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| Surname | Centre Number | Candidate Number |
| Other Names | | 0 |



GCSE – NEW

3300U50-1



A16-3300U50-1

**MATHEMATICS
UNIT 1: NON-CALCULATOR
HIGHER TIER**

TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2016 – MORNING

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

The use of a calculator is not permitted in this examination.
A ruler, a 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 continuation pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the questions correctly.

Take π as 3.14.

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

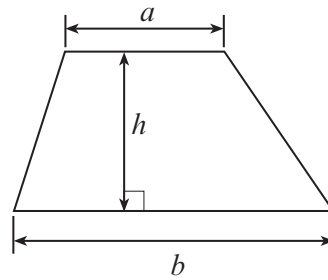
| For Examiner's use only | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Question | Maximum Mark | Mark Awarded |
| 1. | 3 | |
| 2. | 7 | |
| 3. | 6 | |
| 4. | 4 | |
| 5. | 4 | |
| 6. | 7 | |
| 7. | 6 | |
| 8. | 4 | |
| 9. | 2 | |
| 10. | 3 | |
| 11. | 5 | |
| 12. | 3 | |
| 13. | 4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



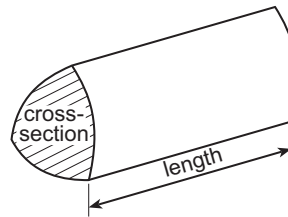
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Formula List - Higher Tier

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

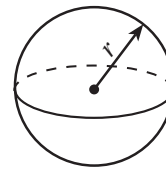


Volume of prism = area of cross-section \times length



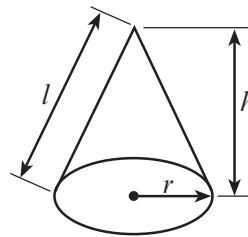
Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$



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

Curved surface area of cone = $\pi r l$

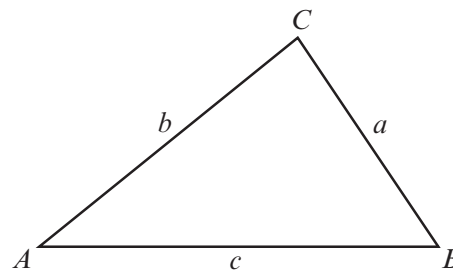


In any triangle ABC

Sine rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$



The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$ are given by $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$

Annual Equivalent Rate (AER)

AER, as a decimal, is calculated using the formula $\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^n - 1$, where i is the nominal interest rate per annum as a decimal and n is the number of compounding periods per annum.



1. A fair six-sided dice and a fair coin are thrown together once.

Circle the correct answer for each of the following statements.

(a) The number of possible outcomes is [1]

2 6 8 12 24.

(b) The probability of getting a **4** on the dice and a **tail** on the coin is [1]

$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{24}$.

(c) The probability of getting a **multiple of 3** on the dice and a **head** on the coin is [1]

$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{24}$.

Space for working:

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2. (a) The table below shows some of the values of $y = 2x^2 - 5x - 1$ for values of x from -2 to 4 .

