

1 hour 30 mins

LPGS GCSE March Mock Paper 2

HIGHER TIER

Wednesday March 2019 MORNING

Name _____ KG _____

Maths Teacher _____ WORKED SOLUTIONS _____

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.*
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Calculators may be used.**
- If your calculator does not have a π button, take the value of π to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

**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.

TOTAL MARK out 80 _____

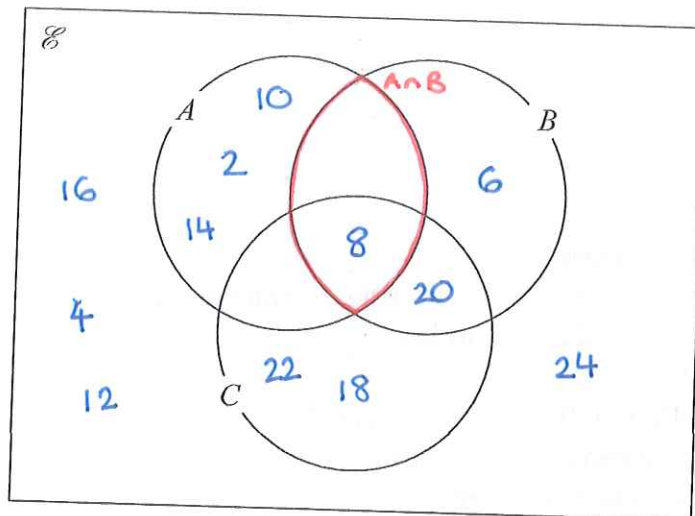
Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 $\mathcal{E} = \{\text{even numbers between 1 and 25}\}$
 $A = \{2, 8, 10, 14\}$
 $B = \{6, 8, 20\}$
 $C = \{8, 18, 20, 22\}$

(a) Complete the Venn diagram for this information.



(4)

A number is chosen at random from \mathcal{E} .

(b) Find the probability that the number is a member of $A \cap B$.

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

(2)

(Total for Question 1 is 6 marks)

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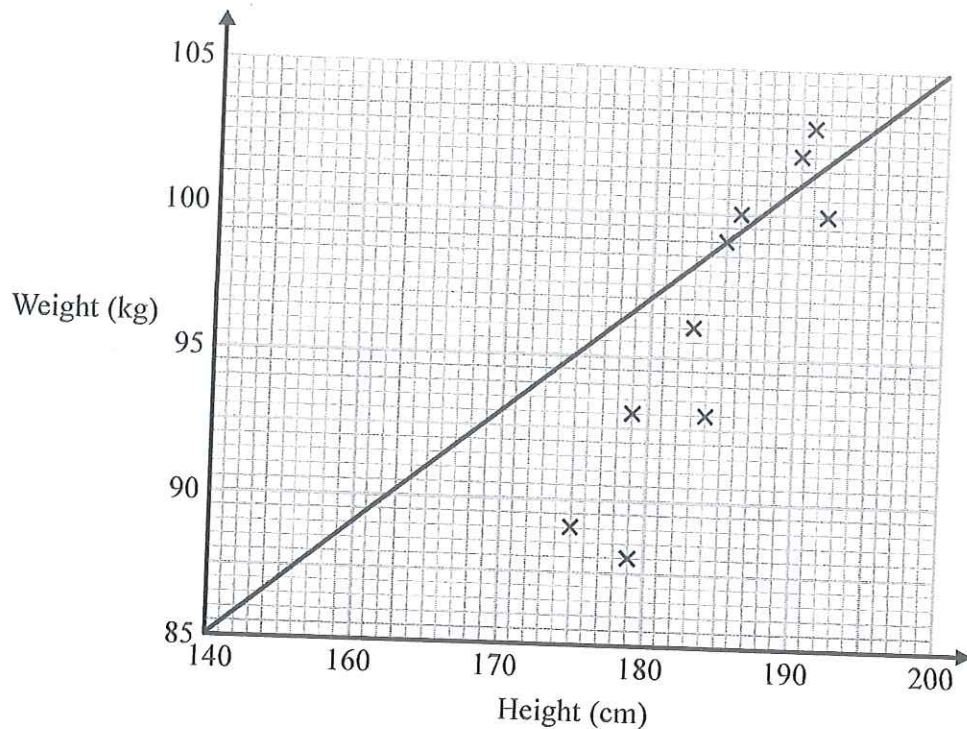
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- 2 Sean has information about the height, in cm, and the weight, in kg, of each of ten rugby players. He is asked to draw a scatter graph and a line of best fit for this information.

