

Centre No.						Paper Reference					Surname	Initial(s)		
Candidate No.						1	3	8	0	/	3	H	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

1380/3H

Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics (Linear) – 1380

Paper 3 (Non-Calculator)

Higher Tier

Tuesday 9 November 2010 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Materials required for examination

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.
Tracing paper may be used.

Items included with question papers

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 28 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100.

There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Calculators must not be used.

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.

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Turn over

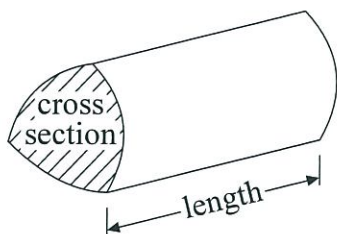
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GCSE Mathematics (Linear) 1380

Formulae: Higher Tier

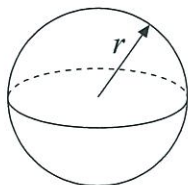
You must not write on this formulae page.
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Volume of a prism = area of cross section \times length



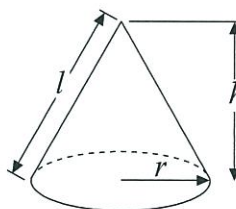
Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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

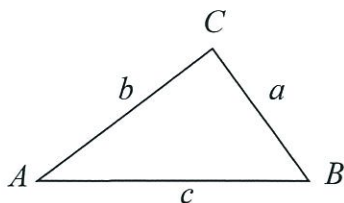


Volume of cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

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



In any triangle ABC



The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

where $a \neq 0$, are given by

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

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 = $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$



Answer ALL TWENTY EIGHT questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

You must NOT use a calculator.

1. A box contains milk chocolates and dark chocolates only.
The number of milk chocolates to the number of dark chocolates is in the ratio 2 : 1

There are 24 milk chocolates.

Work out the total number of chocolates.

Let x = total no. of chocolates.

Then $\frac{2x}{3} = 24$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{24 \times 3}{2} = \frac{72}{2} = \underline{36}$

ALTERNATIVELY:

2 : 1

$\equiv 24 : 12$ (Multiplying both sides by 12)

\Rightarrow Total no. of chocolates is given by
 $24 + 12 = 36$

36

.....

(Total 2 marks)

Q1

2. (a) Simplify $p \times p \times p \times p$

p^4

.....

(1)

- (b) Simplify $2c \times 3d$

$6cd$

.....

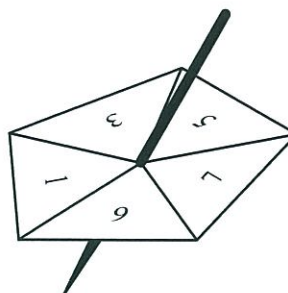
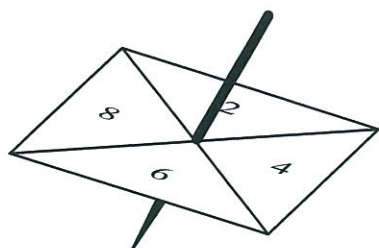
(1)

(Total 2 marks)

Q2



3. Louise spins a four-sided spinner and a five-sided spinner.



The four-sided spinner is labelled 2, 4, 6, 8
 The five-sided spinner is labelled 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Louise adds the score on the four-sided spinner to the score on the five-sided spinner. She records the possible total scores in a table.

		4-sided spinner			
		2	4	6	8
5-sided spinner	1	3	5	7	9
	3	5	7	9	11
	5	7	9	11	13
	7	9	11	13	15
	9	11	13	15	17

(a) Complete the table of possible total scores. (1)

(b) Write down all the ways in which Louise can get a total score of 11
 One way has been done for you.

(2, 9), (4, 7), (6, 5), (8, 3) (2)

Both spinners are fair.

(c) Find the probability that Louise's total score is less than 6

$$P(< 6) = \frac{n(< 6)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\frac{3}{20}$$

(2)

Q3

(Total 5 marks)



4. Here are the first five terms of an arithmetic sequence.

2 6 10 14 18

(a) Find, in terms of n , an expression for the n th term of this sequence.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 n & \rightarrow & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
 f(n) & \rightarrow & 2 & 6 & 10 & 14 & 18 \\
 \text{Difference} & \rightarrow & \textcircled{4} & 4 & 4 & 4 & \\
 \end{array}$$

$$f(n) = 4n - 2 \quad \text{.....} \quad (2)$$

(b) An expression for the n th term of another sequence is $10 - n^2$

(i) Find the third term of this sequence.

$$n = 3 \Rightarrow 10 - n^2 = 10 - 3^2 = 1$$

$$1 \quad \text{.....}$$

(ii) Find the fifth term of this sequence.

$$10 - 5^2 = 10 - 25 = -15$$

$$-15 \quad \text{.....} \quad (2)$$

(Total 4 marks)

Q4



5.

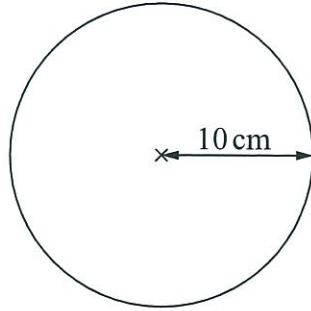


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

The radius of a circle is 10 cm.