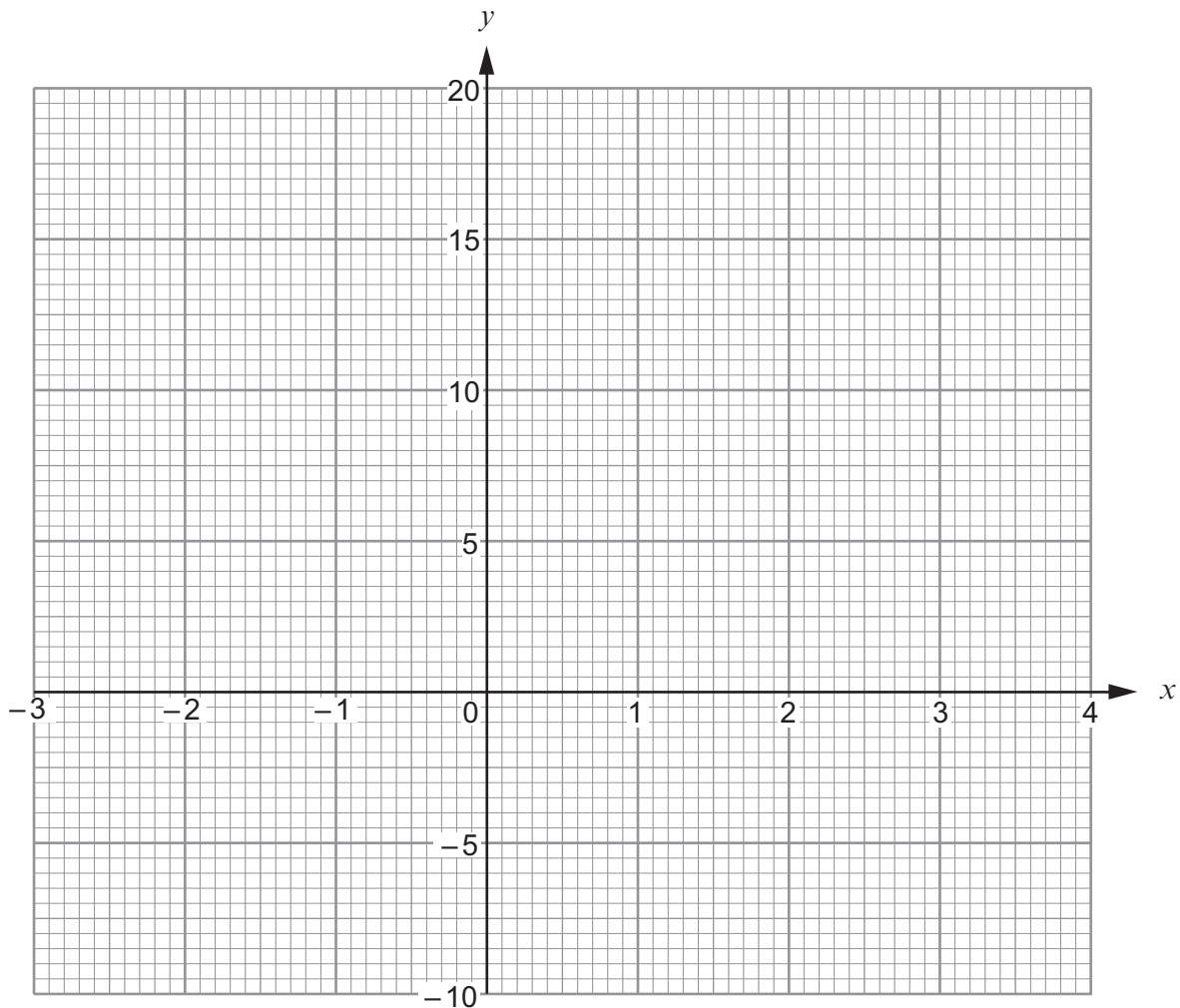
Complete the table by finding the value of y for $x = -1$ and for $x = 2$.

[2]

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| x | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| $y = 2x^2 - 5x - 1$ | 17 | | -1 | -4 | | 2 | 11 |

- (b) On the graph paper below, draw the graph of $y = 2x^2 - 5x - 1$ for values of x from -2 to 4 .

[2]



- (c) Draw the line $y = 5$ on the graph paper.

Write down the values of x where the line $y = 5$ cuts the curve $y = 2x^2 - 5x - 1$.
Give your answers correct to 1 decimal place. [2]

Values of x are and

- (d) Circle the equation below whose solutions are the values you have given in (c). [1]

$$2x^2 - 5x - 1 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

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3. A regular polygon has exterior angles of 45° .

(a) How many sides does this polygon have? [2]

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(b) Each side of this regular polygon is 7 cm.
A sketch of two sides, AB and BC , of the polygon is shown below.

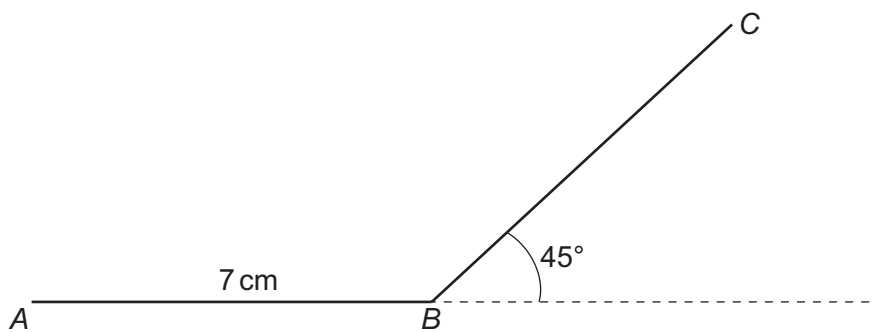


Diagram not drawn to scale

Using only a ruler and a pair of compasses, construct an accurate drawing that shows these **two sides** of the polygon.

The point A has been given.

You must show your construction arcs. [4]

$A \cdot$



4. (a) Make m the subject of the formula $y = 6m + 7$. [2]

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- (b) Factorise $6x^2 - 12x$. [2]

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5. Find, in standard form, the value of each of the following.

(a) $\frac{7.5 \times 10^6}{5000}$ [2]

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(b) $(2.3 \times 10^3) + (6.4 \times 10^4)$ [2]

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7. Alwyn often drives from Bangor to Cardiff.
 He always chooses one of two routes for these journeys.
 He either travels through Rhayader or through Hereford.
 The probability that he travels through Rhayader is 0.7.

Sometimes he decides to stop for a break during his journey.
 His decision is independent of the route he takes.

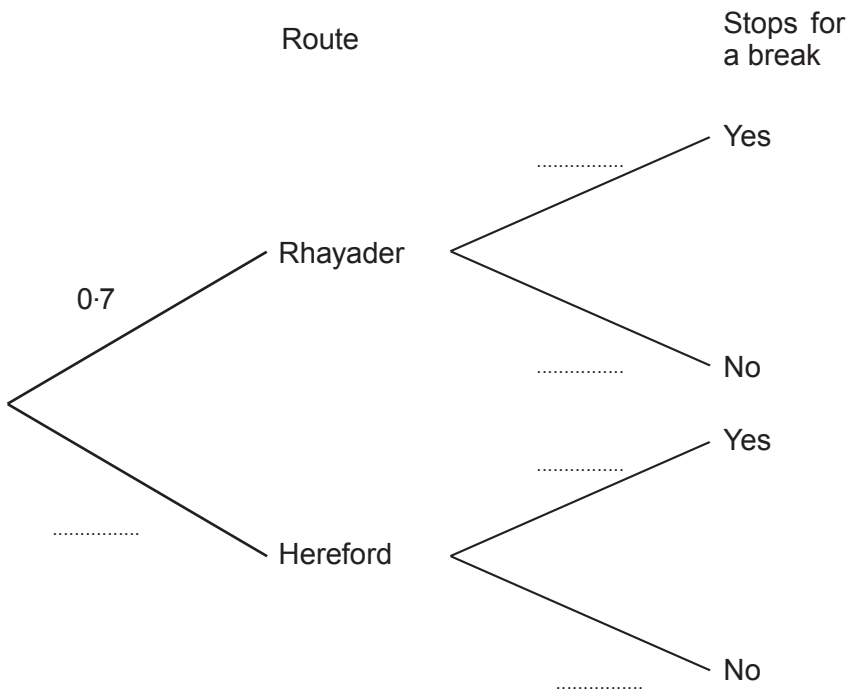
The probability that he travels through Rhayader **and** stops for a break is 0.42.

- (a) Complete the following tree diagram.

[4]

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- (b) Calculate the probability that Alwyn travels through Hereford but **does not** stop for a break. [2]

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9. Circle the correct answer for each of the following statements.

(a) $9^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ is equal to

-3

$-\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}$

$-4\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

[1]

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(b) $8^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is equal to

$5\frac{1}{3}$

4

6

$8\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{16}{24}$

[1]

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10. The radius of a hemisphere and the radius of a cylinder are equal.
The hemisphere and cylinder have equal volumes.

Calculate the ratio of the height of the cylinder to the radius of the cylinder.

[3]

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height of cylinder : radius of cylinder

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11. Given that y is inversely proportional to x , and that $y = 4$ when $x = 3$,

(a) find an expression for y in terms of x ,

[3]

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(b) use the expression you found in (a) to complete the following table.

[2]

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|-----|---|------|---------------|
| x | 3 | 0.25 | |
| y | 4 | | $\frac{1}{5}$ |

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12. Express $\frac{3x}{3x+2} - \frac{2x}{2x+7}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form.

[3]

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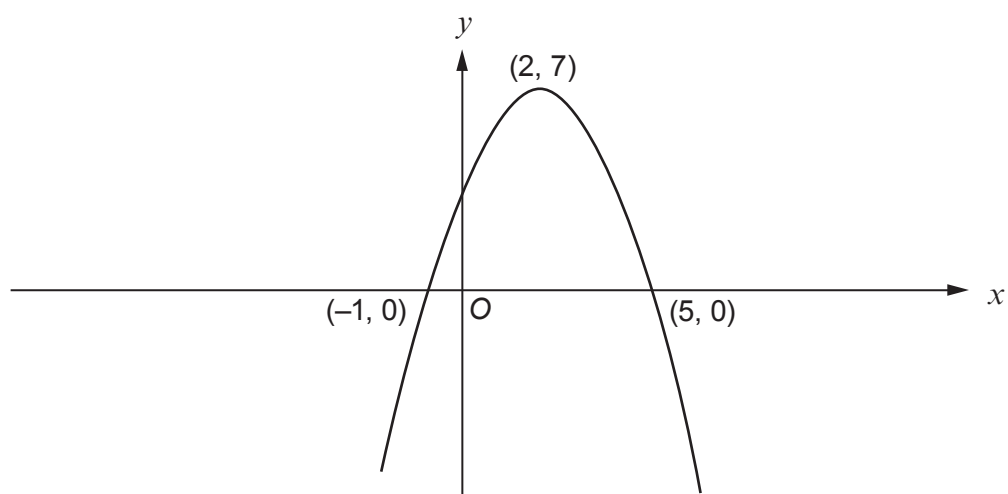
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15. (a) The diagram shows a sketch of the graph $y = f(x)$.
The graph passes through the points $(-1, 0)$ and $(5, 0)$ and its highest point is at $(2, 7)$.

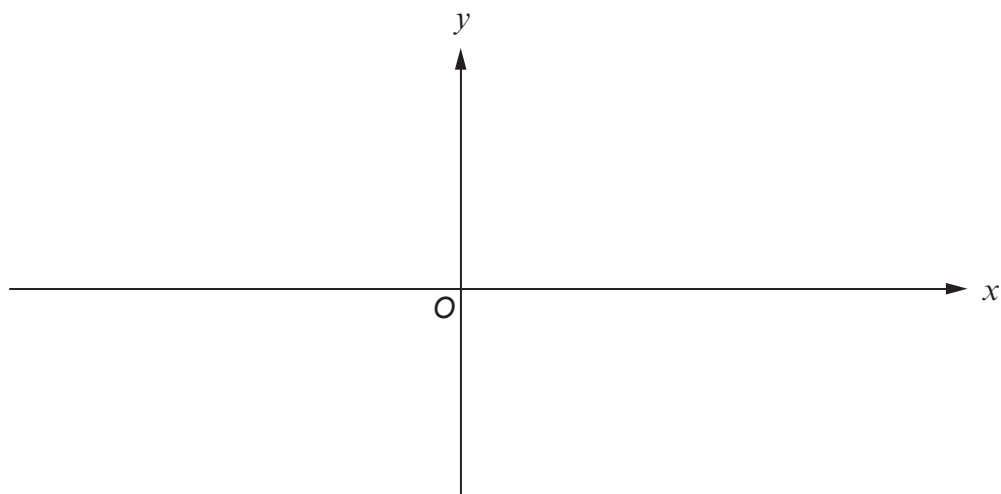


Sketch the graph of $y = f(x - 3)$ on the axes below.

You must indicate

- the coordinates of the points of intersection of the graph with the x -axis
- the coordinates of the highest or lowest point.

[3]



- (b) Using the axes below, **sketch** the graph of $y = \cos x + 1$ for values of x from 0° to 360° . [2]



16. Triangle ABC is an isosceles triangle with $\hat{ABC} = \hat{ACB}$.

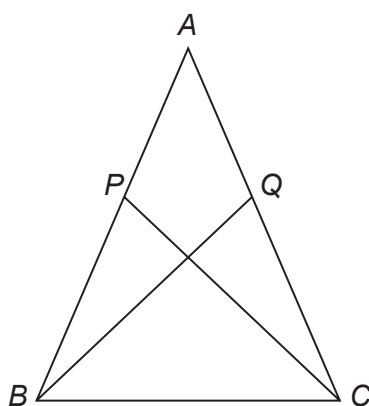


Diagram not drawn to scale

P and Q are points on AB and AC respectively such that $AP = AQ$.

Prove that triangle ABQ is congruent to triangle ACP .
You must give reasons for each step of your proof.

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17. Simplify

$$\frac{(5\sqrt{3})^2 - \frac{2\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{32} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

and state whether your answer is rational or irrational.

[5]

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18. A game played at a children’s party involves throwing a ball into a bucket. Each child tries to get the ball into the bucket in the least number of throws. On each attempt, the probability that Sofia gets the ball into the bucket is 0.8. Each attempt is independent of any previous attempt.

Show that she is 5 times more likely to get the ball into the bucket on her first attempt than to have her first successful throw on her second attempt.

You must show all your working.

[3]

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