| Candidate No. | | | | | | **1** | **3** | **8** | **0** | **/** | **4** | **H** | Signature |

Paper Reference(s)

1380/4H

Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics (Linear) – 1380
Paper 4 (Calculator)

Higher Tier

Monday 1 June 2009 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials required for examination	**Items included with question papers**
Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.	Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.
Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.
You must NOT write on the formulae page.
Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.
If you need more space to complete your answer to any question, use additional answer sheets.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(2)**.
There are 26 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100.
There are 24 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are 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.

Advice to Candidates

Show all stages in any calculations.
Work steadily through the paper. Do not spend too long on one question.
If you cannot answer a question, leave it and attempt the next one.
Return at the end to those you have left out.

Printer's Log. No.

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N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 1 2 4

Turn over
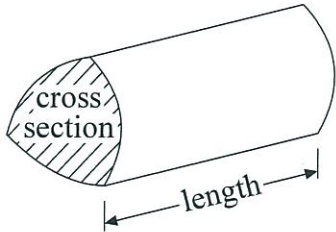
edexcel

advancing learning, changing lives
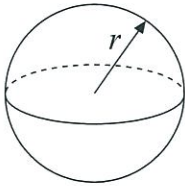
Formulae: Higher Tier

You must not write on this formulae page.
Anything you write on this formulae page will gain NO credit.

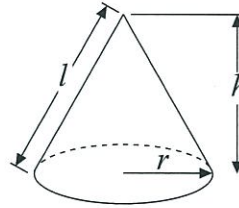**Volume of a prism** = area of cross section × length

Volume of sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
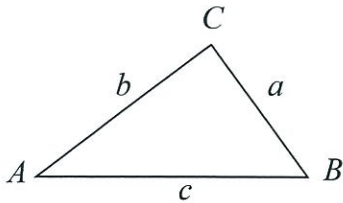
Surface area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

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

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

In any triangle ABC

Sine Rule $\dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$

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

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

Answer ALL TWENTY SIX questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

1. Tania went to Italy.
   She changed £325 into euros (€).

   The exchange rate was £1 = €1.68

   (a) Change £325 into euros (€).

   $325 \times 1.68 = €546$

   € ....546..........

   (2)

   When she came home she changed €117 into pounds.