Here is his answer.



Sean has plotted the points accurately.

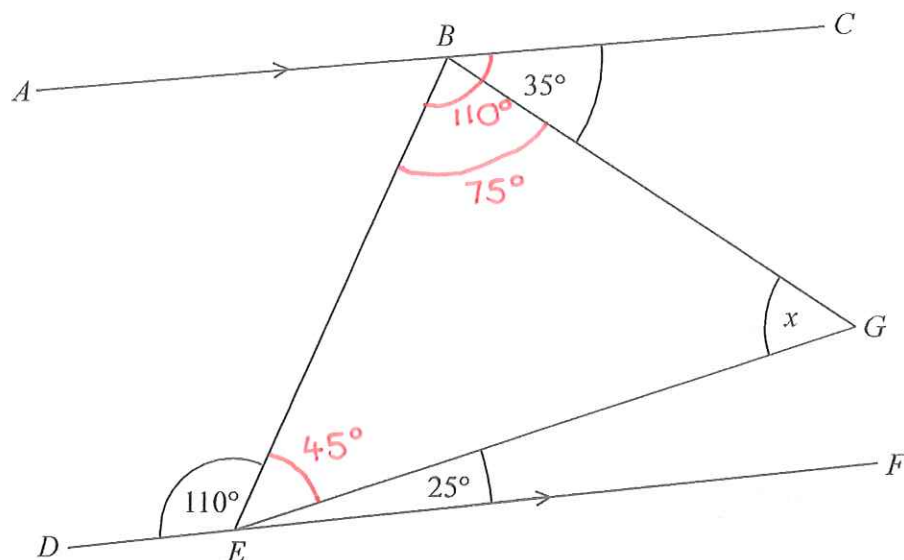
Write down two things that are wrong with his answer.

- 1 The scale on the height axis is not consistent. It goes up by 20 from 140 to 160 then goes up in 10s.
- 2 The line of best fit does not follow the trend of the data.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)



3 BEG is a triangle.



ABC and DEF are parallel lines.

Work out the size of angle x .

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

$$\text{Angle } CBE = 110^\circ \text{ (alternate angles are equal.)}$$

$$\text{Angle } GBE = 110 - 35 = 75^\circ$$

$$\text{Angle } BEG = 180 - 110 - 25 = 45^\circ \text{ (angles on a straight line add up to } 180^\circ\text{.)}$$

$$x = 180 - 75 - 45 \text{ (angles in triangle } BEG \text{ add up to } 180^\circ\text{.)}$$

$$= 60^\circ$$

60

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)



- 4 Northern Bank has two types of account.
Both accounts pay compound interest.

Cash savings account
Interest
2.5% per annum

Shares account
Interest
3.5% per annum

Ali invests £2000 in the cash savings account.
Ben invests £1600 in the shares account.

- (a) Work out who will get the most interest by the end of 3 years.
You must show all your working.

Ali

After 3 years:

$$£2000 \times 1.025^3 = £2153.78$$

$$\text{Interest} = £153.78$$

Ben

After 3 years:

$$£1600 \times 1.035^3 = £1773.95$$

$$\text{Interest} = £173.95$$

Ben receives the most interest by the end
of 3 years.

(4)

In the 3rd year the rate of interest for the shares account is changed to 4% per annum.

- (b) Does this affect who will get the most interest by the end of 3 years?
Give a reason for your answer.

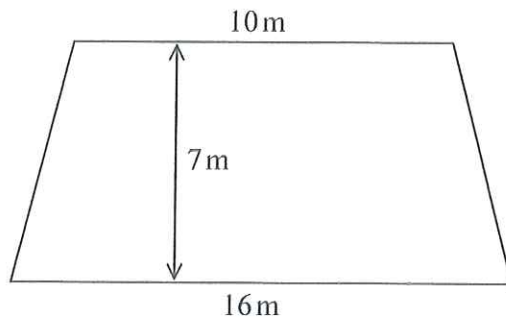
No. This will increase the amount of interest Ben receives
but he already receives more than Ali.

(1)

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)



5 The diagram shows a floor in the shape of a trapezium.



£16.99

John is going to paint the floor.

Each 5 litre tin of paint costs £16.99
1 litre of paint covers an area of 2m^2

John has £160 to spend on paint.

Has John got enough money to buy all the paint he needs?
You must show how you get your answer.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of floor} &= \frac{1}{2}(16+10) \times 7 \\ &= 91\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

one tin covers 10m^2

$$91 \div 10 = 9.1. \text{ John needs 10 tins.}$$

$$\text{Cost} = £16.99 \times 10 = £169.90$$

No, John does not have enough money.

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)



- 6 A is the point with coordinates $(5, 9)$
 B is the point with coordinates $(d, 15)$

The gradient of the line AB is 3

Work out the value of d .

$$\text{gradient} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$$

$$3 = \frac{15-9}{d-5}$$

$$= \frac{6}{d-5}$$

$$d-5 = 2$$

$$d = 7$$

7

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)



7 (a) Write the number 0.00008623 in standard form.

$$8.623 \times 10^{-5}$$

(1)

(b) Work out $\frac{3.2 \times 10^3 + 5.1 \times 10^{-2}}{4.3 \times 10^{-4}}$

Give your answer in standard form, correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\frac{3.2 \times 10^3 + 5.1 \times 10^{-2}}{4.3 \times 10^{-4}} = 7,441,979.07$$
$$= 7.44 \times 10^6 \text{ (3s.f.)}$$

$$7.44 \times 10^6$$

(2)

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

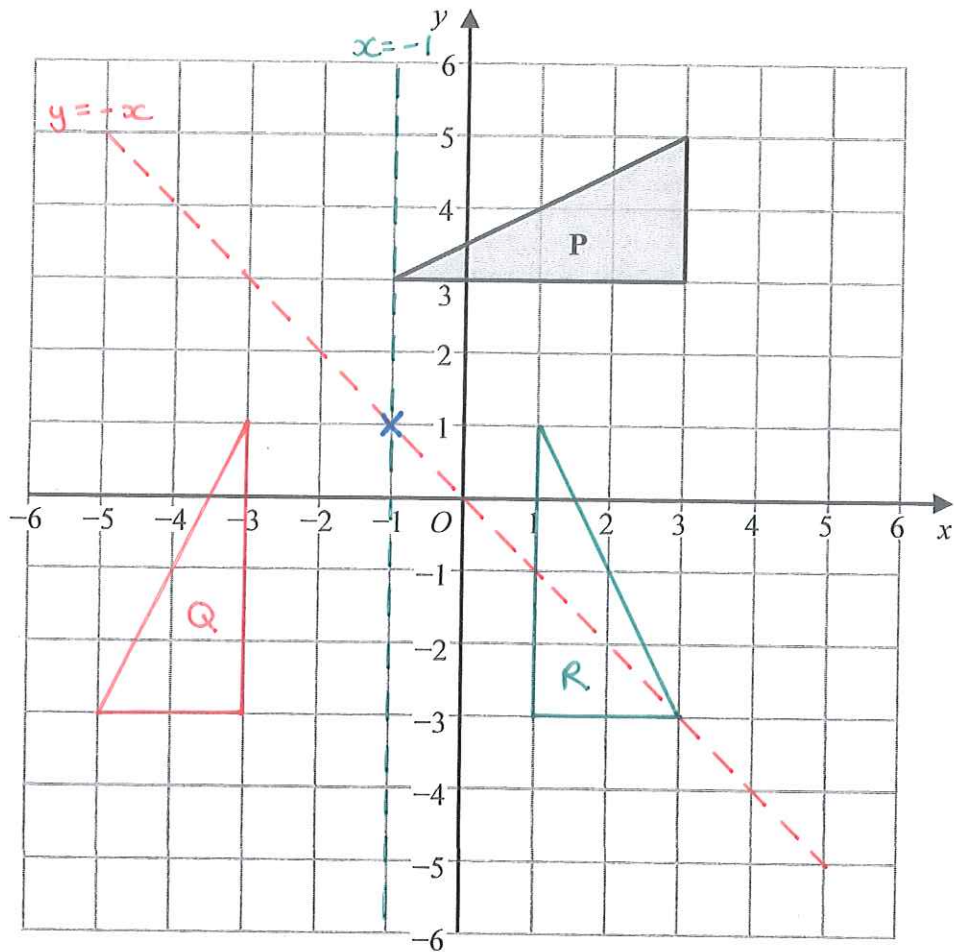
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8



Triangle P is reflected in the line $y = -x$ to give triangle Q.
 Triangle Q is reflected in the line $x = -1$ to give triangle R.

Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle R to triangle P.

Rotation 90° anticlockwise about $(-1, 1)$.

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

- 9 Martin truncates the number N to 1 digit.
 The result is 7

Write down the error interval for N .

$7.5 \leq N < 8$

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)



10 Robert makes 50 litres of green paint by mixing litres of yellow paint and litres of blue paint in the ratio 2:3

Yellow paint is sold in 5 litre tins.
Each tin of yellow paint costs £26

Blue paint is sold in 10 litre tins.
Each tin of blue paint costs £48

Robert sells all the green paint he makes in 10 litre tins.
He sells each tin of green paint for £66.96

Work out Robert's percentage profit on each tin of green paint he sells.

$$\text{Green paint: } 50 \div 5 = 10$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ litres of yellow}$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ litres of blue.}$$

$$\text{Yellow: } 4 \times £26 = £104$$

$$\text{Blue: } 3 \times £48 = £144$$

$$\text{Total spend} = £248$$

$$\text{Spend per tin of green} = £248 \div 5$$

$$= £49.60$$

$$\text{Profit per tin of green} = £66.96 - £49.60$$

$$= £17.36$$

$$\text{Percentage profit per tin} = \frac{17.36}{49.60} \times 100$$

$$= 35\%$$

35 %

(Total for Question 10 is 5 marks)

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11 In a restaurant there are

- 9 starter dishes
- 15 main dishes
- 8 dessert dishes

Janet is going to choose one of the following combinations for her meal.

- a starter dish and a main dish
- or a main dish and a dessert dish
- or a starter dish, a main dish and a dessert dish

Show that there are 1335 different ways to choose the meal.

$$\text{Starter and main: } 9 \times 15 = 135$$

$$\text{main and dessert: } 15 \times 8 = 120$$

$$\text{starter, main and dessert: } 9 \times 15 \times 8 = 1080$$

$$\text{Total} = 1080 + 120 + 135$$

$$= 1335 \text{ different ways.}$$

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)



12 (a) Write $\frac{4x^2 - 9}{6x + 9} \times \frac{2x}{x^2 - 3x}$ in the form $\frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$ where a, b, c and d are integers.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4x^2 - 9}{6x + 9} \times \frac{2x}{x^2 - 3x} \\ &= \frac{(2x+3)(2x-3)}{3(2x+3)} \times \frac{2x}{x(x-3)} \\ &= \frac{2(2x-3)}{3(x-3)} \\ &= \frac{4x-6}{3x-9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4x-6}{3x-9}$$

(3)

(b) Express $\frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x} &= \frac{3x(x-2) + x(x+1) - 4(x+1)(x-2)}{x(x+1)(x-2)} \\ &= \frac{3x^2 - 6x + x^2 + x - 4(x^2 - x - 2)}{x(x+1)(x-2)} \\ &= \frac{3x^2 - 6x + x^2 + x - 4x^2 + 4x + 8}{x(x+1)(x-2)} \\ &= \frac{-x + 8}{x(x+1)(x-2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-x+8}{x(x+1)(x-2)}$$

(3)

(Total for Question 12 is 6 marks)



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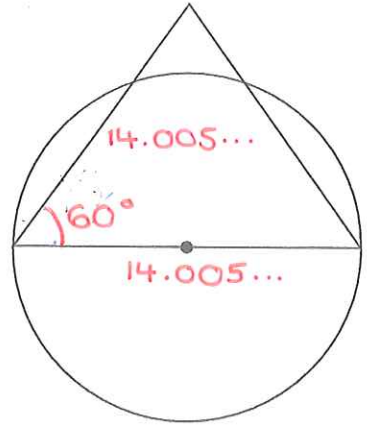
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13 The diagram shows a circle and an equilateral triangle.

One side of the equilateral triangle is a diameter of the circle.
The circle has a circumference of 44 cm.

Work out the area of the triangle.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



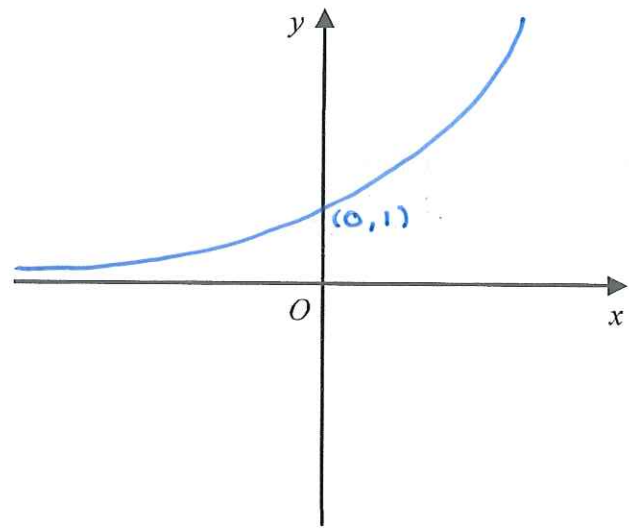
$$\begin{aligned} \text{circumference} &= \pi \times d \\ 44 &= \pi \times d \\ d &= 44 \div \pi = 14.00563\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of triangle} &= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 14.005\dots \times 14.005\dots \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 84.9388\dots \\ &= 84.9 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (3s.f.)} \end{aligned}$$

..... 84.9 cm²

(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)

14 On the grid, sketch the curve with equation $y = 2^x$
Give the coordinates of any points of intersection with the axes.



(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)



15 The equation of a circle is $x^2 + y^2 = 42.25$

Find the radius of the circle.

$$\sqrt{42.25} = 6.5$$

6.5

(Total for Question 15 is 1 mark)

16 There are only red counters and blue counters in a bag.

Joe takes at random a counter from the bag.
The probability that the counter is red is 0.65
Joe puts the counter back into the bag.

Mary takes at random a counter from the bag.
She puts the counter back into the bag.

(a) What is the probability that Joe and Mary take counters of different colours?

$$P(\text{Joe red and Mary blue}) = 0.65 \times 0.35 = 0.2275$$

$$P(\text{Joe blue and Mary red}) = 0.35 \times 0.65 = 0.2275$$

$$0.2275 + 0.2275 = 0.455$$

0.455

(2)

There are 78 red counters in the bag.

(b) How many blue counters are there in the bag?

$$\frac{78}{\text{total}} = 0.65$$

$$\text{total} = \frac{78}{0.65} = 120$$

$$\text{blue} = 120 - 78 = 42$$

42

(2)

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

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17 p and q are two numbers such that $p > q$

When you subtract 5 from p and subtract 5 from q the answers are in the ratio 5:1

When you add 20 to p and add 20 to q the answers are in the ratio 5:2

Find the ratio $p:q$

Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$p-5 : q-5$$

$$5 : 1$$

$$\frac{p-5}{5} = \frac{q-5}{1} \quad (1)$$

$$p+20 : q+20$$

$$5 : 2$$

$$\frac{p+20}{5} = \frac{q+20}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) : p-5 = 5(q-5)$$

$$p-5 = 5q-25$$

$$-5q] p-5q-5 = -25$$

$$+5] p-5q = -20 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) : 2(p+20) = 5(q+20)$$

$$2p+40 = 5q+100$$

$$-5q] 2p-5q+40 = 100$$

$$-40] 2p-5q = 60 \quad (4)$$

$$(4) - (3) : 2p-5q = 60$$

$$p-5q = -20$$

$$p = 80$$

$$\text{substitute into } (3) : 80-5q = -20$$

$$5q = 100$$

$$q = 20$$

$$p : q$$

$$80 : 20$$

$$4 : 1$$

$$4 : 1$$

(Total for Question 17 is 5 marks)

- 18 The straight line L_1 passes through the points with coordinates (4, 6) and (12, 2)
The straight line L_2 passes through the origin and has gradient -3

The lines L_1 and L_2 intersect at point P .

Find the coordinates of P .

$$L_1: \text{gradient} = \frac{2-6}{12-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_2: y = -3x \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$y - y_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 6 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 4)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 8 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

equate $\textcircled{1}$ and $\textcircled{2}$: $-\frac{1}{2}x + 8 = -3x$

$$+3x] \quad \frac{5}{2}x + 8 = 0$$

$$-8] \quad \frac{5}{2}x = -8$$

$$\times \frac{2}{5}] \quad x = -3.2$$

Substitute into $\textcircled{2}$: $y = -3 \times -3.2$

$$= 9.6$$

$$(-3.2, 9.6)$$

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

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19 Solve $22 < \frac{m^2 + 7}{4} < 32$

Show all your working.

$$22 < \frac{m^2 + 7}{4} < 32$$

$$\times 4] \quad 88 < m^2 + 7 < 128$$

$$-7] \quad 81 < m^2 < 121$$

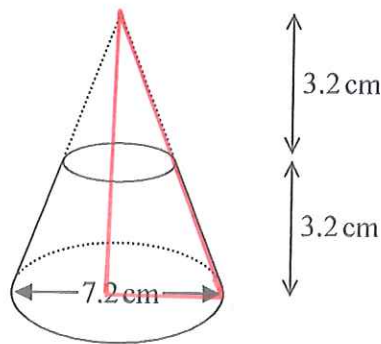
$$\pm\sqrt{\quad} \quad -11 < m < -9 \quad \text{or} \quad 9 < m < 11$$

$$\underline{-11 < m < -9 \quad \text{or} \quad 9 < m < 11}$$

(Total for Question 19 is 5 marks)



20 Here is a frustum of a cone.

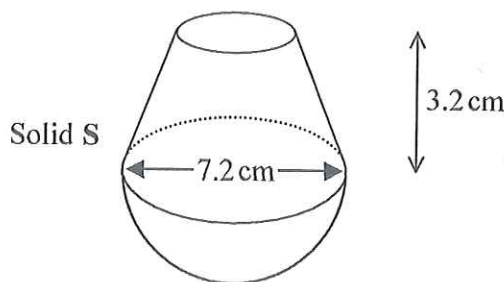


Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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

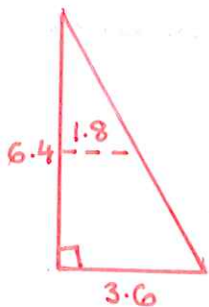
The diagram shows that the frustum is made by removing a cone with height 3.2 cm from a solid cone with height 6.4 cm and base diameter 7.2 cm.

The frustum is joined to a solid hemisphere of diameter 7.2 cm to form the solid S shown below.



The density of the frustum is 2.4 g/cm^3
 The density of the hemisphere is 4.8 g/cm^3

Calculate the average density of solid S.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of frustum} &= \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 3.6^2 \times 6.4 - \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 1.8^2 \times 3.2 \\ &= \frac{3024\pi}{125} = 76.00 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (2dp)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mass} = \text{Volume} \times \text{Density}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass of frustum} &= 76.00 \times 2.4 \\ &= 182.40 \text{ g (2dp)} \end{aligned}$$



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Volume of hemisphere = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 3.6^3$
= $\frac{3888\pi}{125} = 97.72 \text{ cm}^3$ (2dp)

Mass of hemisphere = 97.72×4.8
= 469.04 g (2dp)

Total mass = $469.04 + 182.40 = 651.44 \text{ g}$ (2dp)

Total volume = $76.00 + 97.72 = 173.72 \text{ cm}^3$ (2dp)

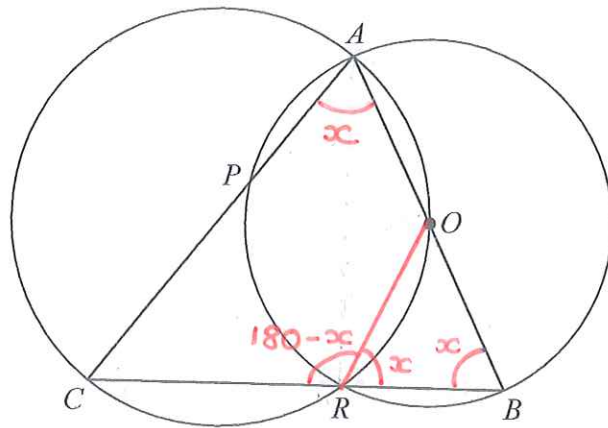
$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

Average density of S = $\frac{651.44}{173.72}$
= 3.75 g/cm^3 (3s.f.)

..... 3.75 g/cm^3

(Total for Question 20 is 5 marks)





A , B , R and P are four points on a circle with centre O .
 A , O , R and C are four points on a different circle.
 The two circles intersect at the points A and R .

CPA , CRB and AOB are straight lines.

Prove that angle $CAB =$ angle ABC .

Let angle $CAB = x$

then angle $ORC = 180 - x$ (opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral add to 180°)

angle $ORB = x$ (angles on a straight line add to 180°)

angle $ABC = x$ ($OR = OB$ as they are equal radii and base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal.)

\therefore angle $CAB =$ angle ABC .

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS

