

GCSE Mathematics

Practice Tests: Set 4

Paper 3H (Calculator)

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

You should have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator.

Solutions

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.*
- **Calculators may be used.**
- Diagrams are NOT accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must **show all your working out.**



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

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1. Here is a list of ingredients needed to make 20 cookies.

Cookies	
Ingredients to make 20 cookies.	
250 g butter	
120 g caster sugar	
300 g flour	

Sam is going to make some cookies.

She has these ingredients.

625 g butter

360 g caster sugar

1000 g flour

Work out the greatest number of cookies that Sam can make with her ingredients.
You must show your working.

$$\frac{625}{250} \times 20 \\ = 50$$

$$\frac{360}{120} \times 20 \\ = 60$$

$$\frac{1000}{300} \times 20 \\ = 66.7$$

Only enough butter for 50 cookies

50

(Total 3 marks)

2. Celina and Zoe both sing in a band.

One evening the band plays for 80 minutes.

Celina sings for 65% of the 80 minutes.

Zoe sings for $\frac{5}{8}$ of the 80 minutes.

Celina sings for more minutes than Zoe sings.

Work out for how many more minutes.

You must show all your working.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Celina} & 80 \times 0.65 & = 52 \text{ min} \\ \text{Zoe} & 80 \times \frac{5}{8} & = 50 \text{ min} \\ & & \hline & & 2 \text{ min more} \end{array}$$

.....2.....minutes

(Total 4 marks)

3.

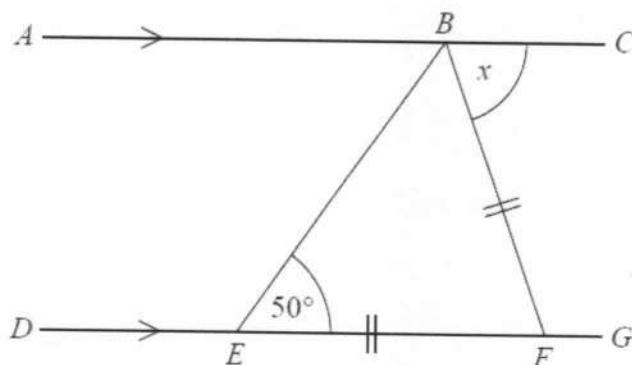


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

ABC is a straight line.
 $DEFG$ is a straight line.
 AC is parallel to DG .
 $EF = BF$.
 Angle $BEF = 50^\circ$.

Work out the size of the angle marked x .
 Give reasons for your answer.

$$\angle BEF = 50^\circ \text{ (base } \angle\text{s of isos } \Delta \text{ equal)}$$

$$\angle EBF = 180 - (50 + 50) = 80^\circ \text{ (angle sum of } \Delta = 180^\circ)$$

$$x = 80^\circ \text{ (alternate angles are equal)}$$

.....°

(Total 4 marks)

4. (a) Simplify $(c^2 k^5)^4$

$$c^8 k^{20}$$

(1)

- (b) Expand and simplify $(3x + 5)(4x - 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 12x^2 + 20x - 3x - 5 \\ &= 12x^2 + 17x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$12x^2 + 17x - 5$$

(2)

- (c) Solve $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$

$$(x + 2)(x - 5) = 0$$

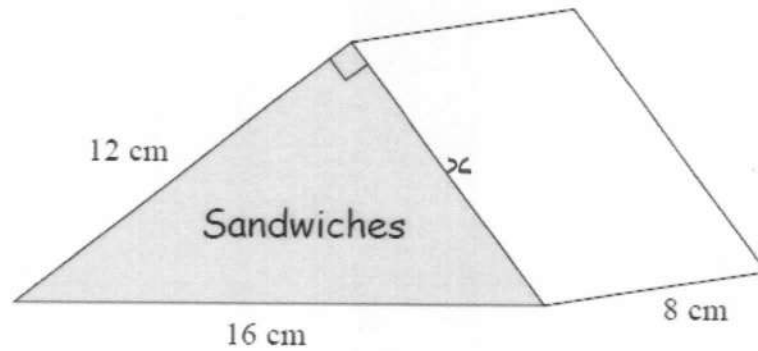
$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x + 2 &= 0 & \text{or} & & x - 5 &= 0 \\ x &= -2 & & & x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -2, x = 5$$

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

5. Here is a sandwich packet.



The packet is in the shape of a triangular prism.
The triangular faces are right-angled triangles.

Find the volume of the sandwich packet.

$$x^2 + 12^2 = 16^2 \quad (\text{Pythagoras})$$

$$x^2 = 16^2 - 12^2$$

$$x^2 = 256 - 144$$

$$x^2 = 112$$

$$x = \sqrt{112} = 10.583$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of cross-section} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 10.583 \\ &= 63.498 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{Area of cross-section} \times \text{length} \\ &= 63.498 \times 8 \\ &= 507.984 \text{ cm}^3 \\ &= 508 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ to 3 s.f.} \end{aligned}$$

508

..... cm³

(Total 5 marks)

6. Make p the subject of the formula $y = 3p^2 - 4$.

$$y + 4 = 3p^2$$

$$\frac{y+4}{3} = p^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{3}} = p$$

$$p = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{3}}$$

(Total 3 marks)

7. There are 10 boys and 20 girls in Mrs Brook's class.
Mrs Brook gave all the class a test.

The mean mark for all the class is 60.

The mean mark for the girls is 56.

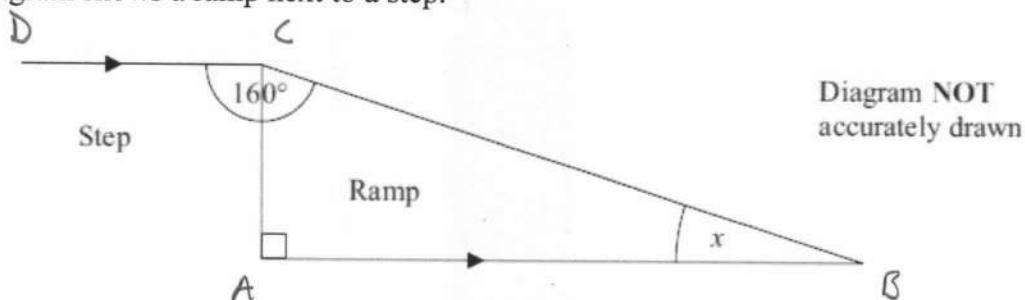
Work out the mean mark for the boys.

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Class total marks} & 30 \times 60 & = & 1800 & \\ \text{Girls total marks} & 20 \times 56 & = & 1120 & - \\ \hline \text{Boys total marks} & & & 680 & \\ \text{Boys mean mark} & = \frac{680}{10} & = & 68 & \end{array}$$

68

.....
(Total 3 marks)

8. The diagram shows a ramp next to a step.



- (i) Work out the size of the angle marked x .

$$\angle DCA = 90^\circ \text{ (alternate angles equal)}$$

$$\angle ACB = 160 - 90 = 70^\circ$$

$$x = 180 - (70 + 90) \quad (\text{angle sum of } \triangle = 180^\circ)$$

$$x = 180 - 160$$

$$x = 20^\circ$$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots 20 \dots\dots\dots^\circ$$

