Candidate surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Time 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper reference	1MA1/1H
Mathematics PAPER 1 (Non-Calcula	itor)	
Higher Tier		

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 not be used.

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

1/1/1/1/1/

- · Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- · Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- · Good luck with your examination.

Turn over >





Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

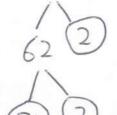
You must write down all the stages in your working.

1 Solve 7x - 27 < 8



(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Write 124 as a product of its prime factors.



31x2x7

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)





3 A delivery company has a total of 160 cars and vans.

the number of cars: the number of vans = 3:7

Each car and each van uses electricity or diesel or petrol.

 $\frac{1}{8}$ of the cars use electricity.

25% of the cars use diesel.

The rest of the cars use petrol.

Work out the number of cars that use petrol.

You must show all your working.

$$C = \frac{3}{10} \times 160 = 48$$

= 30

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)



Turn over ▶

4 (a) Write 1.63×10^{-3} as an ordinary number.

0.00163

(1)

(b) Write 438 000 in standard form.

4.38 × 105

(D)

(c) Work out $(4 \times 10^3) \times (6 \times 10^{-5})$ Give your answer in standard form.

$$= 24 \times 10^{-2}$$
$$= 2.4 \times 10^{-1}$$

(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)



5 Here is a regular hexagon and a regular pentagon.

$$\frac{360}{6} = 604$$
 $\frac{360}{5} = 72$

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

$$\chi = 60 + 72$$

132

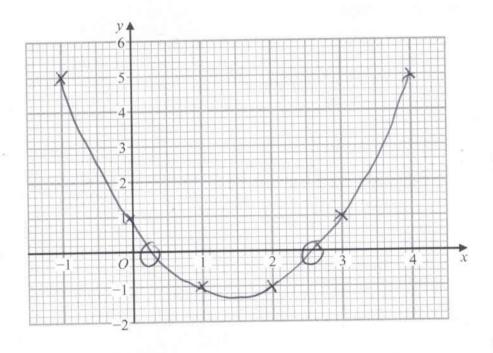
(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

6 (a) Complete the table of values for $y = x^2 - 3x + 1$

X	-1	0	1	2	3	4
у	5	1	-1	1-1	l	5

(2)

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of $y = x^2 - 3x + 1$ for values of x from -1 to 4

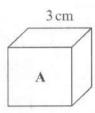


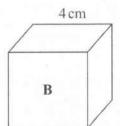
(2)

(c) Using your graph, find estimates for the solutions of the equation $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)

7 Here are two cubes, A and B.





Cube A has a mass of 81 g.

Cube B has a mass of 128 g.

Work out

the density of cube A: the density of cube B

Give your answer in the form a:b, where a and b are integers.

$$\triangle V = 3^3 = 27$$
 $D = \frac{81}{27} = 3$

3:7

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)



8 The table shows the amount of snow, in cm, that fell each day for 30 days.

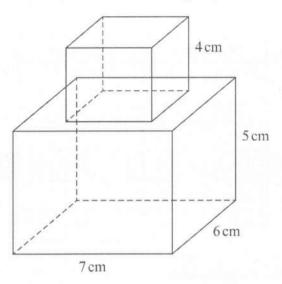
Amount of snow (s cm)	Frequency
$0 \leqslant s < 10$	× 8
$10 \leqslant s < 20$	× 10
20 ≤ <i>s</i> < 30	× 7
30 ≤ s < 40	2
$40 \leqslant s < 50$	3

Work out an estimate for the mean amount of snow per day.

$$\overline{X} = \frac{570}{30} = 19$$

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

9 A cube is placed on top of a cuboid, as shown in the diagram, to form a solid.



The cube has edges of length 4 cm.

The cuboid has dimensions 7 cm by 6 cm by 5 cm.

Work out the total surface area of the solid.

Cube =
$$5 \times (4 \times 4) = 80$$

Cuboid = $(6 \times 5 \times 2) + (7 \times 5 \times 2) + (7 \times 6 \times 2 - 16)$
= $60 + 70 + 68$

am²

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

10 The table shows some information about the profit made each day at a cricket club on 100 days.

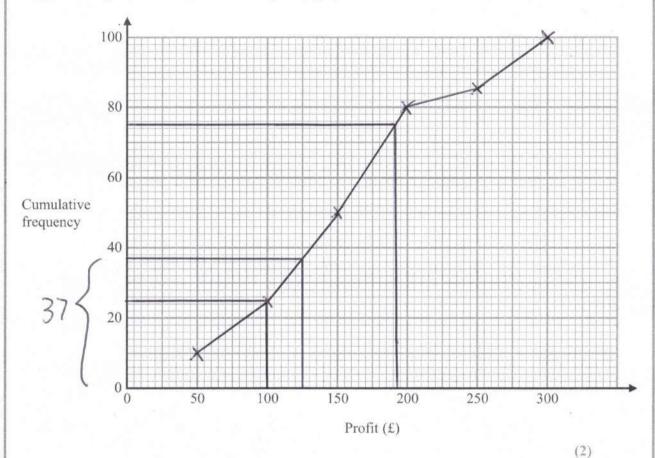
Profit (£x)	Frequency
$0 \leqslant x < 50$	10
$50 \leqslant x < 100$	15
$100 \leqslant x < 150$	25
$150 \leqslant x < 200$	30
$200 \leqslant x < 250$	5
$250 \leqslant x < 300$	15

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

Profit (£x)	Cumulative frequency
$0 \leqslant x < 50$	10
$0 \leqslant x < 100$	25
$0 \leqslant x < 150$	50
$0 \leqslant x < 200$	80
$0 \leqslant x < 250$	85
0 ≤ <i>x</i> < 300	100

(1)

(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for this information.



(c) Use your graph to find an estimate for the number of days on which the profit was less than £125

days

(d) Use your graph to find an estimate for the interquartile range.

(2)

(Total for Question 10 is 6 marks)



11 Cormac has some sweets in a bag.

The sweets are lime flavoured or strawberry flavoured or orange flavoured.

In the bag

number of lime flavoured sweets : number of strawberry flavoured sweets : number of orange flavoured sweets : $\frac{1}{1}$ flavoured sweets : $\frac{1}{1}$ flavoured sweets

Cormac is going to take at random a sweet from the bag.

The probability that he takes a lime flavoured sweet is $\frac{3}{7}$

Work out the value of x.

$$\frac{9}{x+13} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$63 = 3x + 39$$

$$24 = 3x$$

x =

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)

12 Express 0.117 as a fraction. You must show all your working.

$$x = 0.117$$

$$100 = 1.17$$

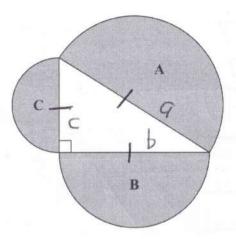
$$1000 = 117.17$$

$$990 = 116$$

$$x = \frac{116}{990} = \frac{58}{495}$$

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

13 A right-angled triangle is formed by the diameters of three semicircular regions, A, B and C as shown in the diagram.



Show that

area of region
$$A$$
 = area of region B + area of region C

$$(2a)^{2} = (2c)^{2} + (2b)^{2}$$

$$4a^{2} = 4c^{2} + 4b^{2} \Rightarrow a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times a^{2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times b^{2}$$

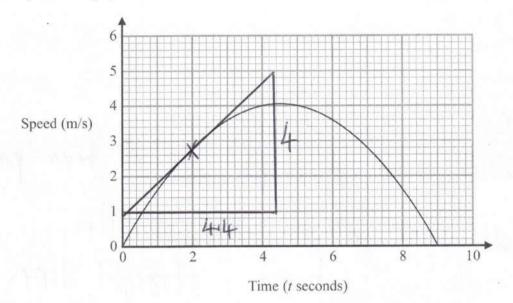
$$C = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times c^{2}$$

$$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2}$$

$$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2}$$

(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)

14 Here is a speed-time graph.



(a) Work out an estimate of the gradient of the graph at t = 2

$$\frac{4}{44} = \frac{40}{44} = \frac{10}{11}$$

0.91

(b) What does the area under the graph represent?

Distance Eravelled

(1)

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)

15 A, B and C are three points such that

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = 3\mathbf{a} + .4\mathbf{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = 15\mathbf{a} + 20\mathbf{b}$$

(a) Prove that A, B and C lie on a straight line.

