## MathsGeeks

1F-May-2009-Edexcel

| Question | Question | Answer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. a) | Each circle represents 2 hours as given in the key. So Monday has 4 circles at 2 hours each so the answer is $4 \times 2=8$ | 8 |
| b) | Tuesday has one and a half circles which is $1.5 \times 2=3$. | 3 |
| c) | Thursday is six hours which is there $\mathbf{3}$ full circles at 2 hours each. And Friday has 5 hours which is $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ circles of 2 hours each. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Thurs }=3 \\ \text { Fri }=2.5 \end{array}$ |
| 2. | The whole length is 30 cm and $A$ and $B$ are 16 cm and 9 cm . Therefore the length of $C$ is $30-16-9$ which is 5 cm . | 5 cm |
| 3 a) | Realise that $50 \%$ is a half. Therefore half of $£ 60$ is $£ 30$. | £30 |
| b) | Realise that $25 \%$ is a quarter. Therefore a quarter of $£ 20$ is 20 divided by 4 which is $£ 5$. | £5 |
| 4. | Accurately line up your ruler. Measure 3 cm from P . | - |
| 5. a) | Notice that each term is the previous term minus 2. Therefore the next term is $118-2=116$. | 116 |
| b) | The sixth term is therefore 114 and therefore the seventh term is 112 . | 112 |
| c) | The series starts with an even number and subtracts even numbers so there will never be any odd numbers. | ODD |
| 6. a) | The perimeter means the outside of the shape. Count the lines $=16 \mathrm{~cm}$. | 16 cm |
| b) | The area is the number of square so again count them $=12 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. | $12 \mathrm{~cm}{ }^{2}$. |
| c) | The volume is again the number of squares but don't forget the ones you can't see. There are 9 on the base and another six up the sides $=15 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$. | $15 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |
| 7. a) | The bus that leaves Shotton at 07:30am is in the first column, reading down this column and across to Alton shows it arrives in Alton at 08:30am. | 08:30am |

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| b) | The bus that leaves Prudhoe at 08:28 is in the second column and reading across arrives in Hexham at 08:45. It therefore takes $45-28=17 \mathrm{mins}$. | 17mins |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c) | The bus that arrives in Hexham BEFORE 11.15 arrives in at 10.45 am . Reading up on the table this bus leaves Crook at 10.15am. | 10.15am |
| 8 a) | Four thousand one hundred and seventeen. |  |
| b) | Round to the nearest is one hundred is 4100 | 4100 |
| 9 a) | A vertex is a corner so the number of corners is 8 | 8 |
| b) | The net clearly has a square base and four triangular sides so must be c | C |
| 10 a) | Each small increment represents 1 mile and hour so it is $50+8=$ 58 miles per hour. | 58 mph |
| b) | Each small increment now represents 0.2 gallons so the line is at 3.6 gallons. | 3.6 gallons |
| c) | In order to fill the tank we need 7-3.6 = 3.4 gallons. | 3.4 gallons |
| 11 a) | Coordinates are always along the x axis (horizontal) followed by the $y$ axis (vertical) so the co-ordinate of is $\mathrm{P}(4,6)$. | $\mathrm{P}(4,6)$ |
| b) | Similarly to part a) $\mathrm{Q}(0,3)$ | Q(0,3) |
| c) | The midpt can be found by observation or using $M\left(\frac{x_{1}+x_{2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1}+y_{2}}{2}\right)$ then $M(2,4.5)$ | M $(2,4.5$ ) |
| $12 \mathrm{a})$ | Remember that -4 is less than -1 so the lowest is -4. | -4 |
| b) | Difference in temperature is 5 minus -2 which is $5+2=7$. | 7 |
| c) | The temperature difference between -1 and 5 is six degrees so the temperature half way between the two is $-1+3$ or $5-3$ which is 2 . | 2 |
| 13. a) | You can never get an eight when you throw a dice so this is | IMPOSSIBLE |

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|  | IMPOSSIBLE. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b) | You can either get a head of a tail so this is EVEN. | EVEN |
| c) | December $6^{\text {th }}$ always follows December $5^{\text {th }}$ in the same year so this is CERTAIN. | CERTAIN |
| 14 a) | Using BODMAS - multiply comes before minus so this is $20-8=$ 12. | 12 |
| b) | Similarly this becomes $18+6=24$ | 24 |
| c) | This time the brackets come first so this is $7 \times 7=49$. | 49 |
| 15a) | $8 x-4 x$ is like saying 8 apples -4 apples $=4$ apples therefore the answer is $4 x$. | 4x |
| b) | yxyxy can be written as $\mathrm{y}^{3}$. | $\mathrm{y}^{3}$ |
| c) | Collect together the 'like' terms so $4 x-2 x+3 y+5 y=\mathbf{2 x + 8 y}$. | $2 x+8 y$ |
| 16 a) | Use your protractor to draw both angles and a line of longer length and where the lines cross will make the triangle. |  |
| b) | Carefully measure the top angle at C . | 90 |
| 17 a) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do long multiplication } \\ & 36 x \\ & 24 \\ & \hline 144 \\ & 720 \\ & \hline 864 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 864 |
| 18 | If they are parallel then they would be at the same angle or the two angles would add up to $180^{\circ}$. In this case they add up to $184^{\circ}$ so they are NOT parallel and Ben is right. | NOT - Ben |
| 19 a) | The angles on a line add up to $180^{\circ}$ therefore the angle $p$ is $180-124=p=56^{\circ}$ | $p=56^{\circ}$ |
| b) | The small square in the corner means the total angle is a right angle and is therefore $90^{\circ}$ therefore $q=90-68=22^{\circ}$ | $22^{\circ}$ |

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| 20 a) | $\frac{90}{600}=\frac{9}{60}=\frac{3}{20}$ |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{20}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b) | $\frac{180}{600} \times 100=\frac{180}{6}=30$ |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| c) | If 90 are yellow and 180 are red then there are $600-180-$ $90=330$ that are green or blue. A third of these are green $=\frac{330}{3}=110$ |  |  |  |  | 110 |
| 21 a) |  | Walk | Car | Other | TOTAL |  |
|  | Boys | $15$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54-15-14 \\ & = \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 14 | 54 |  |
|  | Girls | $\begin{aligned} & 37-15= \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 16 | 22+8+16=46 |  |
|  | TOTAL | 37 | $\underline{25+8=33}$ | $\underline{14+16=30}$ | 100 |  |
| b) | The probability is 37 pupils out of 100 pupils which is $\frac{37}{100}$. |  |  |  |  | $\frac{37}{100}$ |
| c) | There are 46 girls 24 of who DID NOT walk so it is $\frac{24}{46}$. |  |  |  |  | $\frac{24}{46}$ |
| 22 | Compasses are $\mathbf{c}$ pence and rulers are $\mathbf{r}$ pence therefore 2 compasses and 4 rulers are $=2 c+4 r$. |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{c}+4 \mathrm{r}$ |
| 23 | The total angle in a quadrilateral is $360^{\circ}$. Therefore $\alpha=360-120-140-58=42^{\circ}$. |  |  |  |  | $42^{\circ}$ |
| 24 a) | $\begin{aligned} & 4 x+1=9 \\ & 4 x=9-1 \\ & 4 x=8 \\ & x=2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $x=2$ |
| b) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 y-1=12 \\ & 2 y=13 \\ & y=\frac{13}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $y=\frac{13}{2}$ |
| 25 a) | 90 degrees is a quarter turn so it will end up in bottom left corner. The point $(2,2)$ will be at $(2,-2)$. |  |  |  |  | - |
| b) | From $P$ to $Q$ it is 3 spaces to the right and 1 down. $T\binom{3}{-1}$ |  |  |  |  | $T\binom{3}{-1}$ |

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| 26 a) | The shape is a rectangle so the long sides must be the same length. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b) | $\begin{aligned} & 4 x+1=2 x+12 \\ & 4 x=2 x+12-1 \\ & 4 x=2 x+11 \\ & 4 x-2 x=11 \\ & 2 x=11 \\ & x=\frac{11}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $x=\frac{11}{2}$ |
| c) | The perimeter is the total of ALL the sides given by $\begin{gathered} x+x+2 x+12+4 x+1=8 x+13=8 \times \frac{11}{2}+13 \\ =44+13=57 \end{gathered}$ | 57 cm |
| 27. a) |  |  |
| b) |  |  |
| 28 a) | How many of each type of magazine do you read each week [ ] Fashion/women's magazines <br> [ ] Men's magazines <br> [ ] Car magazines <br> [] Comics <br> [ ] Other |  |
| b) | How many magazines have you read in the last month. <br> [] 0 <br> [] 1-2 <br> [] 2-4 <br> [] 4+ |  |
| 29 a) | There are three numbers after the decimal so we move the decimal point 3 places to the left. Giving: 15.456 | 15.456 |
| b) | There are five numbers after the decimal point so we move the decimal point 5 places to the left. Giving: 0.15456 | 0.15456 |
| c) | From the top equation we can see that 15456 $\div 48=322$ but 4.8 is | 3220 |


|  | 10 times less so $15456 \div 4.8=3220$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 a | $\begin{aligned} & 2 x^{2}=72 \\ & x^{2}=36 \\ & x= \pm 6 \end{aligned}$ | $x= \pm 6$ |
| b) | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|} \hline 2 \mid l 2 \\ 2 & 36 \\ \hline 2 \mid 18 \\ \hline 2\|l\| l \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \end{array}$ <br> Prime factors are: $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3=2^{3} \times 3^{2}$ | $2^{3} \times 3^{2}$ |