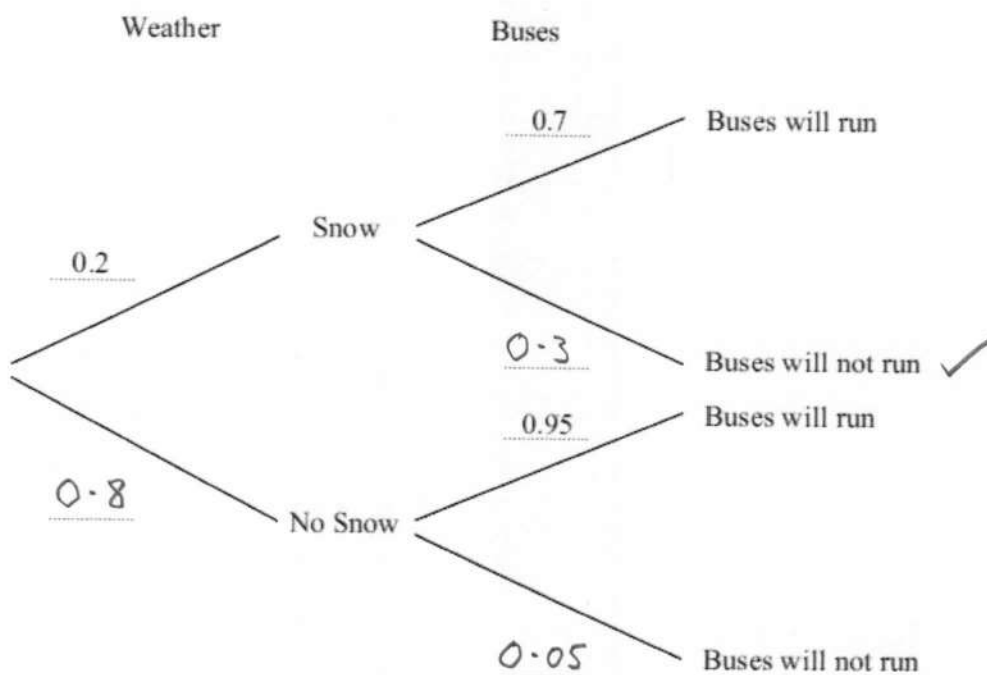
- (ii) Give a reason for your answer.

Reasons above
.....
.....
.....
.....

(Total 3 marks)

9. The decision tree diagram gives information about the probability of snow for the first 50 days in winter and the probability of whether buses will run or not run.

(a) Complete the decision tree diagram.



(2)

(b) Work out the probability that it will snow and the buses will not run.

$$P(\text{Snow and buses will not run}) = 0.2 \times 0.3$$

$$= 0.06$$

0.06

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

10. A baker makes jam rolls.

The baker uses flour, butter and jam in the ratio 8 : 4 : 5 to make jam rolls.

The table shows the cost per kilogram of some of these ingredients.

Cost per kilogram	
Flour	40p
Butter	£2.50
Jam	£1.00

The total weight of the flour, butter and jam for each jam roll is 425 g.

Work out the cost of these ingredients for 200 jam rolls.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Flour} & : & \text{Butter} & : & \text{Jam} \\ 8 & & 4 & & 5 \end{array}$$

$$8 + 4 + 5 = 17 \text{ parts}$$

$$\frac{425}{17} = 25$$

$$1 \text{ part} = 25 \text{ g}$$

For 1 Jam Roll

Flour	Butter	Jam
8×25	4×25	5×25
200g	100g	125g

Cost for 1 Jam Roll (using weights in kg and cost in pence)

$$0.2 \times 40 + 0.1 \times 250 + 0.125 \times 100 = 45.5 \text{ pence}$$

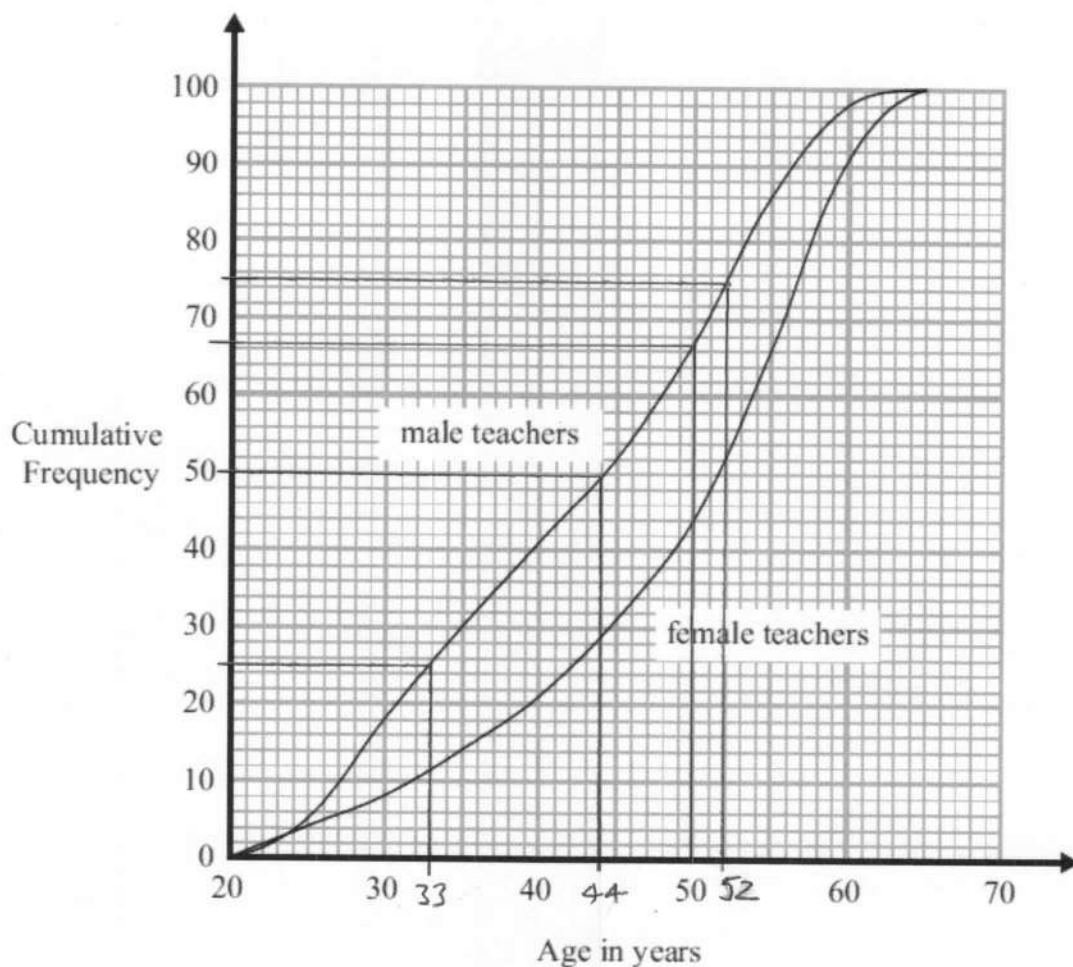
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of 200 Jam Rolls} &= 200 \times 45.5 \text{ p} \\ &= 9100 \text{ p} \\ &= \pounds 91.00 \end{aligned}$$

£ 91.00

(Total 6 marks)

11. A student did a survey of teachers' ages.

The cumulative frequency curves show information about the ages of the male teachers and the ages of the female teachers.



- (a) Find an estimate for the number of the male teachers older than 50 years of age.

Male teachers up to 50 years of age = 67

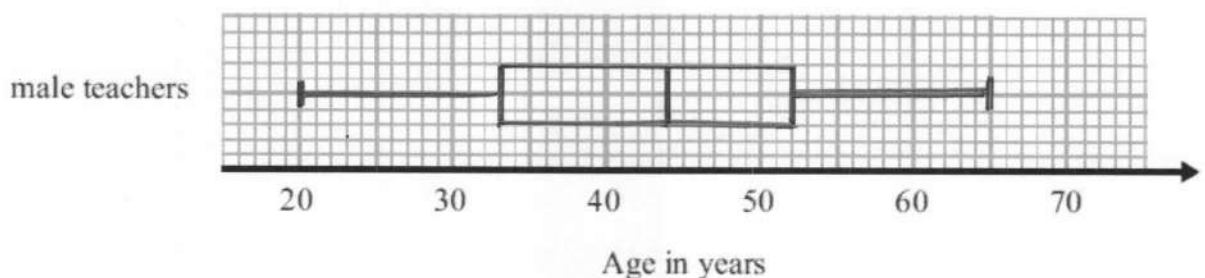
Male teachers over 50 years of age = $100 - 67 = 33$

33

(2)

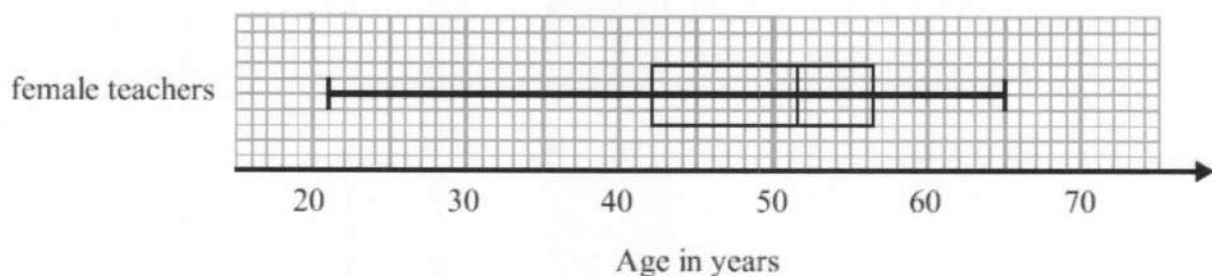
The youngest male teacher was 21 years of age.
The oldest male teacher was 65 years of age.

- (b) On the grid, draw a box plot to show the distribution of the ages of the male teachers.



(4)

The box plot below shows information about the ages of the female teachers.



- (c) Make two comparisons between the distributions of the ages of male teachers and female teachers.

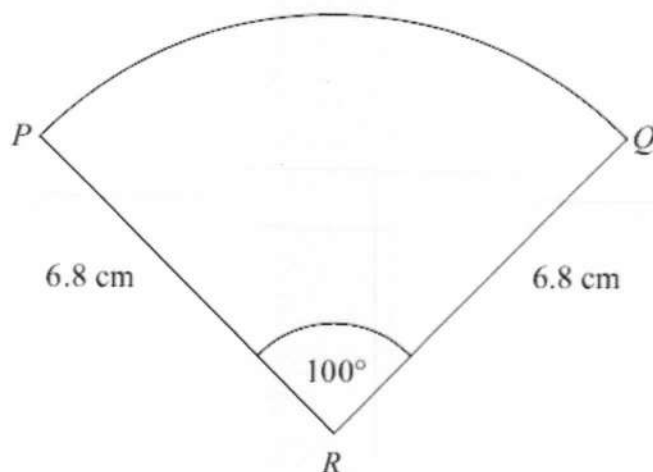
On average female teachers are older as they have a higher median age than male teachers.

The age of male teachers is more varied than the age of female teachers, indicated by greater IQR.

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

12. The diagram shows a sector of a circle of radius 6.8 cm.



PQ is an arc of the sector.
Angle $PRQ = 100^\circ$.

Work out the perimeter of the sector.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perimeter} &= r + r + \frac{100}{360} \times 2\pi r \\ &= 6.8 + 6.8 + \frac{100}{360} \times 2 \times \pi \times 6.8 \\ &= 25.468 \text{ cm} \\ &= 25.5 \text{ cm to 3 s.f.}\end{aligned}$$

..... 25.5 cm

(Total 3 marks)

13. f is the function $f(x) = 2x + 5$.

(a) Find $f(3)$.
$$\begin{aligned} f(3) &= 2(3) + 5 \\ &= 6 + 5 \\ &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

.....
11
.....
(1)

(b) Express the inverse function f^{-1} in the form $f^{-1}(x) =$

Let $y = 2x + 5$
swap variables $x = 2y + 5$
 $x - 5 = 2y$
 $\frac{x-5}{2} = y$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-5}{2}$
(2)

g is the function $g(x) = x^2 - 25$.

(c) Find $g(-3)$.
$$\begin{aligned} g(-3) &= (-3)^2 - 25 \\ &= 9 - 25 \\ &= -16 \end{aligned}$$

.....
-16
.....
(1)

(d) (i) Find $gf(x)$.

Give your answer as simply as possible.

$$\begin{aligned} gf(x) &= g(2x+5) \\ &= (2x+5)^2 - 25 \\ &= (2x+5)^2 - 5^2 \\ &= (2x+5+5)(2x+5-5) = (2x+10)(2x) \\ &= 4x^2 + 20x \end{aligned}$$

$gf(x) =$

(ii) Solve $gf(x) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 + 20x &= 0 \\ 4x(x+5) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ or } x+5=0 \\ &\quad x = -5 \end{aligned}$$

.....
 $x=0, x=-5$
.....
(5)

(Total 9 marks)

14. Dan does an experiment to find the value of π .
He measures the circumference and the diameter of a circle.

He measures the circumference, C , as 170 mm to the nearest millimetre.
He measures the diameter, d , as 54 mm to the nearest millimetre.

Dan uses $\pi = \frac{C}{d}$ to find the value of π .

Calculate the upper bound and the lower bound for Dan's value of π .

$$169.5 \leq C < 170.5$$

$$53.5 \leq d < 54.5$$

$$\text{upper bound } \frac{170.5}{53.5} = 3.19 \text{ to 3 s.f.}$$

$$\text{lower bound } \frac{169.5}{54.5} = 3.11 \text{ to 3 s.f.}$$

$$\text{upper bound} = \dots\dots\dots 3.19 \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{lower bound} = \dots\dots\dots 3.11 \dots\dots\dots$$

(Total 4 marks)

15. Simplify

$$\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{x+3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3(x+1) + 2(x+3)}{6}$$

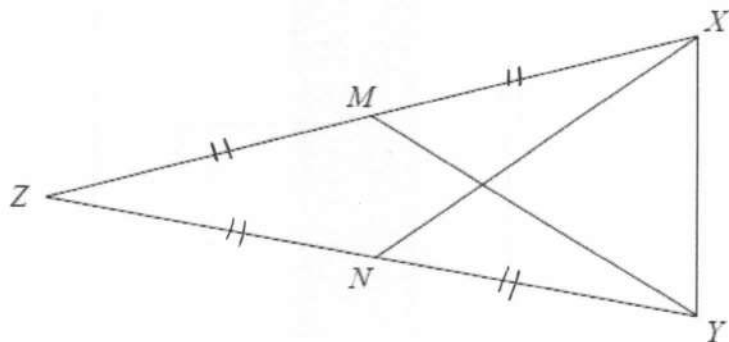
$$= \frac{3x+3+2x+6}{6}$$

$$= \frac{5x+9}{6}$$

$$\frac{5x+9}{6}$$

.....
(Total 3 marks)

16. The diagram shows an isosceles triangle XYZ .



$$XZ = YZ$$

M is the midpoint of XZ .

N is the midpoint of YZ .

Prove that triangle XMY is congruent to triangle YNX .

Give reasons for each stage of your working.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \angle NYX & = & \angle NXZ \quad (\text{Base angles of isos } \Delta \text{ equal}) \\ NY & = & MX \quad (\text{half of equal sides } XZ \text{ and } YZ) \\ XY & = & XY \quad (\text{common to both } \Delta s \text{ } XMY \text{ and } YNX) \end{array}$$

$\therefore \Delta s \text{ } XMY \text{ and } YNX \text{ are congruent (S.A.S)}$

(Total 4 marks)

17. $A : B : C = x + 1 : 3 : x - 1$

$$A + B + C = 60$$

$$B = 30$$

Work out the value of x .

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

$$B = \frac{3}{2x+3} \times 60 = 30$$

$$\frac{180}{2x+3} = 30$$

$$180 = 30(2x+3)$$

$$180 = 60x + 90$$

$$180 - 90 = 60x$$

$$90 = 60x$$

$$\frac{90}{60} = x$$

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

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

(Total 5 marks)

18. Prove that

$$(2n+3)^2 - (2n-3)^2 \text{ is a multiple of 8}$$

for all positive integer values of n .

$$(2n+3)^2 - (2n-3)^2$$

$$= (2n+3 + (2n-3))(2n+3 - (2n-3)) \quad \text{diff of 2 squares}$$

$$= (4n)(6)$$

$$= 24n$$

$$= 8(3n)$$

so a multiple of 8

Alternatively,

$$4n^2 + 12n + 9 - (4n^2 - 12n + 9)$$

$$= 24n$$

$$= 8 \times 3n$$

so a multiple of 8

(Total 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS