

**Monday 11 November 2013 – Morning**

**GCSE METHODS IN MATHEMATICS**

**B391/02 Methods in Mathematics 1 (Higher Tier)**



Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

- Geometrical instruments
- Tracing paper (optional)

**Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes**



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number			
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Your answers should be supported with appropriate working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Your quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

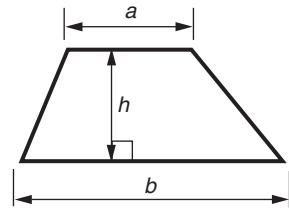
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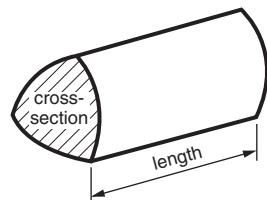
No calculator can be used for this paper

## Formulae Sheet: Higher Tier

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



$$\text{Volume of prism} = (\text{area of cross-section}) \times \text{length}$$

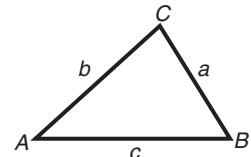


In any triangle  $ABC$

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

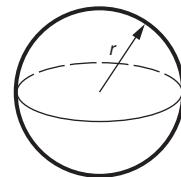
$$\text{Cosine rule} \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

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



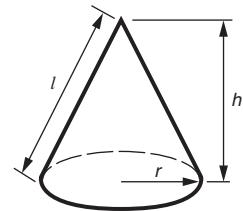
$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

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



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

$$\text{Curved surface area of cone} = \pi r l$$



### The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by

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

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Answer **all** the questions.

1 (a) Complete this table of equivalent fractions and decimals.  
Where an answer is not exact, give it correct to three significant figures.

Fraction	Decimal
$\frac{3}{5}$	
$\frac{1}{8}$	
$\frac{5}{12}$	

[4]

(b) Estimate the value of

$$\frac{58.35 \times 7.24}{0.48}.$$

Show clearly the values you use.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

2 Janie throws a dice 200 times.  
She records her results in a table.

Number on dice	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	15	48	6	55	12	

(a) How many times did Janie throw a 6?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(b) Find the relative frequency of getting a 4.  
Give your answer as a fraction in its lowest terms.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(c) Is Janie's dice fair? State your reason.

\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[1]

3 (a) Give the names of three special quadrilaterals that have two pairs of equal sides but not all four sides equal.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[2]

(b) Give the names of two special quadrilaterals that have exactly two lines of symmetry.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[2]

4 Find the value of  $S$  in each of these formulae when  $a = 5$ ,  $b = -4$  and  $c = \frac{1}{2}$ .

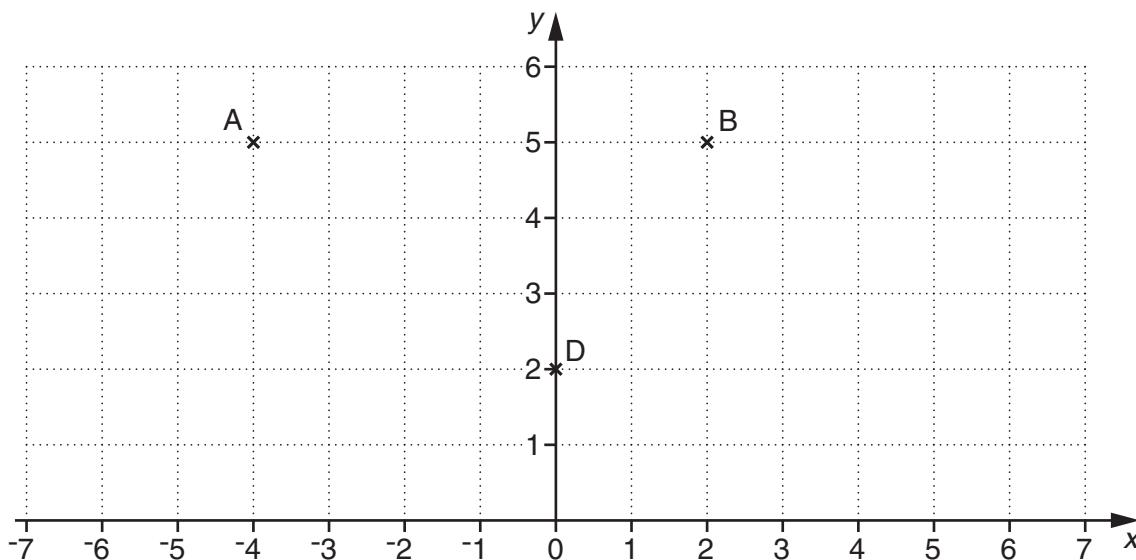
(a)  $S = 5a^2$

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b)  $S = \frac{a + 2b}{c}$

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

5 On this one-centimetre squared grid, A is the point  $(-4, 5)$ , B is the point  $(2, 5)$  and D is the point  $(0, 2)$ .



(a) ABCD is a parallelogram.

(i) Find the coordinates of the point C.

(a)(i) ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ) [2]

(ii) Find the area of the parallelogram.

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup> [2]

(b) Find the equation of the line BD.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

6 (a) Fill in the gaps to make this statement correct.

$$5x + 4 - (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = 2x - 1$$

[2]

(b) Put + or – in each of the gaps to make this statement correct.

$$4a \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 3b \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (a \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 2b) = 3a - b$$

[2]

7 (a)  $7 \times 16 = 112$

Complete this statement, giving your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

$$112 \times \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} = 7$$

[1]

(b)  $4^7 = 16\,384$

Complete this statement, giving your answer as a fraction.

$$\boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 4 = 16\,384$$

[1]

8 First class stamps cost 15p more than second class stamps.

The cost of a second class stamp is  $x$ p.

(a) Write down, in terms of  $x$ , the cost of a first class stamp.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ p [1]

(b) Katie buys 5 second class stamps and 6 first class stamps.  
The total cost is £6.40.

Write down an equation in  $x$  and solve it to find the cost of a second class stamp.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ p [4]

9 The number 75 has 6 factors.

This is a list of those factors.

1      3      5      15      25      75

John uses this method to find how many factors a number has.

- Write the number as the product of its prime factors in index form.
- Add one to each of the powers.
- Multiply the results.

For example,

$$75 = 3^1 \times 5^2$$

$$(1 + 1) \times (2 + 1) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

So 75 has 6 factors.

(a)  $40 = 2^3 \times 5^1$

By listing all the factors of 40, show that John's method works for 40.

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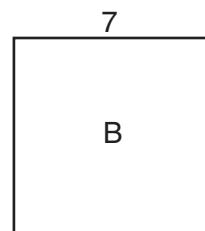
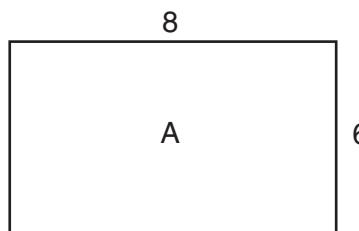
[3]

(b) Use John's method to find how many factors 540 has.

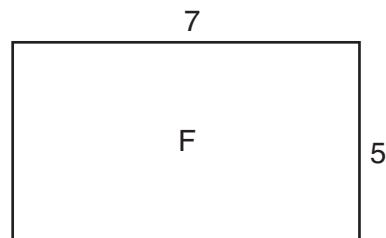
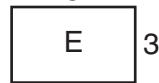
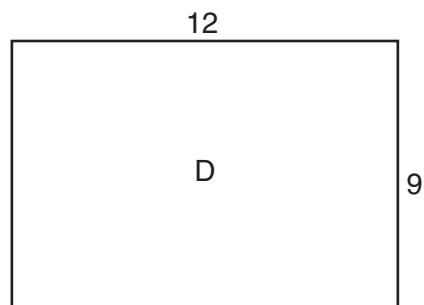
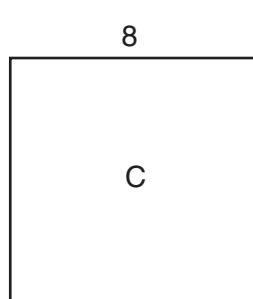
(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

10

10 All the angles in these shapes are right angles. Shapes B and C are squares.



**Not to scale**

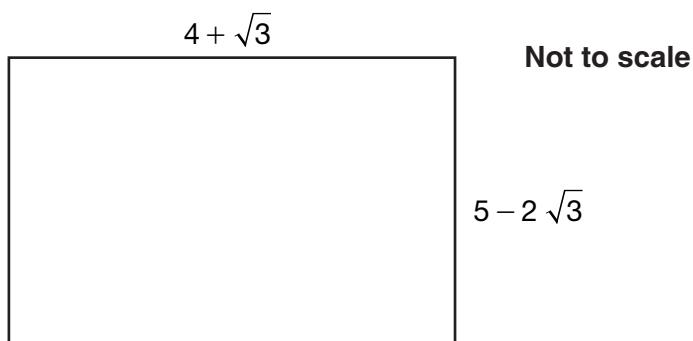


Which of the above shapes are similar to each other?

For each group, state your reasons.

11

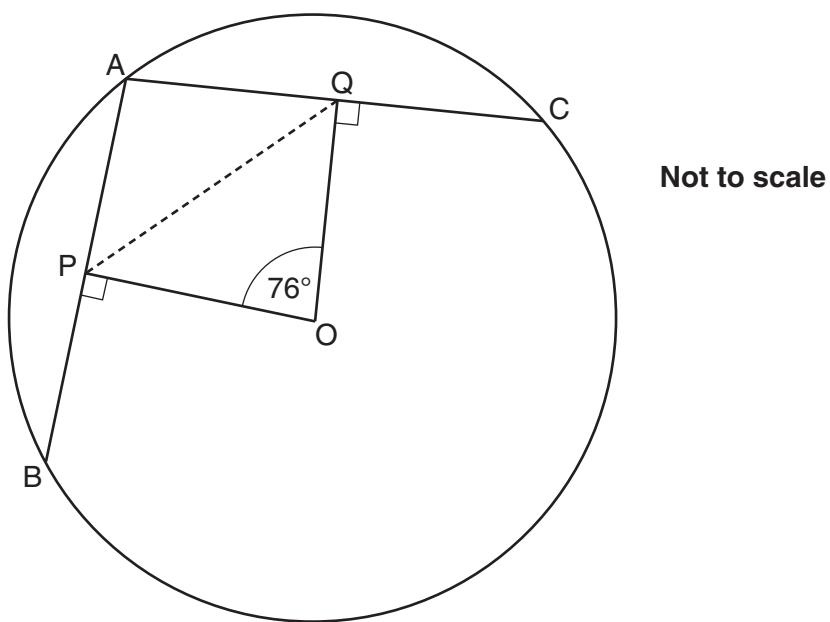
11 All the lengths in this question are in centimetres.



Find the **exact** value of the area of this rectangle, simplifying your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$  [4]

**12\*** AB and AC are chords of the circle centre O.



OP is perpendicular to AB and OQ is perpendicular to AC.  
Angle POQ =  $76^\circ$  and AB = AC.

Find angle APQ, giving a reason for each step in your solution.

13

13 The probability that Albion wins any game is 0.4.  
The probability that Albion draws any game is 0.15.

(a) Find the probability that Albion loses any game.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(b) Find the probability that Albion will win **exactly** one of the next two games.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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