   The new exchange rate was £1 = €1.50

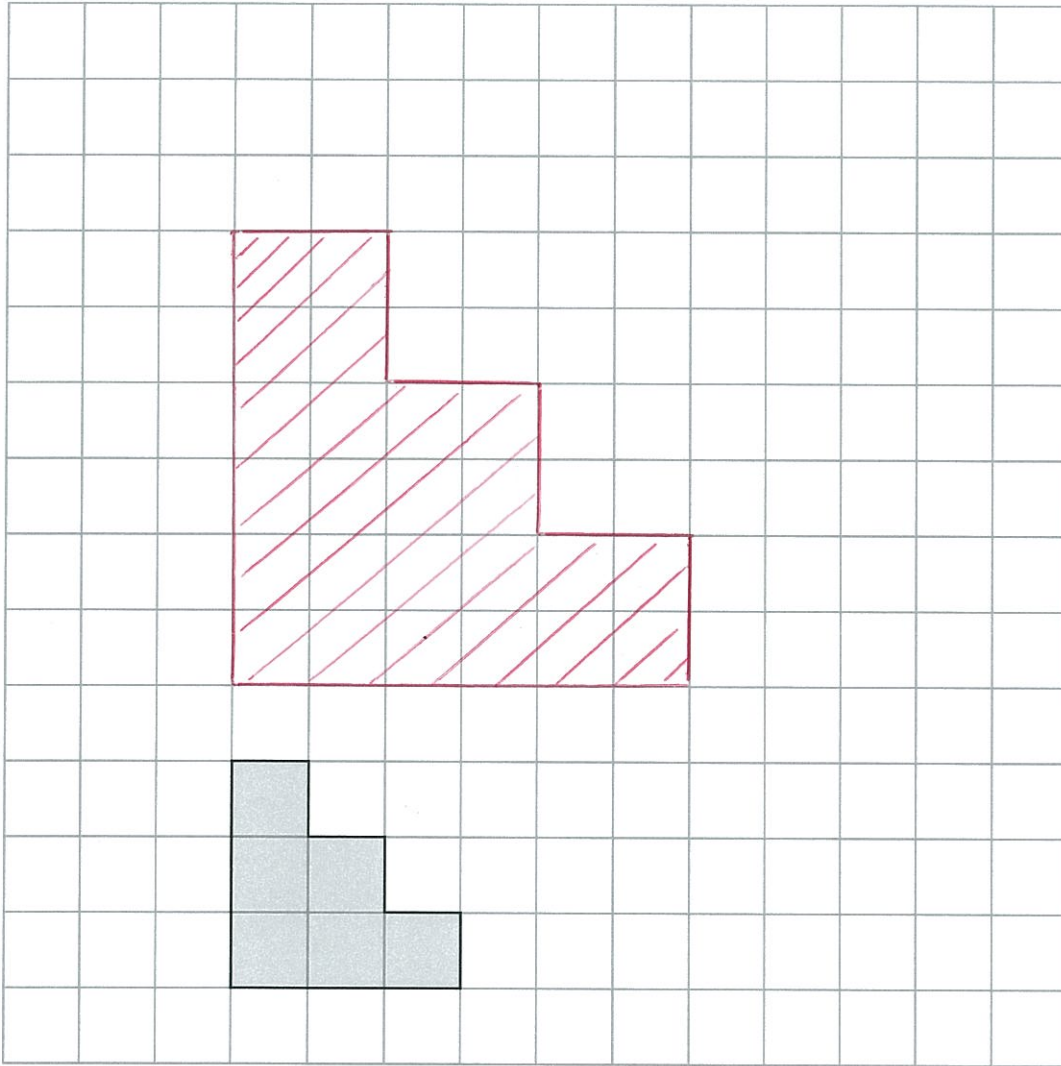   (b) Change €117 into pounds.

   $\dfrac{117}{1.5} = £78$

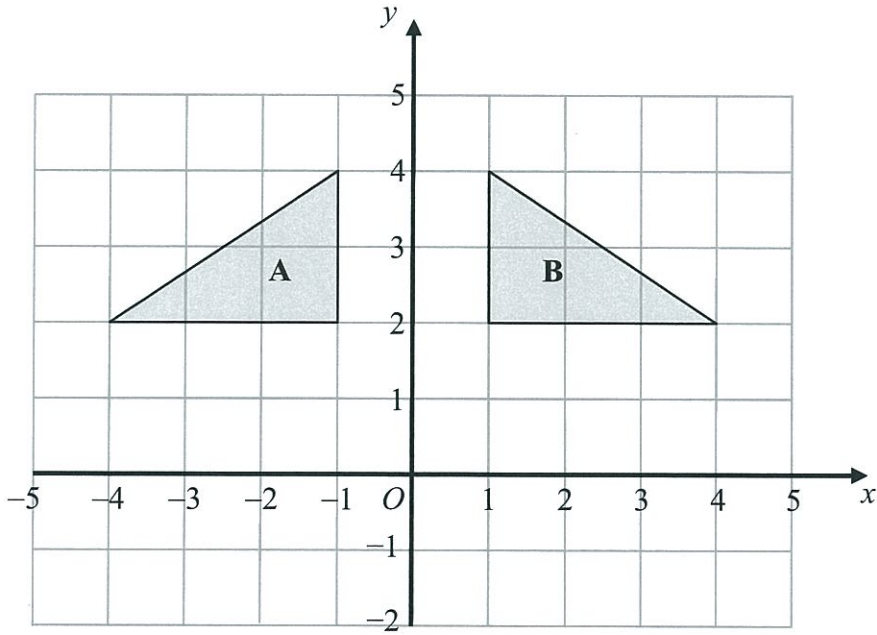   £ ....78..........

