35.0891492...^\circ$$

$$QPR = 35.1^\circ$$



15. The Morgan family and the Smith family are on holiday in Aberystwyth.  
There are 7 adults and 2 children in the Morgan family.  
There are 4 adults and 3 children in the Smith family.

Both families visit a Craft Centre.

The entry price to the Craft Centre is £ $x$  for adults and £ $y$  for children.

The total cost for the Morgan family is £41.50.

The total cost for the Smith family is £29.75.

Form two equations in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ .

Solve your equations, using an algebraic method, to find the entry price for adults and the entry price for children. [5]

$$\text{Morgan: } 7x + 2y = 41.50 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Smith: } 4x + 3y = 29.75 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times 3: 21x + 6y = 124.50$$

$$(2) \times 2: 8x + 6y = 59.50$$

$$\text{Subtract: } 13x = 65$$

$$x = 65 \div 13 = 5$$

$$\text{Substitute } x = 5 \text{ into } (2): 4 \times 5 + 3y = 29.75$$

$$20 + 3y = 29.75$$

$$3y = 9.75$$

$$y = 9.75 \div 3 = 3.25$$

$$\text{Check in } (1): 7 \times 5 + 2 \times 3.25 = 35 + 6.50 = 41.50 \quad \checkmark$$

The adult entry price (£ $x$ ) = £ 5.00

The child entry price (£ $y$ ) = £ 3.25



16. A solution of the equation

$$2x^3 + x - 10 = 0$$

lies between 1 and 2.

Use the method of trial and improvement to find this solution correct to 1 decimal place.  
You must show all your working.

[4]

| $x$  | $2x^3 + x - 10$ |          |
|------|-----------------|----------|
| 1    | -7              | too low  |
| 2    | 8               | too high |
| 1.5  | -1.75           | too low  |
| 1.6  | -0.208          | too low  |
| 1.7  | 1.526           | too high |
| 1.65 | 0.63425         | too high |

The solution lies between 1.6 and 1.65,

so  $x = 1.6$  correct to 1 decimal place.

$$x = 1.6$$



17. When a number is reduced by 15%, the answer is 6154.  
What is the original number?

[3]

*Reduced by 15%, so  $100\% - 15\% = 85\%$  of the number = 6154*

$$1\% = 6154 \div 85 = 72.4$$

$$100\% = 72.4 \times 100 = 7240$$

$$\text{Check: } 0.85 \times 7240 = 6154 \quad \checkmark$$

7240

18. ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral in a circle with centre O.  
 $\angle ABC = 126^\circ$ .

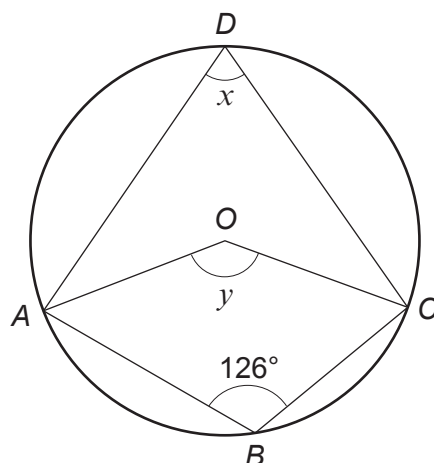


Diagram not drawn to scale

Write down the size of each of the angles  $x$  and  $y$ .  
You must give a reason for each of your answers.

[4]

$$x = 54^\circ$$

Reason: *Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral add up to  $180^\circ$ ,*

$$\text{so } x = 180^\circ - 126^\circ = 54^\circ.$$

$$y = 108^\circ$$

Reason: *The angle at the centre is twice the angle at the circumference,*

$$\text{so } y = 2 \times 54^\circ = 108^\circ.$$



[illegible]