Work out the area of this circle.

Use $\pi = 3.14$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of circle} &= \pi r^2 = 3.14(10^2) \\ &= 3.14(100) = 314 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

314cm²

(Total 2 marks)

Q5

6. Work out an estimate for $\frac{3870}{236 \times 4.85}$

A very quick estimate, but less accurate, is given by:

$$\frac{4000}{200 \times 5} = \frac{4000}{1000} = 4 \quad (\text{Rounding all values to 1 s.f.}).$$

A more accurate estimate, but also more computationally time-consuming, is given by:

$$\frac{3900}{240 \times 5} = \frac{3900}{1200} = \frac{39}{12} = 3.25$$

The first method should suffice.

4

(Total 2 marks)

Q6



7. Paul drives 175 miles to a meeting.
His company pays him 37p for each mile.

Work out how much the company pays Paul.

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline 1225 \\ + 5250 \\ \hline 6475 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6475}{100} = \pounds 64.75$$

£ 64.75.....

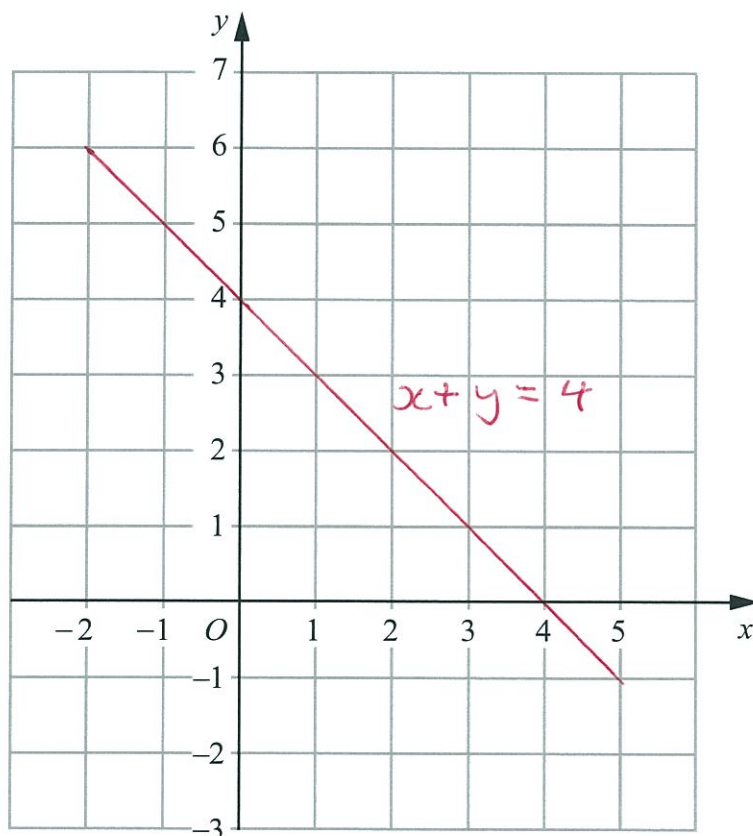
Q7

(Total 3 marks)



8. On the grid draw the graph of $x + y = 4$ for values of x from -2 to 5

Rearrange to get $y = -x + 4$, i.e. a straight line equation of the form $y = ax + b$ with gradient -1 and y -intercept 4 . This usually makes it easier to sketch.



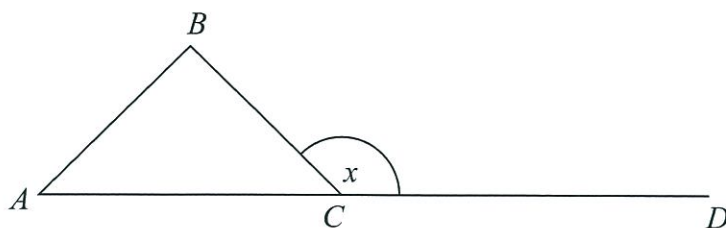
Q8

(Total 3 marks)



9.

Diagram NOT accurately drawn



ABC is an equilateral triangle.
 ACD is a straight line.

(a) Work out the size of the angle marked x .

$$x = 180 - 60 = 120^\circ$$

120

 (2)

(b) Give a reason for your answer.

All angles of an equilateral triangle are equal to 60° and the angles across a straight line add to 180°

 (1)

(Total 3 marks)

Q9



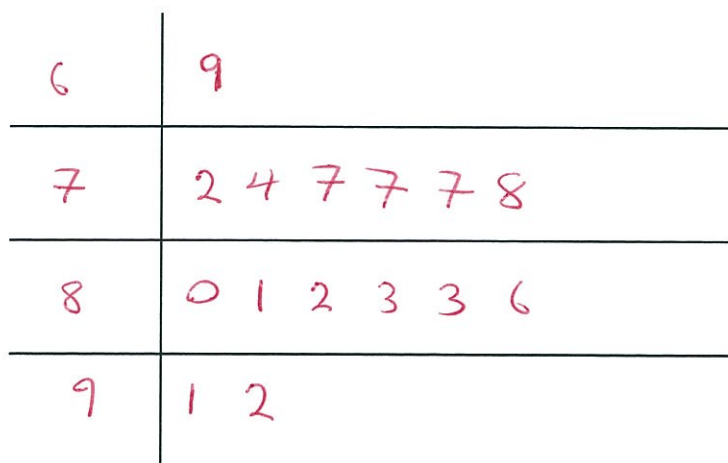
10. Chris plays golf.

Here are 15 of his scores.

69	78	82	86	77
83	91	77	92	80
74	81	83	77	72

(a) Draw an ordered stem and leaf diagram to show this information.

You must include a key.



Key: 6|9 = 69

(3)

(b) Write down the mode.

77
.....

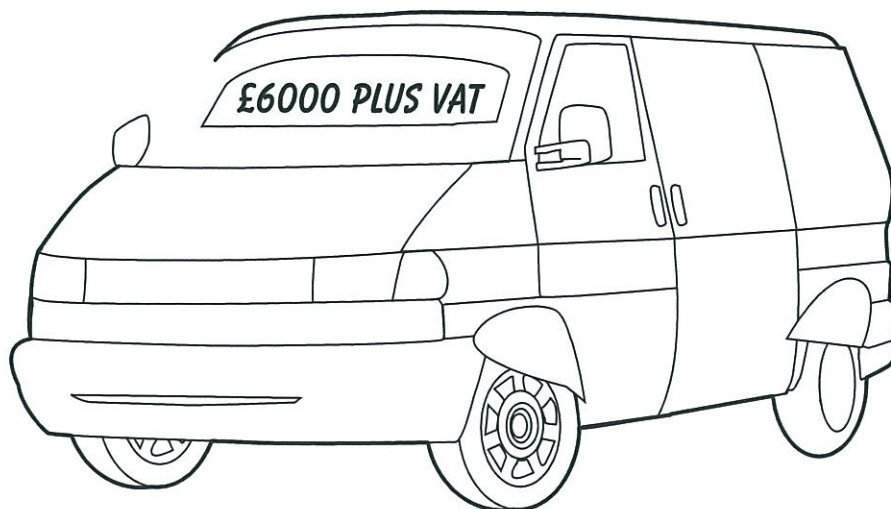
(1)

Q10

(Total 4 marks)



11. Lizzie bought a van.
 The total cost of the van was £6000 plus VAT at $17\frac{1}{2}\%$.



Lizzie paid £3000 when she got the van.
 She paid the rest of the total cost of the van in 10 equal monthly payments.

Work out the amount of each monthly payment.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.175 \\ \times 6000 \\ \hline 7050 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(6000 \times 1.175) - 3000}{10} = \frac{7050 - 3000}{10}$$

$$= \frac{4050}{10} = £405$$

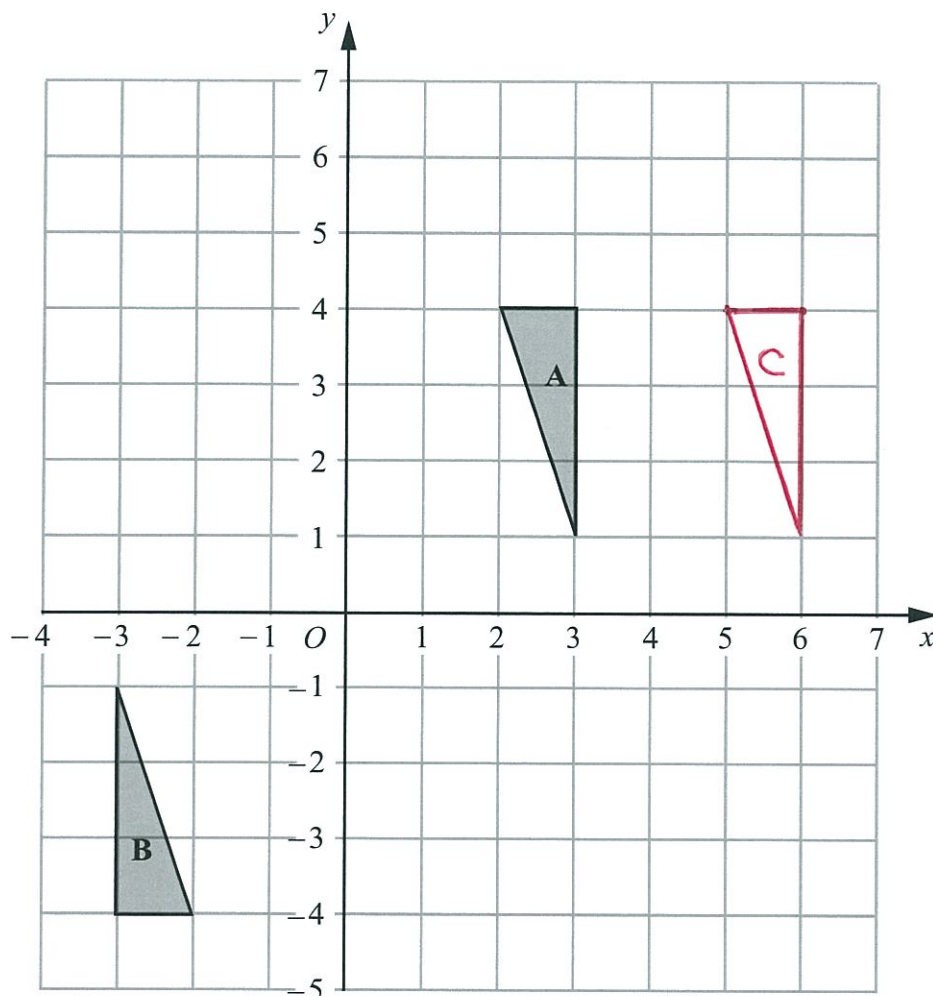
£ 405.....

Q11

(Total 6 marks)



12.



Triangle A and triangle B are drawn on the grid.

(a) Describe fully the single transformation which maps triangle A onto triangle B.

A rotation of 180° about the point (0,0)

(3)

(b) Translate triangle A by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Label the new triangle C.

(1)

Q12

(Total 4 marks)



13. Make v the subject of the formula $t = \frac{v}{5} + 2$

$v = (t - 2) \times 5$ conventionally expressed as $5(t - 2)$

$\therefore v = 5t - 10$

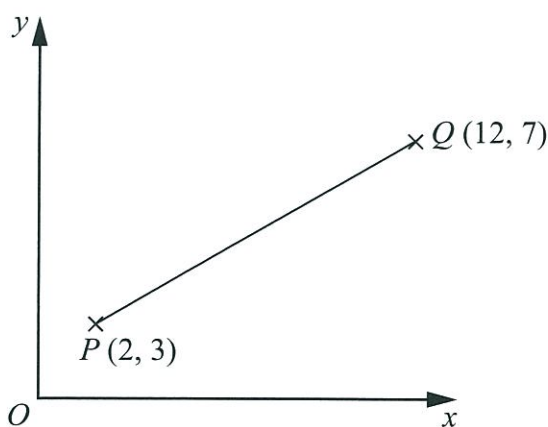
$v = 5t - 10$

Q13

(Total 2 marks)

14.

Diagram NOT accurately drawn



P is the point with coordinates $(2, 3)$.
 Q is the point with coordinates $(12, 7)$.

Work out the coordinates of the midpoint of the line PQ .

Mid-point coords = $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$

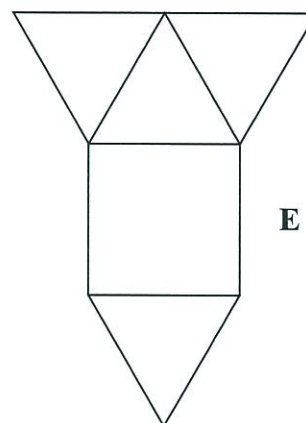
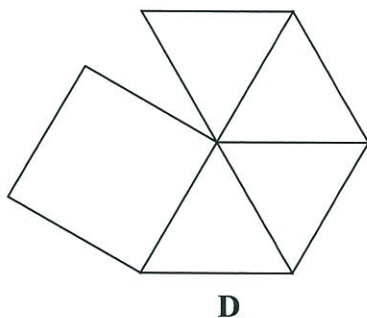
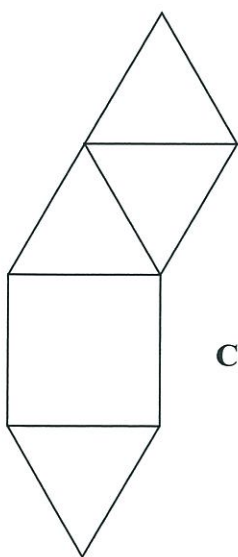
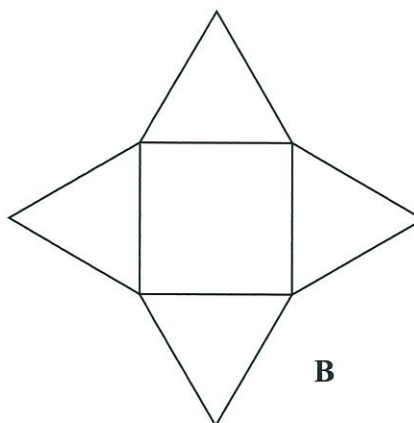
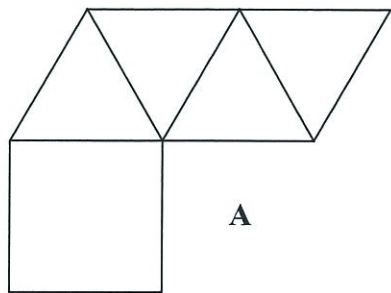
$= \left(\frac{2 + 12}{2}, \frac{3 + 7}{2} \right) = (7, 5)$ (.....,) $(7, 5)$

Q14

(Total 2 marks)



15. Here are 5 diagrams.



Two of these diagrams show a net for a square-based pyramid.

Write down the letter of each of these two diagrams.

B and *E*

(Total 2 marks)

Q15



16. (a) Expand and simplify $3(x + 5) + 2(5x - 6)$

$$3x + 15 + 10x - 12$$

$$= 13x + 3$$

$$\frac{13x + 3}{\dots\dots\dots}$$

(2)

(b) Simplify $\frac{2x+4}{2}$

You can think of this as $\frac{\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)}$

$$\frac{x + 2}{\dots\dots\dots}$$

(1)

OR $\frac{2x}{2} + \frac{4}{2}$ OR $\frac{1}{2}(2x+4)$. ANSWER: $x+2$

(c) Factorise $5x + 10$

$$\frac{5(x + 2)}{\dots\dots\dots}$$

(1)

(d) Factorise fully $x^2y + xy^2$

$$\frac{xy(x + y)}{\dots\dots\dots}$$

(2)

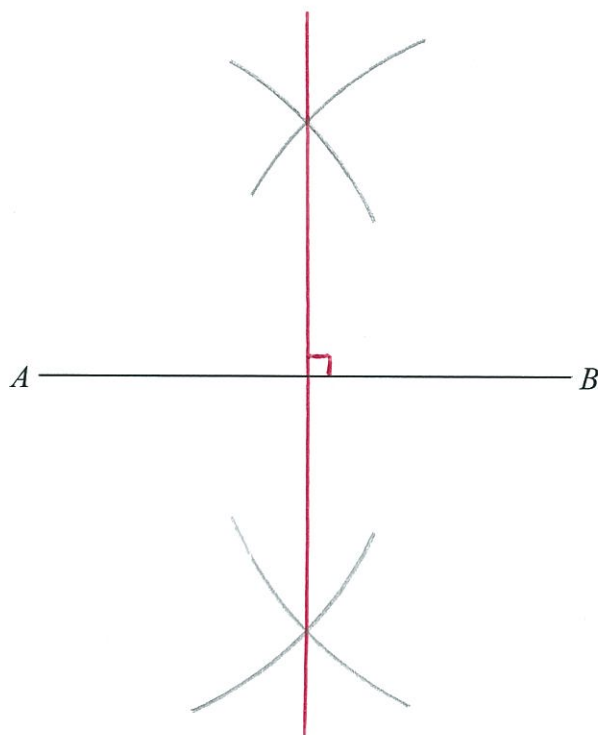
(Total 6 marks)

Q16



17. Use ruler and compasses to **construct** the perpendicular bisector of the line AB .

You must show all your construction lines.



Q17

(Total 2 marks)



18. (a) Work out $2\frac{17}{20} - 1\frac{2}{5}$

$$\equiv \frac{2(20)+17}{20} - \frac{1(5)+2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{57}{20} - \frac{7}{5}$$

$$= \frac{57 - 28}{20}$$

$$= \frac{29}{20} = 1\frac{9}{20}$$

$$1\frac{9}{20}$$

(3)

(b) Work out $2\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{2(3)+2}{3} \times \frac{1(4)+3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{56}{12} = \frac{28}{6} = \frac{14}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3}$$

$$4\frac{2}{3}$$

(3)

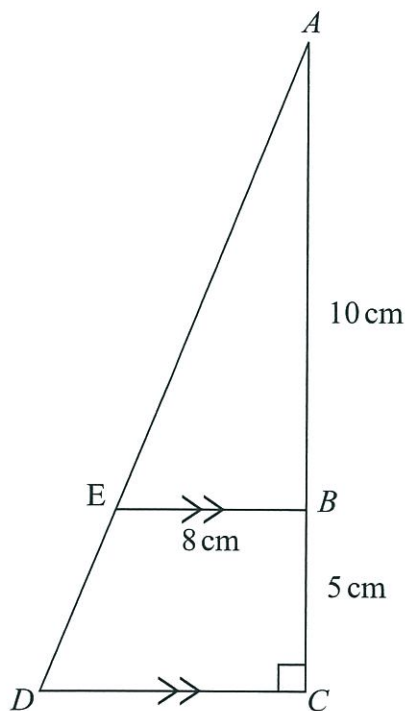
Q18

(Total 6 marks)



19.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



ABC and AED are straight lines.
 EB is parallel to DC .
 Angle $ACD = 90^\circ$.

$AB = 10$ cm.
 $BC = 5$ cm.
 $EB = 8$ cm.

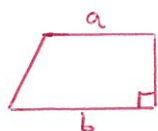
(a) Work out the length of DC . *Triangles ABE and ACD are mathematically similar as they have 3 matching angles.*

$$\Rightarrow \frac{DC}{8} = \frac{15}{10} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow DC = \frac{3}{2} \times 8 = 4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ cm}$$

..... 12 cm
 (2)

(b) Work out the area of the trapezium $EBCD$.



In general, area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area of } EBCD = \frac{1}{2}(8+12)(5)$$

$$= 10(5) = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

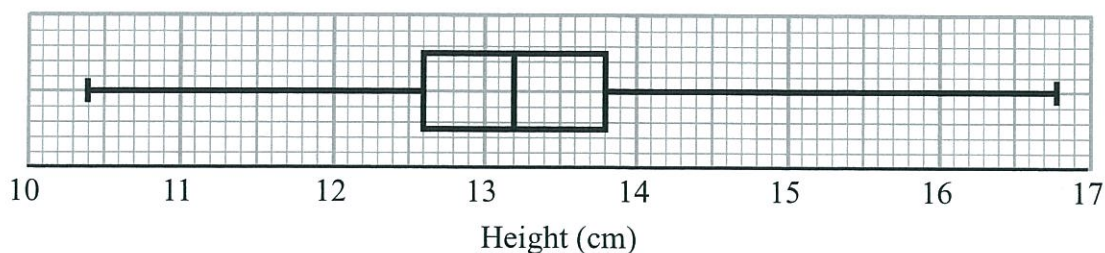
..... 50 cm²
 (2)

Q19

(Total 4 marks)



20. Mr Green measured the height, in cm, of each tomato plant in his greenhouse. He used the results to draw the box plot shown below.



- (a) Write down the median height.

13.2
.....cm
(1)

- (b) Work out the interquartile range.

Upper quartile - Lower quartile = 13.8 - 12.6 = 1.2

1.2
.....cm
(2)

- (c) Explain why the interquartile range may be a better measure of spread than the range.

The range may be less representative of spread if distorted by unusually high or low extremes or outliers.

(1)

Q20

(Total 4 marks)



21. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$6x + 2y = -3 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$4x - 3y = 11 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Equation } \textcircled{1} \times 2: 12x + 4y = -6 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{Equation } \textcircled{2} \times 3: 12x - 9y = 33 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{4}: 13y = -39$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-39}{13} = -3$$

$$\text{From } \textcircled{2}, x = \frac{11 + 3(-3)}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

$$x = 0.5, y = -3$$

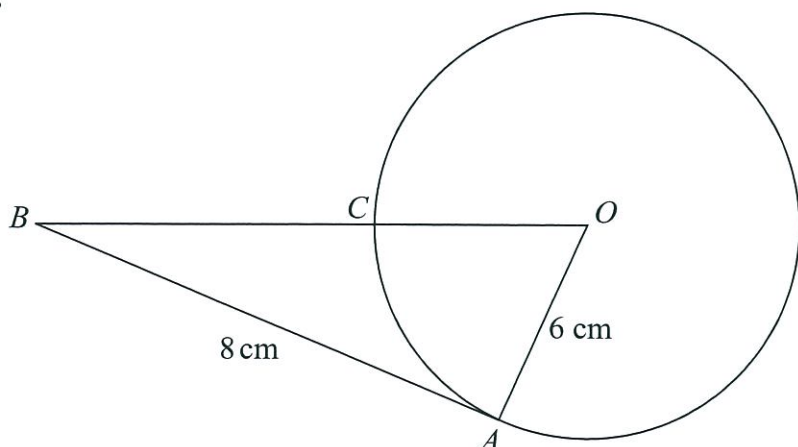
Q21

(Total 4 marks)



22.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



In the diagram, O is the centre of the circle.
 A and C are points on the circumference of the circle.
 BCO is a straight line.
 BA is a tangent to the circle.

$AB = 8$ cm.
 $OA = 6$ cm.

(a) Explain why angle OAB is a right angle.

The tangent and radius of a circle form a right-angle through the point of contact.

(1)

(b) Work out the length of BC .

$$BC = BO - CO = BO - 6$$

$$BO^2 = 8^2 + 6^2 \quad (\text{Pythagoras' Theorem})$$

$$\Rightarrow BO = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$\therefore BC = 10 - 6 = 4 \text{ cm}$$

n.b. Don't be put off by very inaccurately drawn diagram!

4 cm
 (3)

(Total 4 marks)

Q22



23. (a) Expand and simplify $(x - 3)(x + 5)$

$$x^2 + 5x - 3x - 15$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{\dots\dots\dots} \quad (2)$$

(b) Solve $x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$

$$(x + 9)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -9 \text{ or } x = 1$$

$$\frac{x = -9 \text{ or } 1}{\dots\dots\dots} \quad (3)$$

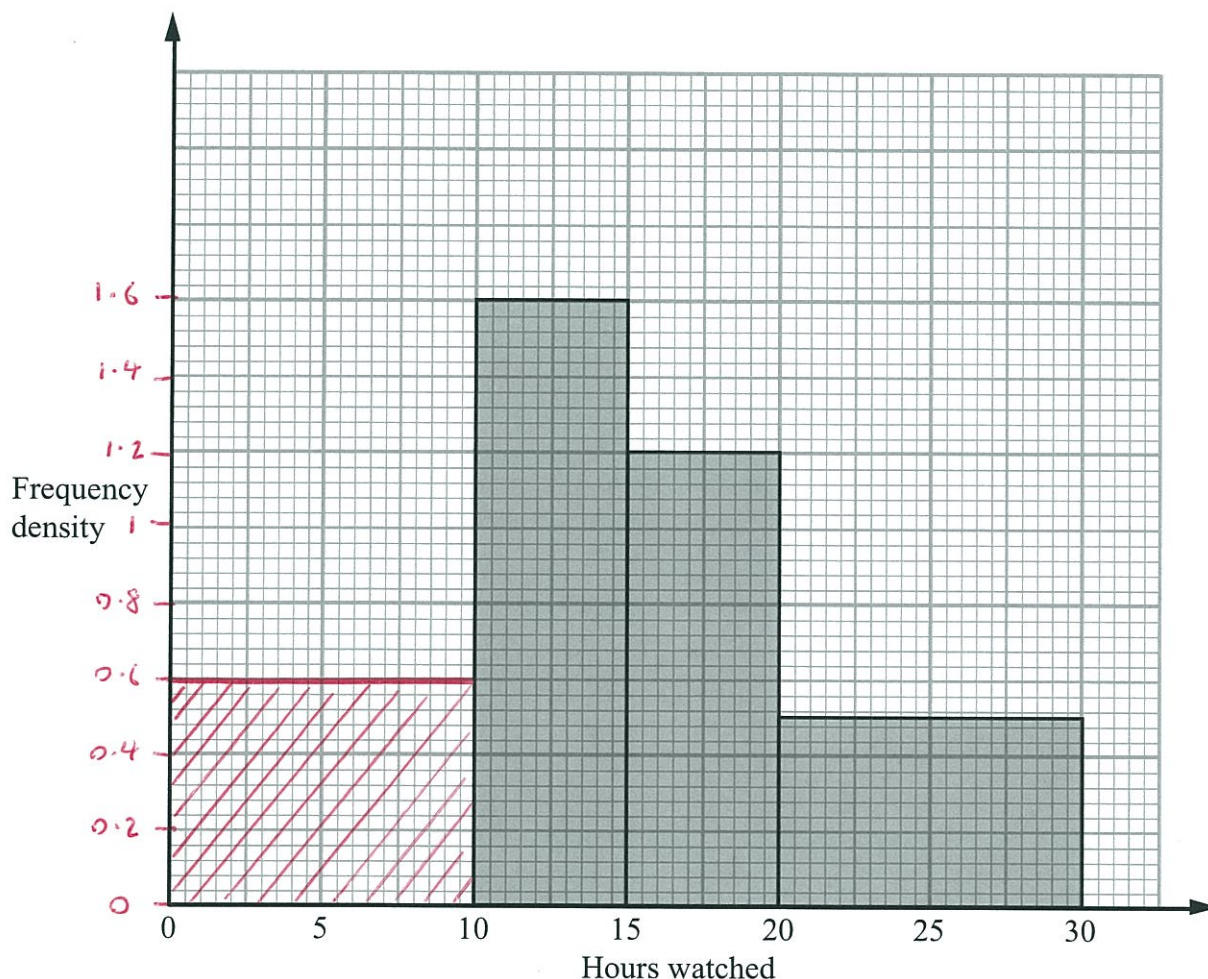
Q23

(Total 5 marks)



24. Tom asked the students in his class how many hours they watched television last week.

The incomplete histogram was drawn using his results.



Eight students watched television for between 10 and 15 hours.
Six students watched television for between 0 and 10 hours.

(a) Use this information to complete the histogram.

Freq. Density x Class width = Frequency.

⇒ F.D. for 10-15hrs group is given by $\frac{8}{5} = 1.6$

F.D. for 0-10hr group is given by $\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$

(2)

No students watched television for more than 30 hours.

(b) Work out how many students Tom asked.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &6 + 8 + 5(1.2) + 10(0.5) \\
 &= 14 + 6 + 5 \\
 &= 25
 \end{aligned}$$

25

(2)

Q24

(Total 4 marks)



25. The table shows information about the ages, in years, of 1000 teenagers.

Age (years)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number of teenagers	158	180	165	141	131	115	110

Simone takes a sample of 50 of these teenagers, stratified by age.

Calculate the number of 14 year olds she should have in her sample.

$$\frac{180}{1000} \times 50 = \frac{18}{100} \times 50 = \frac{9}{50} \times 50$$

$$\equiv \frac{50}{50} \times 9 = 9$$

9

.....

Q25

(Total 2 marks)

26. P is inversely proportional to V .

When $V = 8$, $P = 5$

(a) Find a formula for P in terms of V .

$$P \propto \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow P = k \times \frac{1}{V} \text{ or just } \frac{k}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{k}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 5 \times 8 = 40.$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{40}{V}$$

$$P = \frac{40}{V}$$

(3)

(b) Calculate the value of P when $V = 2$

$$P = \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

20

.....

(1)

Q26

(Total 4 marks)



27.

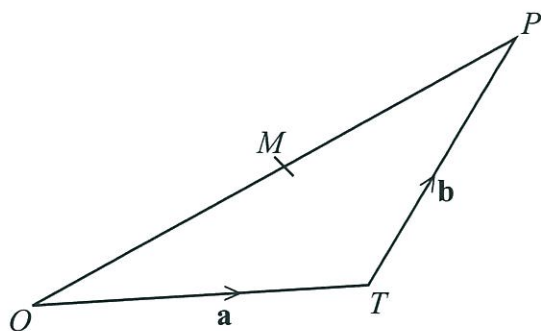


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

OPT is a triangle.
 M is the midpoint of OP .

$$\vec{OT} = \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{TP} = \mathbf{b}$$

(a) Express \vec{OM} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OM} &= \frac{1}{2} \vec{OP} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{OT} + \vec{TP}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \quad (2)$$

(b) Express \vec{TM} in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .
 Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{TM} &= \vec{TO} + \vec{OM} = -\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{TM} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \quad (2)$$

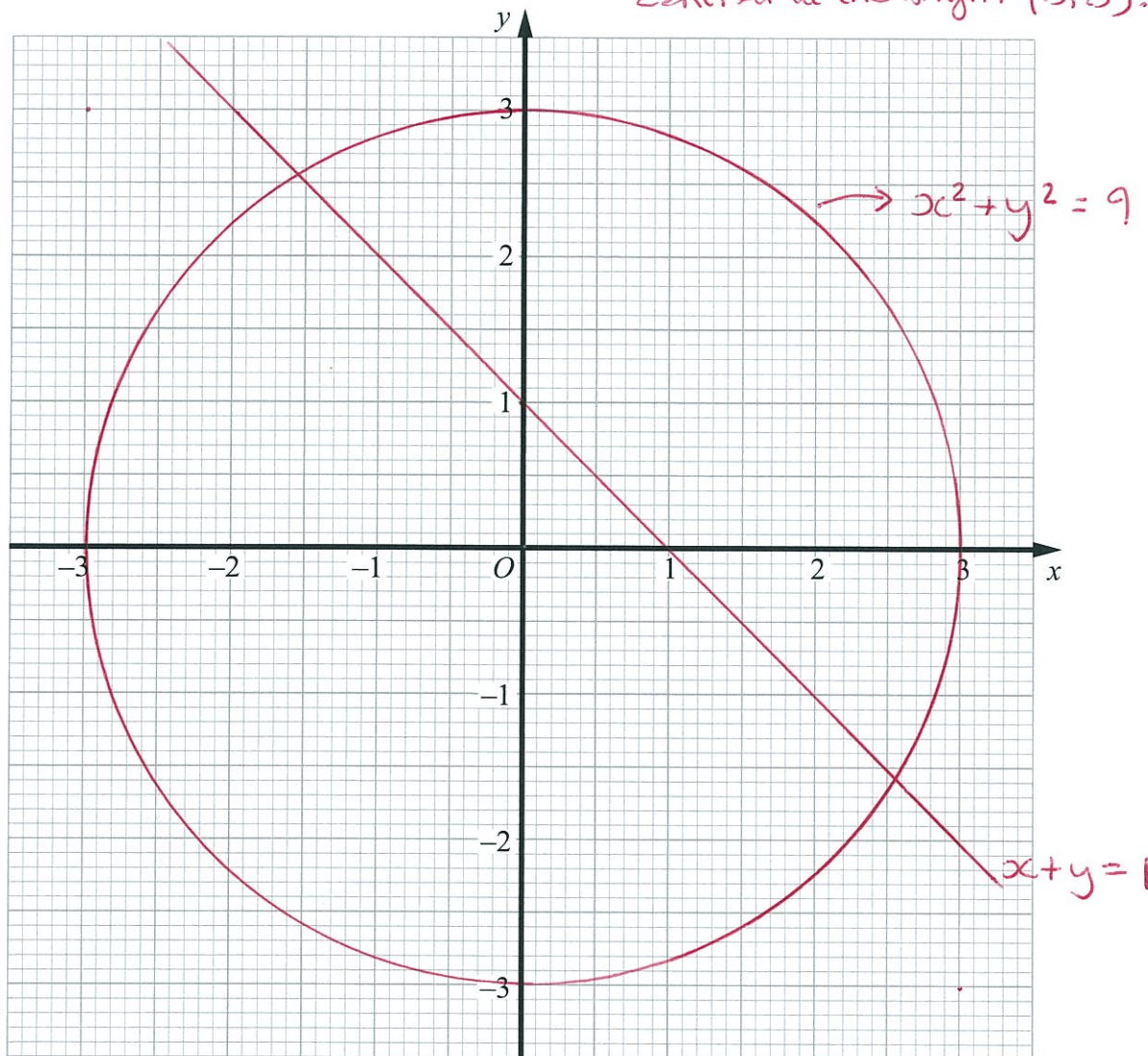
(Total 4 marks)

Q27



28. (a) Construct the graph of $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

In general, $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ is the equation of a circle with radius r centred at the origin $(0, 0)$.



(2)

(b) By drawing the line $x + y = 1$ on the grid, solve the equations $x^2 + y^2 = 9$
 $x + y = 1$

$x^2 + y^2 = 9$ can be rewritten $x^2 + y^2 = 3^2$ (i.e. a circle of radius 3 centred at $(0, 0)$).

$x + y = 1$
 $\Rightarrow y = -x + 1$

$x = 2.6, y = -1.6$

or $x = -1.6, y = 2.6$

(3)

N.B: Badly constructed question! It should ask you to estimate your

(Total 5 marks)

Solutions, not solve.

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END

Q28



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N 3 7 8 3 3 Δ 0 2 7 2 8

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