   (2)

   (Total 4 marks)

Q1

2.

(a) On the grid, draw an enlargement, scale factor 2, of the shaded shape.

(2)

(b) Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle **A** onto triangle **B**.

A reflection in the y-axis (i.e. the line x = 0)

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q2

3. The nth term of a number sequence is $n^2 + 1$

Write down the first three terms of the sequence.

$n \longrightarrow$ 1   2   3
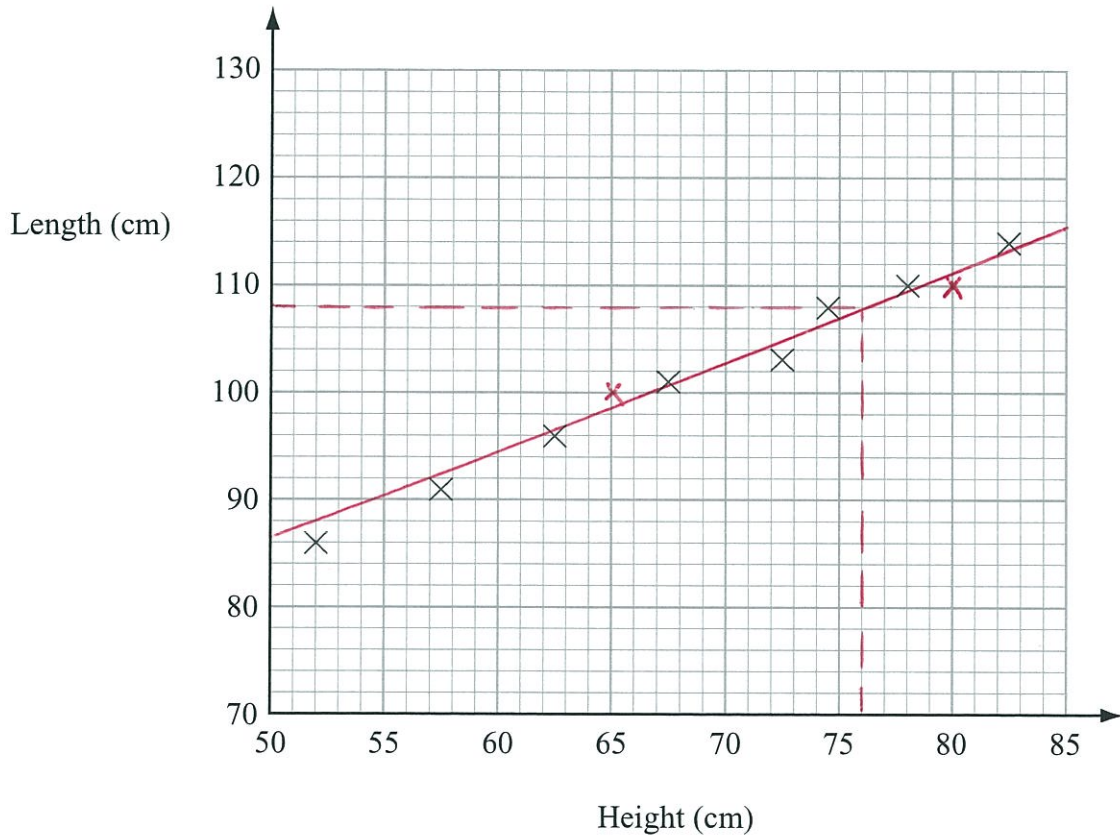
$n^2 + 1 \longrightarrow$ 2   5   10

2, 5, 10

(Total 2 marks)

Q3

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4. The scatter graph shows information about eight sheep.
   It shows the height and the length of each sheep.

Height (cm)

The table gives the height and the length of two more sheep.

Height (cm)	65	80
Length (cm)	100	110

(a) On the scatter graph, plot the information from the table.

(1)

(b) Describe the relationship between the height and the length of these sheep.

Positive correlation

(1)

The height of a sheep is 76 cm.

(c) Estimate the length of this sheep.

108 cm

(2)   Q4

(Total 4 marks)

6

5. Julie buys 19 identical calculators.
   The total cost is £143.64

   Work out the total cost of 31 of these calculators.

   $\dfrac{143.64}{19} \times 31 = £234.36$

   £ 234.36

   (Total 3 marks)

6. $F = 1.8C + 32$

   (a) Work out the value of F when $C = -8$

   $F = 1.8(-8) + 32 = 17.6$

   17.6

   (2)

   (b) Work out the value of C when $F = 68$

   $C = \dfrac{F - 32}{1.8} = \dfrac{68 - 32}{1.8}$

   $= 20$

   20

   (2)

   (Total 4 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 7 2 4

7. The diagram shows the position of two boats, *P* and *Q*.

N

N

R ✗

310°

Q ✗

060°

✗
P
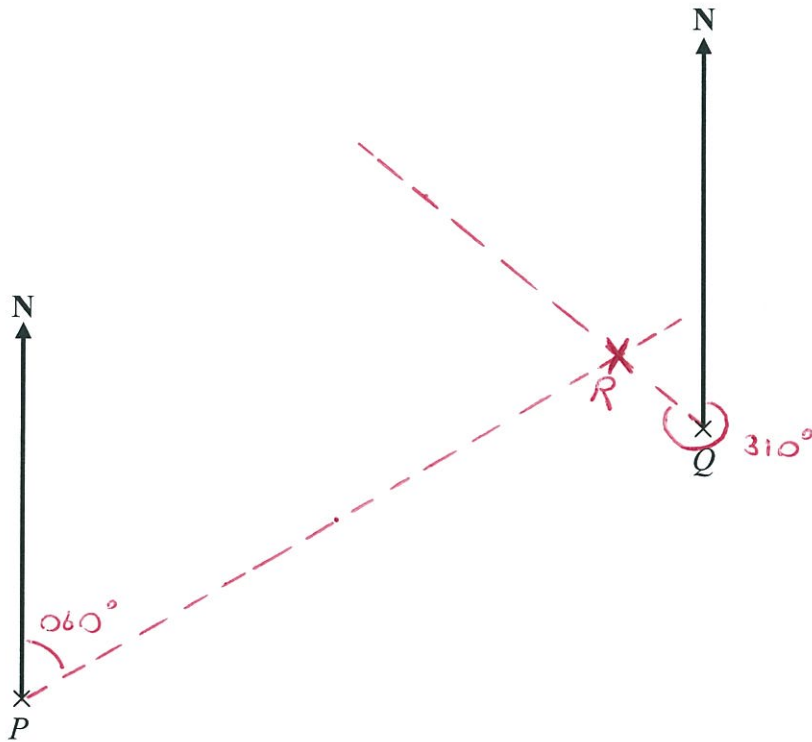
The bearing of a boat *R* from boat *P* is 060°
The bearing of boat *R* from boat *Q* is 310°

In the space above, draw an accurate diagram to show the position of boat *R*.
Mark the position of boat *R* with a cross (✗). Label it *R*.

(Total 3 marks)

8. There are some sweets in a bag.

18 of the sweets are toffees.
12 of the sweets are mints.

(a) Write down the ratio of the number of toffees to the number of mints.
Give your ratio in its simplest form.

$$18 : 12$$
$$9 : 6$$
$$3 : 2$$

.......3....... : ......2........

(2)

There are some oranges and apples in a box.
The total number of oranges and apples is 54
The ratio of the number of oranges to the number of apples is 1 : 5

(b) Work out the number of apples in the box.

The fraction of the total which is apples is given by:

$$\frac{5}{1+5} = \frac{5}{6}$$

The no. of apples is given by:

$$\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 54 = \frac{5}{6} \times 54 = 9 \times 5$$
$$= 45$$

...........45...........

(2)   **Q8**

(Total 4 marks)

9. The equation

$$x^3 + 20x = 71$$

has a solution between 2 and 3

Use a trial and improvement method to find this solution.
Give your answer correct to one decimal place.
You must show **ALL** your working.

x	$x^3 + 20x$	
2.5	65.625	< 71
2.8	77.952	> 71
2.7	73.683	> 71
2.6	69.576	< 71
2.65	71.609625	> 71

∴ $2.6 < x < 2.65$

=> x is closer to 2.6 than it is to 2.7

and so $x = 2.6$ to 1 d.p.

$x = $ ......2.6......

Q9

(Total 4 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 1 0 2 4

10. Use ruler and compasses to **construct** the bisector of this angle.
You must show all your construction lines.
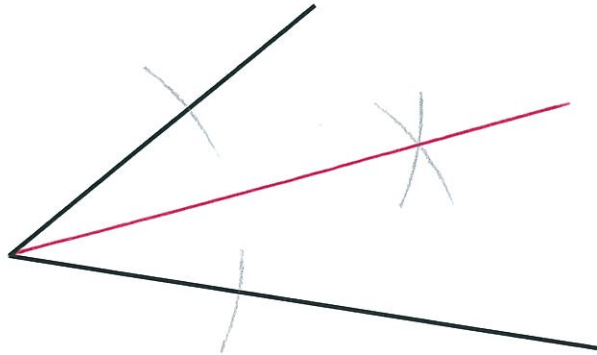
Q10

(Total 2 marks)

11. Tarish says,

'The sum of two prime numbers is always an even number'.

He is **wrong**.
Explain why.

If correct, then this should hold for '2' added to any other
prime since '2' is also prime. But '2' added to any other
prime (e.g. 2+3) yields an odd number.

∴ Tarish is wrong.

Q11

(Total 2 marks)

12. Sethina recorded the times, in minutes, taken to repair 80 car tyres.
Information about these times is shown in the table.

Time (t minutes)	Frequency	Time interval midpoint, m	m × f
$0 < t \leqslant 6$	15	3	45
$6 < t \leqslant 12$	25	9	225
$12 < t \leqslant 18$	20	15	300
$18 < t \leqslant 24$	12	21	252
$24 < t \leqslant 30$	8	27	216

Calculate an estimate for the mean time taken to repair each car tyre.

Estimate for mean is given by $\dfrac{\sum mf}{\sum f}$

$$= \frac{45 + 225 + 300 + 252 + 216}{80}$$

$$= \frac{1038}{80} = 12.975 \text{ mins} \quad or \quad 13 \text{ mins (to the nearest 1 minute)}$$

13 .... minutes   **Q12**

(Total 4 marks)

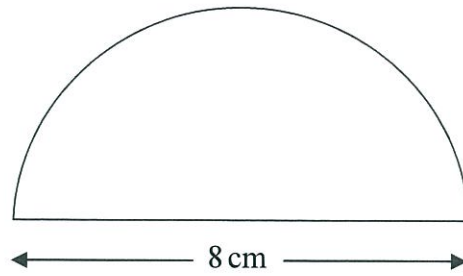**13.** Here is a tile in the shape of a semicircle.

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

— 8 cm —

The diameter of the semicircle is 8 cm.

Work out the perimeter of the tile.
Give your answer correct to 2 decimal places.

$$8 + \frac{1}{2}\pi d$$

$$= 8 + \frac{1}{2}\pi(8)$$

$$= 20.57 \, cm \, (2d.p.).$$

.... 20.57 cm

Q13

(Total 3 marks)

14. (a) Simplify $a \times a \times a$

$$a^3$$

(1)

(b) Expand $5(3x - 2)$

$$15x - 10$$

(1)

(c) Expand $3y(y + 4)$

$$3y^2 + 12y$$

(2)

(d) Expand and simplify $2(x - 4) + 3(x + 2)$

$$2x - 8 + 3x + 6$$
$$= 5x - 2$$

$$5x - 2$$

(2)

(e) Expand and simplify $(x + 4)(x - 3)$

$$x^2 - 3x + 4x - 12$$
$$= x^2 + x - 12$$

$$x^2 + x - 12$$

(2)

Q14

(Total 8 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 1 4 2 4

15. Work out $\dfrac{4.6 + 3.85}{3.2^2 - 6.51}$

Write down all the numbers on your calculator display.

2.26541555

(Total 2 marks)

16. (a) Simplify $t^6 \times t^2$

$t^{(6+2)} = t^8$

t^8

(1)

(b) Simplify $\dfrac{m^8}{m^3}$

$m^{(8-3)} = m^5$

m^5

(1)

(c) Simplify $(2x)^3$

$2^3 \times x^3 = 8x^3$

$8x^3$

(2)

(d) Simplify $3a^2h \times 4a^5h^4$

$3 \times 4 \times a^2 \times a^5 \times h \times h^4$

$= 12 a^{(2+5)} h^{(1+4)}$
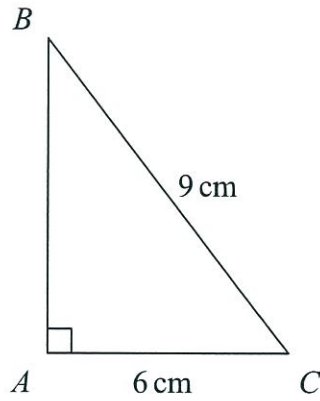
$= 12 a^7 h^5$

$12a^7h^5$

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 1 5 2 4

17.

B

9 cm

A 6 cm C

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC is a right-angled triangle.

$AC = 6$ cm.
$BC = 9$ cm.

Work out the length of AB.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 + 6^2 = 9^2$$

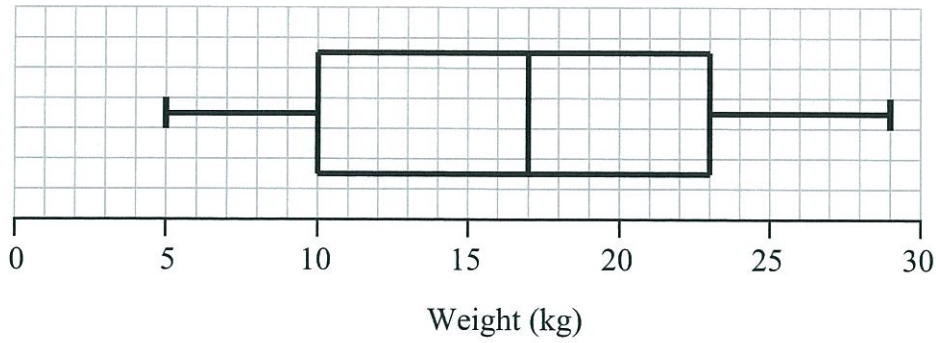$$\Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{9^2 - 6^2} = \sqrt{45}$$

$$= 6.71 \text{ cm } (3 \text{ s.f.}).$$

6.71

.... cm

Q17

(Total 3 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 1 6 2 4

18. The box plot gives information about the distribution of the weights of bags on a plane.

Weight (kg)

(a) Jean says the heaviest bag weighs 23 kg.

She is **wrong**.
Explain why.

The heaviest bag weighs 29 kg.   23 kg is the upper quartile.

(1)

(b) Write down the median weight.

17 .... kg

(1)

(c) Work out the interquartile range of the weights.

23 − 10 = 13 kg

13 .... kg

(1)

There are 240 bags on the plane.

(d) Work out the number of bags with a weight of 10 kg or less.

25% of 240

$= \frac{25}{100} \times 240 = \frac{1}{4} \times 240 = \frac{240}{4} = 60$ bags

60 ....

(2)   Q18

(Total 5 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 1 7 2 4

19. Toby invested £4500 for 2 years in a savings account.
He was paid 4% per annum compound interest.

(a) How much did Toby have in his savings account after 2 years?

$$4500 \times 1.04^2 = £4,867.20$$

£ ......4,867.20......

(3)

Jaspir invested £2400 for n years in a savings account.
He was paid 7.5% per annum compound interest.

At the end of the n years he had £3445.51 in the savings account.

(b) Work out the value of n.

$$2400 \times 1.075^n = 3445.51$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.075^n = \frac{3445.51}{2400}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\log\left(\frac{3445.51}{2400}\right)}{\log 1.075} = 5$$

Alternatively, start with 2400 and repeatedly multiply by 1.075 until you get 3445.51 and you will find that $2400 \times 1.075^5 = 3445.51$

...........5...........

(2) Q19

(Total 5 marks)

20. Here is a right-angled triangle.
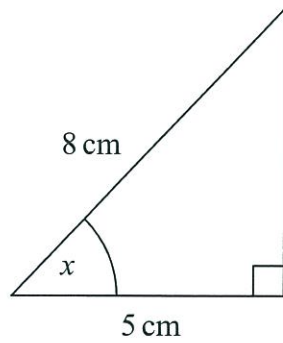
Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

8 cm

5 cm

x

(a) Calculate the size of the angle marked x.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$\cos x = \dfrac{\text{adjacent side}}{\text{hypotenuse}} = \dfrac{5}{8}$

$\Rightarrow x = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{5}{8}\right) = 51.3° \,(1d.p.)$.

$x =$ .... 51.3 .... °

(3)

Here is another right-angled triangle.
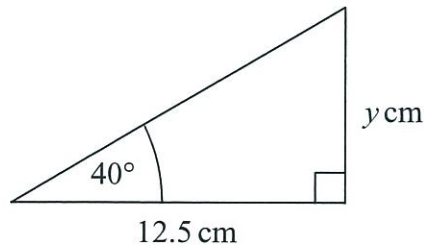
Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

y cm

40°

12.5 cm

(b) Calculate the value of y.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$\tan 40° = \dfrac{y}{12.5}$

$\Rightarrow y = 12.5 \tan 40 = 10.5 \text{ cm} \,(1d.p.)$.

$y =$ .... 10.5 cm ....

(3)

Q20

(Total 6 marks)

21. 258 students each study one of three languages.
The table shows information about these students.

	German	French	Spanish	Totals
Male	45	52	26	123
Female	25	48	62	135

(The "Language studied" spans German, French, Spanish columns.)

A sample, stratified by the language studied and by gender, of 50 of the 258 students is taken.

(a) Work out the number of male students studying Spanish in the sample.

$\dfrac{26}{258} \times 50 = 5$ (to nearest integer)

............5............

(2)

(b) Work out the number of female students in the sample.

$\dfrac{135}{258} \times 50 = 26$ (to nearest integer)

............26............

(2) **Q21**

(Total 4 marks)

22. Prove that $(3n + 1)^2 - (3n - 1)^2$ is a multiple of 4, for all positive integer values of n.

$(3n+1)(3n+1) - (3n-1)(3n-1)$

$= 9n^2 + 6n + 1 - (9n^2 - 6n + 1)$

$= 9n^2 + 6n + 1 - 9n^2 + 6n - 1$

$= 12n$

$= 4(3n)$

Let $m = 3n$. Then, for all +ve integer values of n, m must be a +ve integer also and $4m$ a multiple of 4.

Since $(3n+1)^2 - (3n-1)^2 = 4m$, then $(3n+1)^2 - (3n-1)^2$ is a multiple of 4.
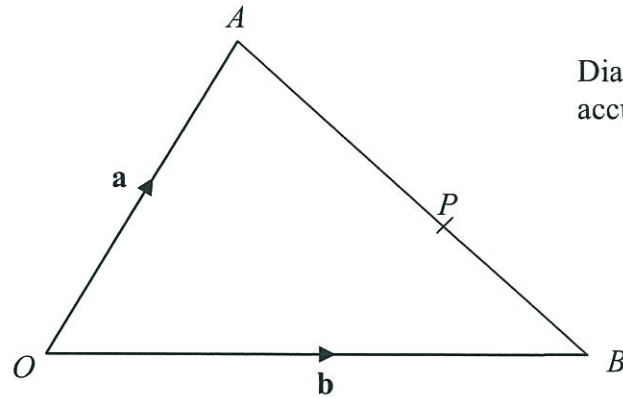
Q22

(Total 3 marks)

N 3 4 7 3 1 A 0 2 0 2 4

23.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OAB is a triangle.

$\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$

$\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{b}$

(a) Find the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$ in terms of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$.

$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OB} = -a + b$

or $b - a$

$\overrightarrow{AB} = $ .... $b - a$ ....

(1)

P is the point on *AB* such that *AP* : *PB* = 3 : 2

(b) Show that $\overrightarrow{OP} = \dfrac{1}{5}(2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b})$

$\overrightarrow{AP} = \dfrac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} = \dfrac{3}{5}(b - a)$

$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AP} = a + \dfrac{3}{5}b - \dfrac{3}{5}a$

$= \dfrac{2}{5}a + \dfrac{3}{5}b$

$= \dfrac{1}{5}(2a + 3b)$

(3)

Q23

(Total 4 marks)

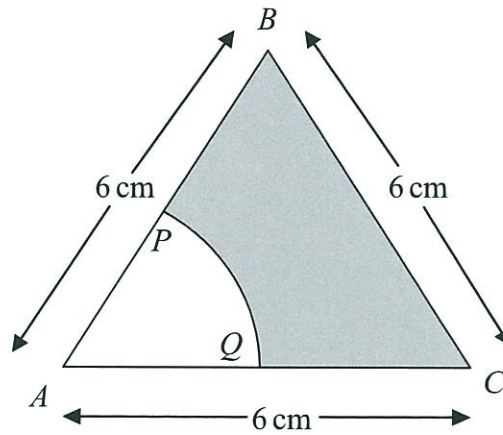**Turn over**

24.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows an equilateral triangle *ABC* with sides of length 6 cm.

P is the midpoint of *AB*.
Q is the midpoint of *AC*.
APQ is a sector of a circle, centre *A*.

N.B: Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ × base × height

but also $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin c$.

Calculate the area of the shaded region.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Area of shaded region = Area of triangle ABC — Area of sector APQ

$$= \frac{1}{2}(6)(6)\sin 60° - \frac{60}{360} \times \pi(3^2)$$

$$= 18 \sin 60° - \frac{9}{6}\pi$$

$$= 10.9 \text{ cm}^2 \ (3 \text{ s.f.}).$$

10.9

.... cm^2

Q24

(Total 4 marks)

25. Simplify fully $\dfrac{x^2 - 8x + 15}{2x^2 - 7x - 15}$

$x^2 - 8x + 15 \equiv (x-5)(x-3)$

$2x^2 - 7x - 15 \equiv (2x+3)(x-5)$

$\dfrac{(x-5)(x-3)}{(2x+3)(x-5)}$

$= \dfrac{x-3}{2x+3}$

$\dfrac{x-3}{2x+3}$

....

Q25

(Total 3 marks)

26. Phil has 20 sweets in a bag.

5 of the sweets are orange.
7 of the sweets are red.
8 of the sweets are yellow.

Phil takes at random **two** sweets from the bag.

Work out the probability that the sweets will **not** be the same colour.

$P(\text{not same colour}) = 1 - P(\text{same colour})$

$P(\text{same colour}) = P(OO \text{ OR } RR \text{ OR } YY)$

$= P(OO) + P(RR) + P(YY)$

$= \dfrac{5}{20}\left(\dfrac{4}{19}\right) + \dfrac{7}{20}\left(\dfrac{6}{19}\right) + \dfrac{8}{20}\left(\dfrac{7}{19}\right)$

$= \dfrac{1}{380}\left(5(4) + 7(6) + 8(7)\right)$

$= \dfrac{118}{380} = \dfrac{59}{190}$

$\therefore P(\text{not same colour}) = 1 - \dfrac{59}{190} = \dfrac{131}{190}$

$\dfrac{131}{190}$

....

Q26

(Total 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

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