D, E and F are three points on a straight line such that

$$\overrightarrow{DE} = 3\mathbf{e} + 6\mathbf{f}$$

$$\overrightarrow{EF} = -10.5\mathbf{e} - 21\mathbf{f}$$

(b) Find the ratio

length of
$$DF$$
: length of DE

$$DF = 3e + 6f - 10.5e - 21f$$
 $DF = -7.5e - 15f$
 $DF = -2.5(3e + 6f)$
 $DF = 2.5x ED$

5:2 oe

(Total for Question 15 is 5 marks)

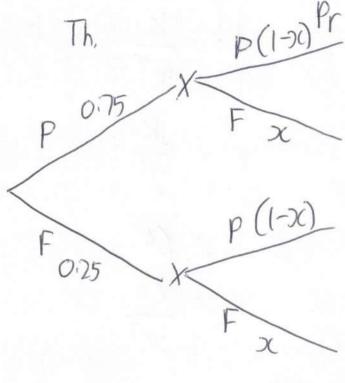


16 A first aid test has two parts, a theory test and a practical test. The probability of passing the theory test is 0.75

The probability of passing only one of the two parts is 0.36

The two events are independent.

Work out the probability of passing the practical test.



$$PF + FP = 0.36$$

 $0.75x + 0.25(1-x) = 0.36$
 $0.75x + 0.25 - 0.25x = 0.36$
 $0.5x = 0.11$
 $x = 0.22$

so passing practical = 1-02 = 0-78

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

17 y is directly proportional to the square root of t.

$$y = 15 \text{ when } t = 9$$

t is inversely proportional to the cube of x.

t = 8 when x = 2

Find a formula for y in terms of x.

Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$y = K\sqrt{t}$$

$$15 = K\sqrt{9}$$

$$K = 5$$

$$y = 5\sqrt{t}$$

$$t = 8$$

$$t = 15$$

$$K = 15$$

$$K$$

$$50 \quad y = 5 \times \sqrt{\frac{64}{x^3}}$$
$$= 5\sqrt{64}$$
$$\sqrt{x^3}$$

$$y = \frac{40}{\sqrt{x^3}}$$

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

18 Work out the value of
$$\frac{\left(5\frac{4}{9}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(4\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2^{-3}}$$

You must show all your working.

$$= \frac{49}{9} \times \frac{14}{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{49}{9}} \times \frac{14}{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{49}} \times \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{8}{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{49}} \times \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{8}{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{49}} \times \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{8}{1} = \frac{16}{1}$$

16

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

19 Solve
$$\frac{1}{2x-1} + \frac{3}{x-1} = 1$$

Give your answer in the form $\frac{p \pm \sqrt{q}}{2}$ where p and q are integers.

$$= 1(x-1) + 3(2x+1) = 1(2x-1)(x-1)$$

$$= x-1+6x-3 = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$0 = 2x^2 - 10x + 5$$

$$\chi = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 40}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{60}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{4}\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{10 \pm 2\sqrt{15}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{15}}{2}$$

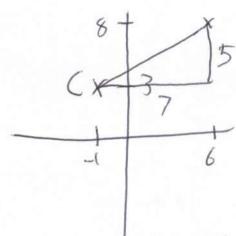
(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

20 The centre of a circle is the point with coordinates (-1, 3)

The point A with coordinates (6, 8) lies on the circle.

Find an equation of the tangent to the circle at A.

Give your answer in the form ax + by + c = 0 where a, b and c are integers.



Mradius =
$$\frac{5}{7}$$

$$m_{tangent} = -\frac{7}{5}$$

Using
$$(y-y_1) = m(x-x_1)$$

 $y-8 = -\frac{7}{5}(x-6)$

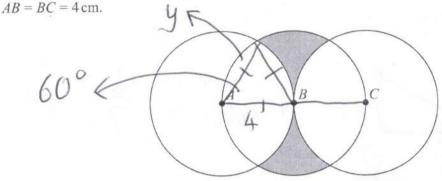
$$5y - 40 = -7x + 42$$

$$7x + 5y - 82 = 0$$

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

21 The diagram shows three circles, each of radius 4 cm.

The centres of the circles are A, B and C such that ABC is a straight line and AB = BC = A cm.



Work out the total area of the two shaded regions. Give your answer in terms of π

Area of
$$B = 11 \times 4^2 = 1611$$

Area of $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 \times \sin 60$
 $= 8 \times \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$

Area of segment
$$y = \frac{60}{360} \times 11 \times 4^2 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

= $\frac{8}{3} 17 - 4\sqrt{3}$

Shaded =
$$\pi \times 4^{2} - 4\Delta - 8$$
 segments
= $16\pi - 16\sqrt{3} - \frac{64\pi}{3} + 32\sqrt{3}$

$$= 16\sqrt{3} + \frac{48\pi}{3} - \frac{64\pi}{3} = 16\sqrt{3} - \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS

