ANSWERS

Write your name here

| Surname | | Other names |
|---|---|---|

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

Centre Number     Candidate Number

# Mathematics

## Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)

### Higher Tier

| Sample Assessment Materials – Issue 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  Work out $6.34 \times 5.2$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
634 \\
\times\ 52 \\
\hline
1268 \\
31700 \\
\hline
32968
\end{array}
$$

32.968
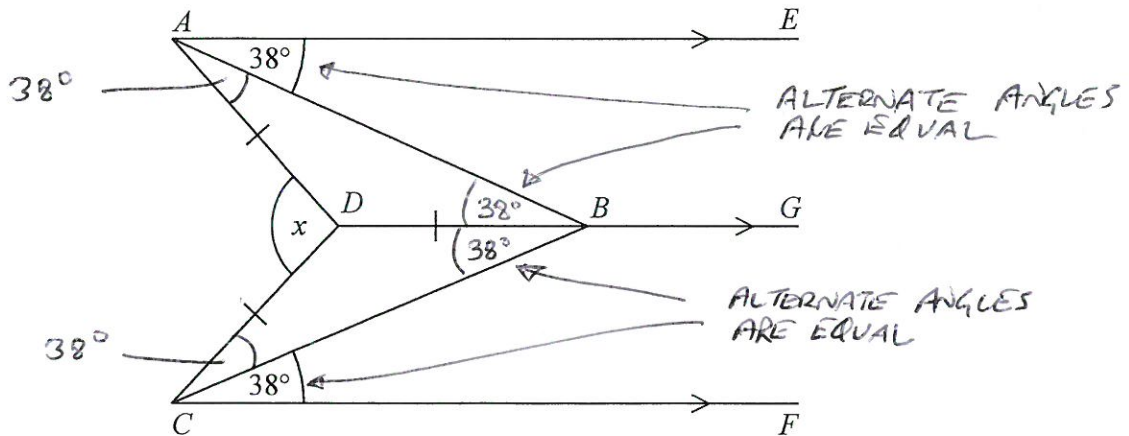
**(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)**

2  Expand and simplify $(m + 7)(m + 3)$

$m^2 + 3m + 7m + 21$

$m^2 + 10m + 21$

**(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)**

**3**



AE, DBG and CF are parallel.
DA = DB = DC.
Angle EAB = angle BCF = 38°

Work out the size of the angle marked x.
You must show your working.

$D\hat{A}B = D\hat{B}A$     BASE ANGLES IN AN ISOSCELES TRIANGLE ARE EQUAL

$D\hat{C}B = D\hat{B}C$     BASE ANGLES IN AN ISOSCELES TRIANGLE ARE EQUAL

$A\hat{D}B = C\hat{D}B = 180 - 38 - 38 = 104$     ANGLES IN A TRIANGLE ADD UP TO 180°

$x = 360 - 104 - 104 = 152$
ANGLES AT A POINT ADD UP TO 360°

                   152 °

**(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)**

4   Gary drove from London to Sheffield.
    It took him 3 hours at an average speed of 80 km/h.

*DISTANCE = 3 × 80 = 240 km*

Lyn drove from London to Sheffield.
She took 5 hours.

Assuming that Lyn
        drove along the same roads as Gary
    and did not take a break,

(a) work out Lyn's average speed from London to Sheffield.

*SPEED = 240/5 = 48 km/hr.*

*48* km/h

(3)

(b) If Lyn did **not** drive along the same roads as Gary, explain how this could affect your answer to part (a).

*IF THE DISTANCE ALONG THESE ROADS WAS GREATER AND SHE TOOK THE SAME TIME, HER AVERAGE SPEED WOULD INCREASE*

*(MANY EXPLANATIONS POSSIBLE)*

(1)

**(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)**

**5** In a company, the ratio of the number of men to the number of women is $3:2$

$\therefore$ MEN ARE $\frac{3}{5} = 60\%$

$\therefore$ WOMEN ARE $40\%$,

40% of the men are under the age of 25
10% of the women are under the age of 25

What percentage of all the people in the company are under the age of 25?

MEN UNDER 25 : 40% OF 60% = 24%

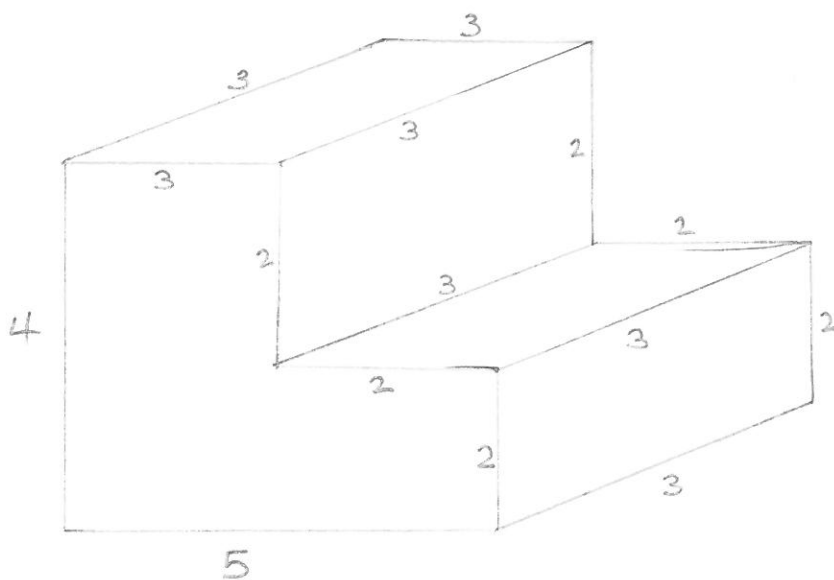WOMEN UNDER 25 : 10% OF 40% = 4%
_____
28%,

_____ 28 ___ %

**(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)**

**6** The plan, front elevation and side elevation of a solid prism are drawn on a centimetre grid.
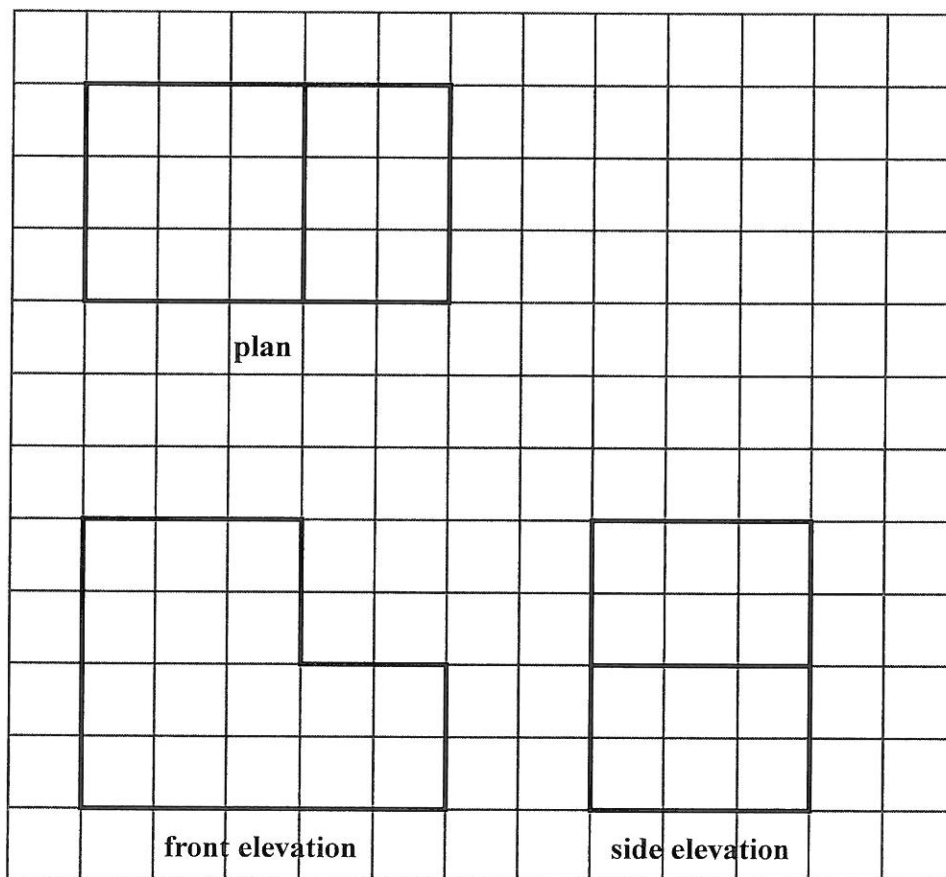


In the space below, draw a sketch of the solid prism.
Write the dimensions of the prism on your sketch.



**(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)**

7   There are 1200 students at a school.

Kate is helping to organise a party.
She is going to order pizza.

Kate takes a sample of 60 of the students at the school.
She asks each student to tell her **one** type of pizza they want.

The table shows information about her results.

| Pizza | Number of students |
|-------|--------------------|
| ham | 20 |
| salami | 15 |
| vegetarian | 8 |
| margarita | 17 |

60 .

Work out how much ham pizza Kate should order.
Write down any assumption you make **and** explain how this could affect your answer.

$$\frac{20}{60} \times 1200 = 400 .$$

KATE SHOULD ORDER 400 HAM PIZZA.
THIS ASSUMES THAT THE SAMPLE OF 60 IS REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE 1200 STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL AND THAT
ALL 1200 STUDENTS WILL ATTEND THE PARTY.

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

**8** Here is a parallelogram.
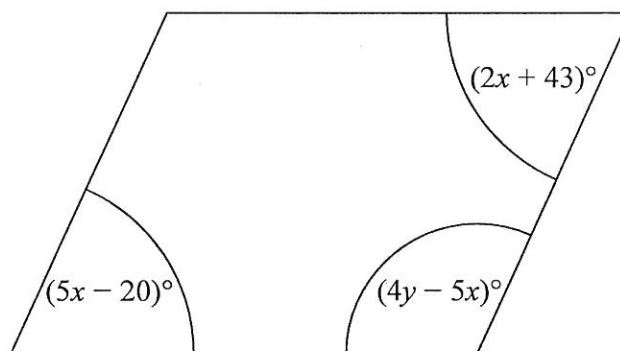


Work out the value of $x$ and the value of $y$.

OPPOSITE ANGLES OF A PARALLELOGRAM ARE EQUAL

∴ $5x - 20 = 2x + 43$

∴ $3x = 63$

∴ $x = 21$

$5x - 20 = 5 \times 21 - 20 = 105 - 20 = 85$

∴ THESE 2 ANGLES SUM TO $170°$

∴ OTHER 2 OPPOSITE ANGLES SUM TO $360 - 170 = 190$
SINCE ANGLES IN A QUADRILATERAL ADD UP TO $360$

∴ $4y - 5x = \frac{190}{2} = 95$

∴ $4y - 5 \times 21 = 95$

∴ $4y = 95 + 105 = 200$

∴ $y = \frac{200}{4} = 50$

$x =$ 21

$y =$ 50

**(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)**

**9** Work out the value of $(9 \times 10^{-4}) \times (3 \times 10^7)$

Give your answer in standard form.

$$27 \times 10^3$$
$$= 2.7 \times 10^4$$

$2.7 \times 10^4$

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

**10** (a) Write down the value of $64^{\frac{1}{2}}$

8

(1)

(b) Find the value of $\left(\dfrac{8}{125}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$

$$= \left(\frac{125}{8}\right)^{2/3} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{4}$$
$$= 6\frac{1}{4}$$
$$= 6.25$$

$\dfrac{25}{4}$

(2)

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

**11** One uranium atom has a mass of $3.95 \times 10^{-22}$ grams.

(a) Work out an estimate for the number of uranium atoms in 1 kg of uranium.

$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g} = 10^3 \text{ g}$

$\therefore$ MASS OF 1 ATOM $= 3.95 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$

$\therefore$ NUMBER OF ATOMS $= \dfrac{1}{3.95 \times 10^{-25}}$

$\approx \dfrac{1}{4 \times 10^{-25}} = 0.25 \times 10^{25}$
$= 2.5 \times 10^{24}$

$2.5 \times 10^{24}$

(3)

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

UNDERESTIMATE BECAUSE 3.95 HAS BEEN ROUNDED UP TO 4 AND $\frac{1}{4}$ IS SMALLER THAN $\frac{1}{3.95}$

(1)

**(Total for Question 11 is 4 marks)**

**12** Pressure $= \dfrac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$

Find the pressure extered by a force of 900 newtons on an area of $60\,\text{cm}^2$.
Give your answer in newtons/m$^2$.

$$\frac{900}{6\times10^{-3}} = 150\times10^{3}$$
$$= 1.5\times10^{5}$$

$100\,\text{cm} = 1\,\text{m}$
$\therefore 10000\,\text{cm}^2 = 1\,\text{m}^2$
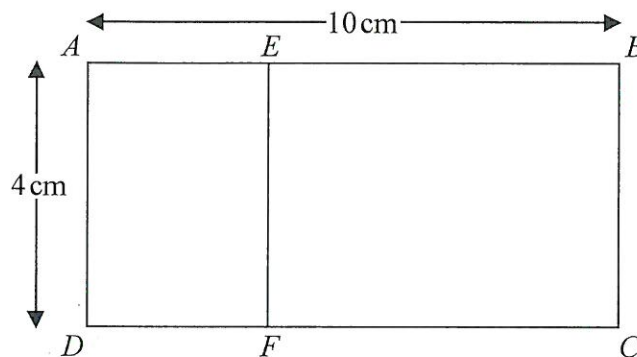$\therefore 60\,\text{cm}^2 = \dfrac{60}{10\,000}\,\text{m}^2$
$= 6\times10^{-3}\,\text{m}^2$

.....$1.5\times10^{5}$..... newtons/m$^2$
(or $150,000$)

**(Total for Question 12 is 2 marks)**

**13** Rectangle *ABCD* is mathematically similar to rectangle *DAEF*.



*AB* = 10 cm.
*AD* = 4 cm.

Work out the area of rectangle *DAEF*.

$$\text{SCALE FACTOR} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{4}{2.5} = \frac{40}{25} = \frac{8}{5} = 1.6$$
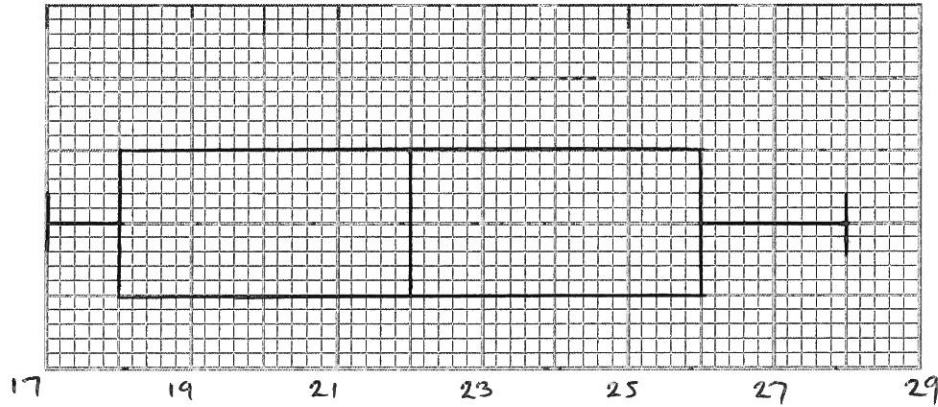
$$\therefore \text{AREA OF } DAEF = 4\times1.6$$
$$= 6.4$$

.....$6.4$..... cm$^2$

**(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)**

**14** Ben played 15 games of basketball.
Here are the points he scored in each game.

17    18    18    (18)    19    20    20    (22)    23    23    23    (26)    27    28    28

(a) Draw a box plot for this information.



17      19      21      23      25      27      29

(3)

Sam plays in the same 15 games of basketball.

The median number of points Sam scored is 23
The interquartile range of these points is 12
The range of these points is 20

(b) Who is more consistent at scoring points, Sam or Ben?
You must give a reason for your answer.

IQR FOR BEN IS 26-18 = 8 , IQR FOR SAM IS 12.
BEN IS MORE CONSISTENT BECAUSE HIS IQR IS SMALLER.

(2)

**(Total for Question 14 is 5 marks)**

**15** In a shop, all normal prices are reduced by 20% to give the sale price.

The sale price of a TV set is then reduced by 30%.

Mary says,

"30 + 20 = 50, so this means that the normal price of the TV set has been reduced by 50%."

Is Mary right?
You must give a reason for your answer.

SALE PRICE = 80% OF NORMAL PRICE ∴ FINAL PRICE = 70% OF 80%
= 56% ∴ TOTAL REDUCTION = 44% ∴ MARY IS WRONG.

*(Total for Question 15 is 2 marks)*

**16** Factorise fully $20x^2 - 5$

$$5(4x^2 - 1)$$
$$= 5(2x + 1)(2x - 1)$$

$5(2x+1)(2x-1)$

*(Total for Question 16 is 2 marks)*

**17** Make $a$ the subject of $\qquad a + 3 = \dfrac{2a + 7}{r}$

$$r(a + 3) = 2a + 7$$
$$ra + 3r = 2a + 7$$
$$ra - 2a = 7 - 3r$$
$$a(r - 2) = 7 - 3r$$
$$a = \frac{7 - 3r}{r - 2}$$

$a = \dfrac{7 - 3r}{r - 2}$

*(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)*

18  Solid **A** and solid **B** are mathematically similar.
    The ratio of the surface area of solid **A** to the surface area of solid **B** is $4:9$

    The volume of solid **B** is $405\,cm^3$.

    Show that the volume of solid **A** is $120\,cm^3$.

$$\text{AREA SCALE FACTOR} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{ LENGTH SCALE FACTOR} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

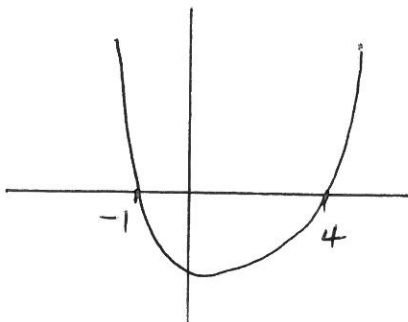$$\therefore \text{ VOLUME SCALE FACTOR} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$\text{VOLUME OF A} = \frac{8}{27} \times 405$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \times 45$$

$$= 8 \times 15$$

$$= 120\,cm^3$$

**(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)**

19  Solve  $x^2 > 3x + 4$
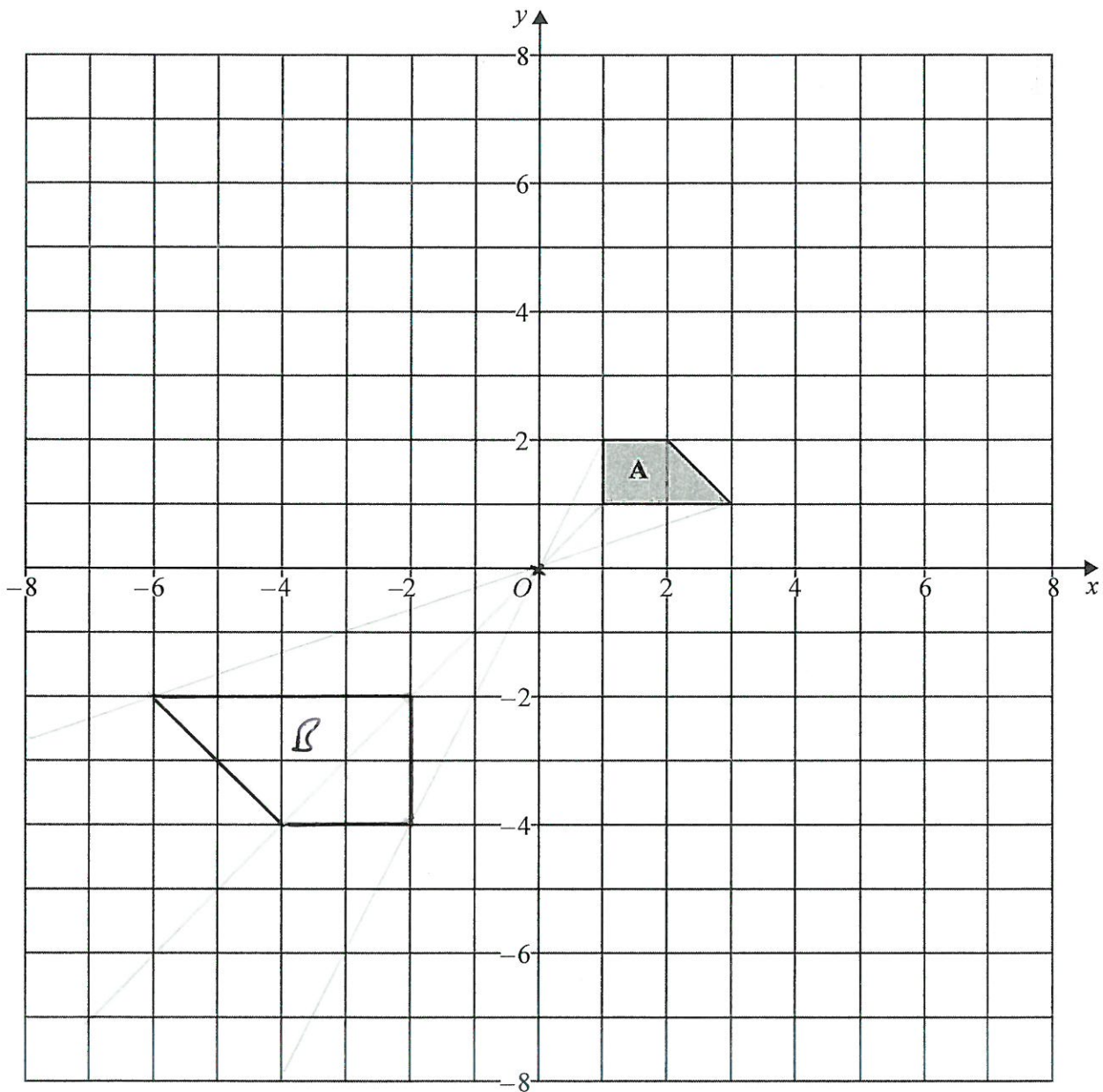
$$x^2 - 3x - 4 \gtrless 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+1) > 0$$



$$x < -1, \quad x > 4$$

**(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)**

**20**



(a) Enlarge shape **A** by scale factor $-2$, centre $(0, 0)$
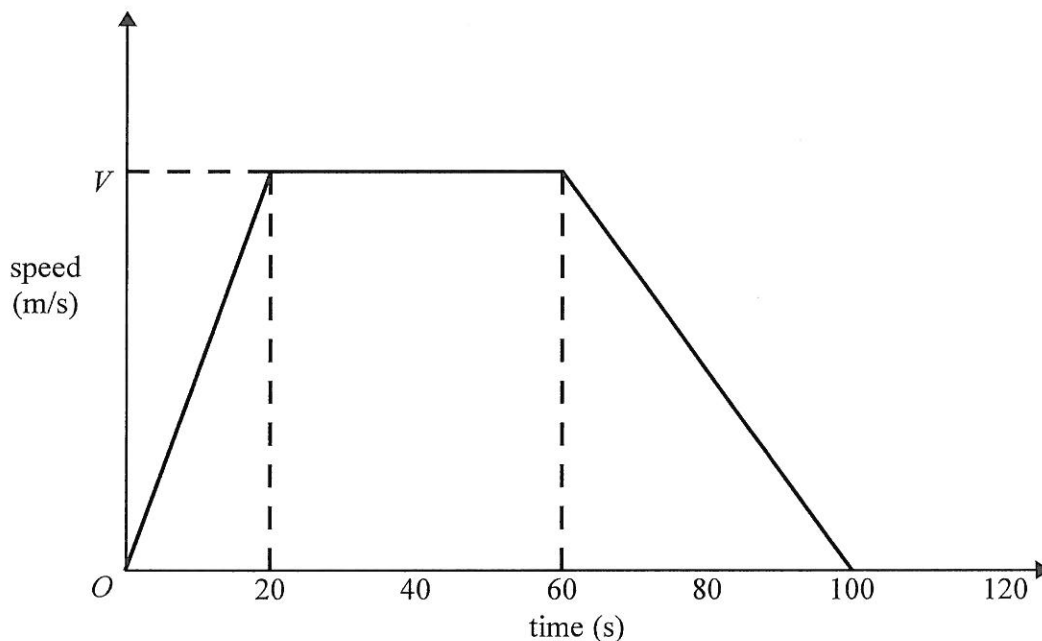   Label your image **B**.

(2)

(b) Describe fully the single transformation that will map shape **B** onto shape **A**.

ENALARGEMENT   SCALE FACTOR $-\frac{1}{2}$   CENTRE $(0, 0)$

(1)

**(Total for Question 20 is 3 marks)**

**21** Here is a speed-time graph for a car journey.
The journey took 100 seconds.



The car travelled 1.75 km in the 100 seconds.

(a) Work out the value of $V$.

AREA UNDER GRAPH = DISTANCE = 1.75 km = 1750 m

$\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times V + 40V + \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times V = 1750$

$10V + 40V + 20V = 70V = 1750$

$\therefore V = \frac{1750}{70} = \frac{175}{7} = 25$

........$25 \text{ m/s}$........

(3)

(b) Describe the acceleration of the car for each part of this journey.

ACCELERATES AT $\frac{25}{20} = 1.25 \text{ m/s}^2$ FOR $1^{ST}$ 20 SECONDS, ZERO
ACCELERATION FOR NEXT 40 SECONDS. DECELERATES AT $\frac{25}{40} = 0.625 \text{ m/s}^2$
FOR FINAL 40s. ALL ACCELERATION/DECELERATION IS CONSTANT.

(2)

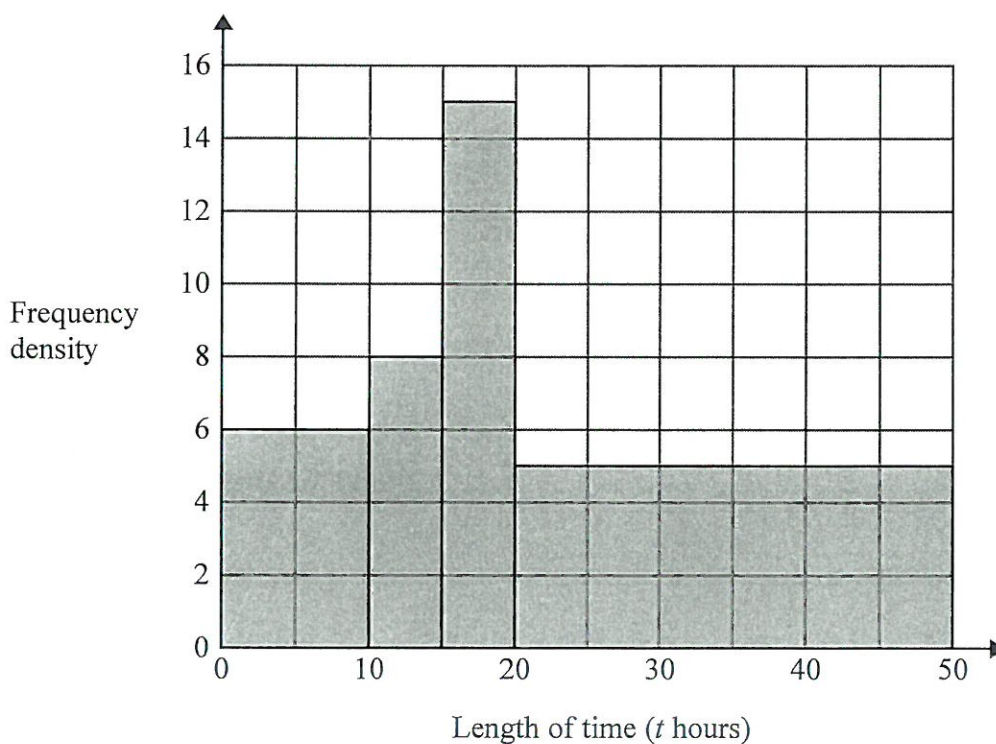**(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)**

**22** Bhavna recorded the lengths of time, in hours, that some adults watched TV last week.

The table shows information about her results.

| Length of time (*t* hours) | Frequency |
|:---:|:---:|
| $0 \leqslant t < 10$ | 6 |
| $10 \leqslant t < 15$ | 8 |
| $15 \leqslant t < 20$ | 15 |
| $20 \leqslant t < 40$ | 5 |

*FREQUENCY DENSITY*

*6 ÷ 10 = 0.6*

Bhavna made some mistakes when she drew a histogram for this information.



Write down **two** mistakes Bhavna made.

1 .....PLOTTED FREQUENCY, NOT FREQUENCY DENSITY.........

.................................................

2 .....PLOTTED FINAL INTERVAL FOR $20 \leqslant t < 50$, NOT $20 \leqslant t < 40$.....

.................................................

**(Total for Question 22 is 2 marks)**

**23** Show that $\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$ can be written as $2-\sqrt{2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \ 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \ \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(2-\sqrt{2}\right)}{4-2}$$

$$= 2-\sqrt{2}$$

**(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)**

**24** John has an empty box.

He puts some red counters and some blue counters into the box.

The ratio of the number of red counters to the number of blue counters is 1 : 4

Linda takes at random 2 counters from the box.

The probability that she takes 2 red counters is $\dfrac{6}{155}$

How many red counters did John put into the box?

$P(R) = \dfrac{1}{5}$  FOR 1ST COUNTER.

LET NUMBER OF RED COUNTERS = n

$P(R) = \dfrac{n-1}{5n-1}$  FOR 2ND COUNTER IF 1ST WAS RED

∴ $P(2R) = \dfrac{n-1}{5(5n-1)} = \dfrac{6}{155}$

∴ $n-1 = \dfrac{6}{155} \times 5(5n-1) = \dfrac{6}{31}(5n-1)$

∴ $31(n-1) = 6(5n-1)$

∴ $31n - 31 = 30n - 6$

∴ $n = 25$

................................................25................................................

**(Total for Question 24 is 4 marks)**

**25** $A(-2, 1)$, $B(6, 5)$ and $C(4, k)$ are the vertices of a right-angled triangle $ABC$.
Angle $ABC$ is the right angle.

Find an equation of the line that passes through $A$ and $C$.
Give your answer in the form $ay + bx = c$ where $a$, $b$ and $c$ are integers.

GRADIENT OF AB $= \dfrac{5-1}{6--2} = \dfrac{4}{8} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\therefore$ BC IS PERPENDICULAR TO AB $\therefore$ GRADIENT OF BC $= -2$

$\therefore$ EQUATION OF BC IS $y = -2x + c$

$\qquad \therefore$ AT B $\qquad 5 = -2 \times 6 + c = -12 + c$

$\qquad\qquad \therefore c = 17$

$\qquad\qquad \therefore y = -2x + 17$

$\qquad \therefore$ AT C $\qquad k = -2 \times 4 + 17 = 9$

$\qquad \therefore$ C IS $(4, 9)$

$\therefore$ GRADIENT OF AC IS $\dfrac{9-1}{4--2} = \dfrac{8}{6} = \dfrac{4}{3}$

$\therefore$ EQUATION OF AC IS $y = \dfrac{4x}{3} + c$

$\qquad \therefore$ AT C $\quad 9 = \dfrac{4 \times 4}{3} + c = \dfrac{16}{3} + c$

$\qquad\qquad \therefore c = 9 - \dfrac{16}{3} = \dfrac{27-16}{3} = \dfrac{11}{3}$

$\qquad\qquad \therefore y = \dfrac{4x}{3} + \dfrac{11}{3}$

$\qquad\qquad \therefore 3y = 4x + 11$

$\qquad\qquad \therefore 3y - 4x = 11$

$3y - 4x = 11$

(Total for Question 25 is 5 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS**