Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname | Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **1MA1/1H**

Mathematics
Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)
Higher Tier

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

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

- 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.

Turn over ►

P 6 2 2 7 7 R A 0 1 2 0

Pearson

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1 The first five terms of an arithmetic sequence are

$$1 \xrightarrow{+3} 4 \xrightarrow{+3} 7 \xrightarrow{+3} 10 \xrightarrow{+3} 13 \quad \Rightarrow 3n$$

Write down an expression, in terms of n, for the nth term of this sequence.

n	1	2	3	4	5
Term	1	4	7	10	13
$3n$	3	6	9	12	15
Term-$3n$	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	$\Rightarrow -2$	$\therefore 3n-2$

$3n-2$ ✓ ✓

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Show that

$$2\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{3}{4} = 8\frac{3}{4}$$

1) Convert mixed number to improper fraction

$$2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad 3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{4} \;✓$$

2) multiply improper fraction

$$2\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{\cancel{3}_{1}} \times \frac{\cancel{15}^{5}}{4} \;^{(=8)} = \frac{7\times5}{1\times4} = \frac{35}{4} = \frac{32}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

✓ Whole number
← fractional part

$$= 8 + \frac{3}{4}$$
$$= 8\frac{3}{4} \;✓$$

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

3 The diagram shows four graphs.

$y = \frac{1}{x}$

Graph **A**

$y = -x^3$

Graph **B**

$y = x^3$

Graph **C**

$y = x^2$
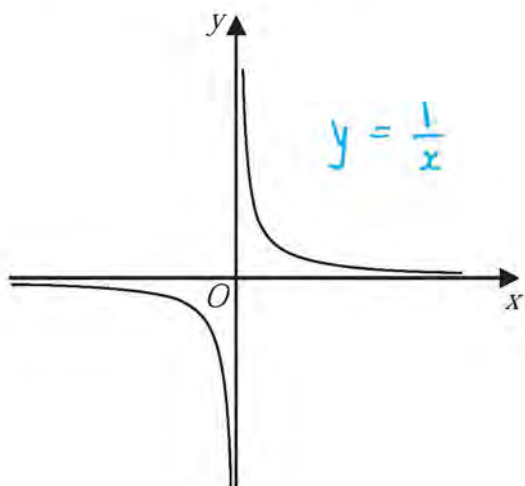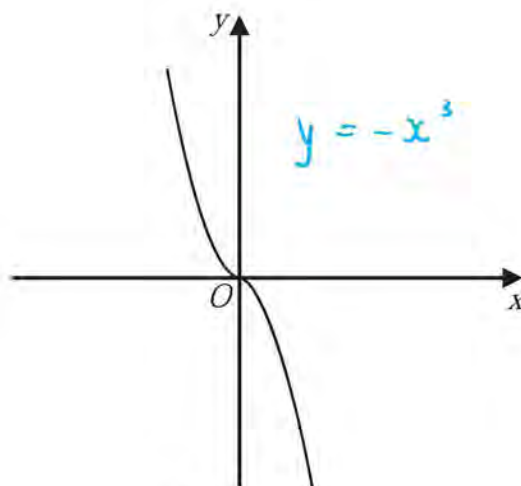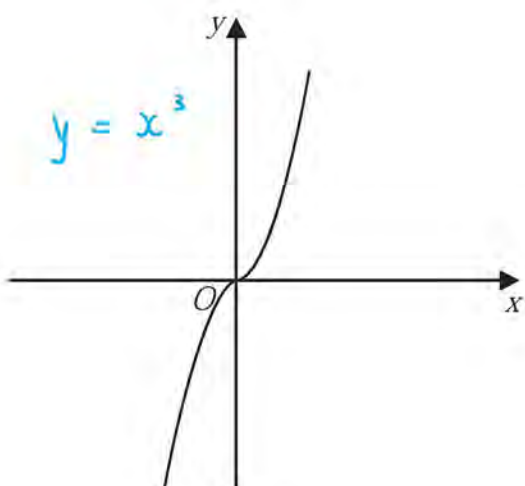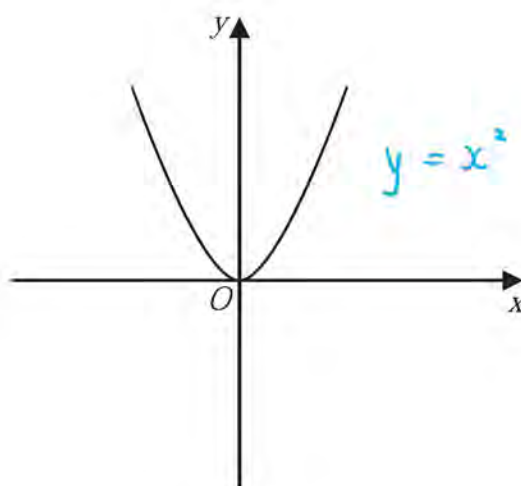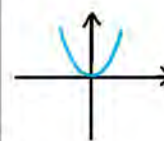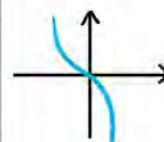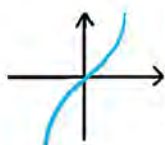
Graph **D**

Each of the equations in the table is the equation of one of the graphs.

Complete the table.

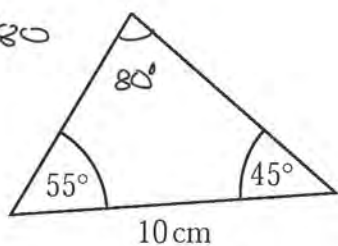| Equation	Letter of graph
$y = -x^3$	B
$y = x^3$	C
$y = x^2$	D
$y = \frac{1}{x}$	A

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 The diagram shows four triangles.

$180 - 45 - 55 = 80$
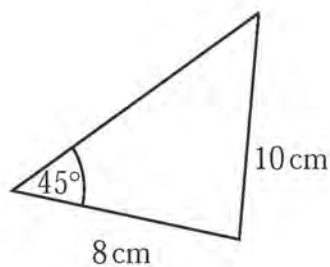
Triangle **A**

Triangle **B**
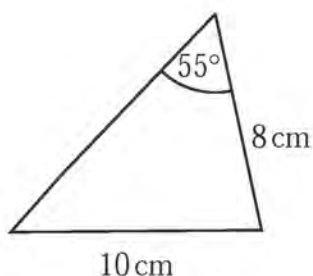
Triangle **C**

Triangle **D**

$180 - 45 - 80 = 55$
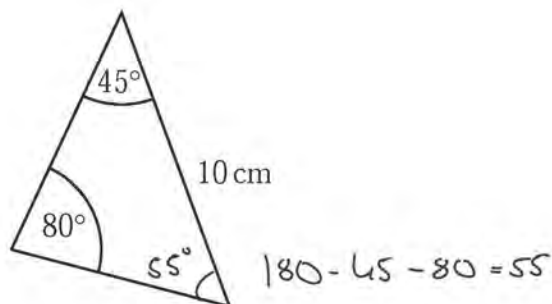
Two of these triangles are congruent. → Same

Write down the letters of these two triangles.

A and D ✓

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Sean pays £10 for 24 chocolate bars.

He sells all 24 chocolate bars for 50p each.

Work out Sean's percentage profit.

Revenue (how much he made) = 24 × £0.50 = £12 ✓

% Profit = $\dfrac{\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Cost}} \times 100 = \dfrac{£12 - £10}{£10} \times 100$ ✓

$= \dfrac{£2}{£10} \times 100 = 0.2 \times 100$

$= 20\%$

20 ✓ %

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

6 *ADC* is a triangle.

Angles in a triangle sum to 180° ✓₅

A

E ——→ B

$148°$

$63°$

D ——→ C

3) finding $E\hat{A}B$

$E\hat{A}B + A\hat{E}B + A\hat{B}E = 180°$

$E\hat{A}B + 63° + 32° = 180°$

$E\hat{A}B + 95° = 180°$

$E\hat{A}B = 180° - 95°$

$= 85°$
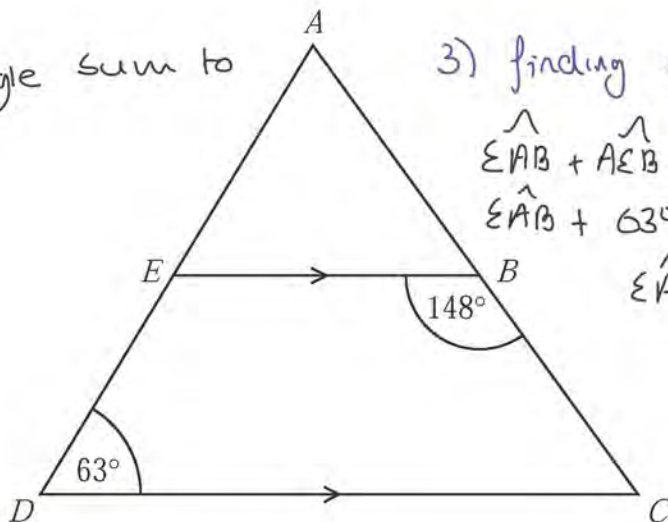
AED and *ABC* are straight lines.
EB is parallel to *DC*.

Angle *EBC* = 148°
Angle *ADC* = 63°

Work out the size of angle *EAB*.
You must give a reason for each stage of your working.

1) finding Angle $A\hat{E}B$

$A\hat{E}B$ and $A\hat{D}C$ are corresponding angles (AE is on line AED and EB and DC are parallel).

↳ $A\hat{E}B = A\hat{D}C$ → $A\hat{E}B = 63°$ ✓₁

2) finding Angle $A\hat{B}E$

Line ABC is a straight line, and angles on a line sum to 180° ✓₄

$A\hat{B}E + E\hat{B}C = 180°$

$-148°$ ($A\hat{B}E + 148° = 180°$) $-148°$

$A\hat{B}E = 180° - 148°$

$= 32°$ ✓₂

∴ $E\hat{A}B = 85°$ ✓₃

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)

P 6 2 2 7 7 R A 0 5 2 0

7 The table shows information about the heights, in cm, of a group of Year 9 girls.

least height	150 cm
median	165 cm
greatest height	170 cm

Range = 170cm - 150cm
= 20cm ✓₁

This stem and leaf diagram shows information about the heights, in cm, of a group of 15 Year 9 boys.

Median position = $\frac{15+1}{2}$ = 8   ∴ median = 168cm

15	8 9 9
16	4 5 7 7 8
17	0 3 4 4 7
18	0 2

Key: 15 | 8 represents 158 cm

range = 182cm − 158cm = 24cm

→ median and range

Compare the distribution of the heights of the girls with the distribution of the heights of the boys.

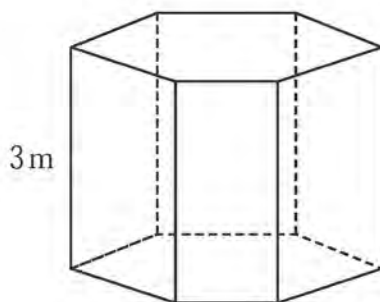median height for girls is less than median height for boys (165 < 168) ✓₂

Range for girls is less than the range for boys (20 < 24) ✓₃

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

8 The diagram shows a prism placed on a horizontal floor.

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

3 m

The prism has height 3 m
The volume of the prism is 18 m³

The pressure on the floor due to the prism is 75 newtons/m²

Work out the force exerted by the prism on the floor.

3 m
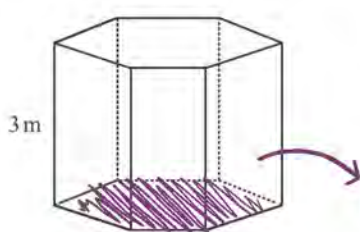
$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{cross-sectional area}}$$

cross-sectional area

work out cross-sectional area : ①

$$\text{cross-sectional area} = \frac{\text{volume}}{\text{height}} = \frac{18}{3} = 6\,m^2$$ ①

work out force :

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{cross-sectional area}}$$

$$75 = \frac{\text{force}}{6}$$ ①

$$\therefore \text{force} = 75 \times 6 = \underline{450\,N}$$

.................450................. newtons

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

P 6 2 2 7 7 R A 0 7 2 0

9 Write these numbers in order of size.
   Start with the smallest number.

Standard form: $A \times 10^n$ $(1 \le A < 10)$

6.72×10^5 67.2×10^{-4} 672×10^4 $0.000\,672$

(3)

$6.72 \times 10 \times 10^{-4}$ $6.72 \times 100 \times 10^4$ 6.72×10^{-4}

6.72×10^{-3} 6.72×10^6 (1)

(2)   (4)

0.000672 67.2×10^{-4} 6.72×10^5 672×10^4 ✓₁✓₂

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

P 6 2 2 7 7 R A 0 7 2 0

10 Given that $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{2}{5}$ and $\dfrac{b}{c} = \dfrac{3}{4}$

find $a : b : c$

$$a : b = 2 : 5 \qquad b : c = 3 : 4 \quad \checkmark_1$$

$$a : b : c \quad \rightarrow b \text{ is common}$$

$$b = lcm(5,3) = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} a : b & b : c \\ \times 3 \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 : 5 \\ 6 : 15 \end{array} \right) \times 3 & \times 5 \left(\begin{array}{c} 3 : 4 \\ 15 : 20 \end{array} \right) \downarrow \times 5 \quad \checkmark_2 \end{array}$$

$$6 : 15 : 20 \quad \checkmark_3$$

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

11 (a) Find the value of $\sqrt[4]{81 \times 10^8}$

$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$ $\sqrt[n]{x^y} = x^{y/n}$

$$\sqrt[4]{81 \times 10^8} = \sqrt[4]{81} \times \sqrt[4]{10^8} \quad \checkmark_1$$

$$= 3 \times 10^{8/4} \qquad \} \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$= 3 \times 10^2$$

$$= 3 \times 100 = 300 \quad \checkmark_2$$

........................300........................

(2)

(b) Find the value of $64^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$a^{-b} = \dfrac{1}{a^b}$ $a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$

$$64^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{64^{1/2}} \qquad \Big) = \frac{1}{8} \quad \checkmark_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{64}} \quad \checkmark_1$$

........................$\frac{1}{8}$........................

(2)

(c) Write $\dfrac{3^n}{9^{n-1}}$ as a power of 3

$a^{x-y} = \dfrac{a^x}{a^y}$ $(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$

$$9^{n-1} = \frac{9^n}{9} = \frac{(3^2)^n}{3^2} = \frac{3^{2n}}{3^2} \quad \checkmark_1$$

$$\frac{a}{b/c} = \frac{a}{1} \div \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{3^n}{9^{n-1}} = \frac{3^n}{3^{2n}/3^2} = \frac{3^n}{1} \times \frac{3^2}{3^{2n}} \qquad = \frac{a}{1} \times \frac{c}{b}$$

$$a^x \times a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$= 3^{-n} \times 3^2$$

$$= 3^{2-n} \quad \checkmark_2$$

........................3^{2-n}........................

(2)

(Total for Question 11 is 6 marks)

12 The table gives information about the weekly wages of 80 people.

Wage (£w)	Frequency
$200 < w \leqslant 250$	5
$250 < w \leqslant 300$	10
$300 < w \leqslant 350$	20
$350 < w \leqslant 400$	20
$400 < w \leqslant 450$	15
$450 < w \leqslant 500$	10

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

Wage (£w)	Cumulative frequency
$200 < w \leqslant 250$	5
$200 < w \leqslant 300$	15
$200 < w \leqslant 350$	35
$200 < w \leqslant 400$	55 ✓₁
$200 < w \leqslant 450$	70
$200 < w \leqslant 500$	80

(1)

(b) On the grid opposite, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your completed table.

(2)

↳ for grouped data, plot end point of group

Juan says

"60% of this group of people have a weekly wage of £360 or less."

(c) Is Juan correct?
You must show how you get your answer.

60% of group = 60% of 80 people

$= \dfrac{60}{100} \times 80 \text{ ppl}$

$= \dfrac{60 \times 80}{100} = 48 \text{ ppl}$ ✓₁

from graph, 60% make £380. £380 > £360 ✓₂

∴ No, he is wrong. ✓₃

(3)
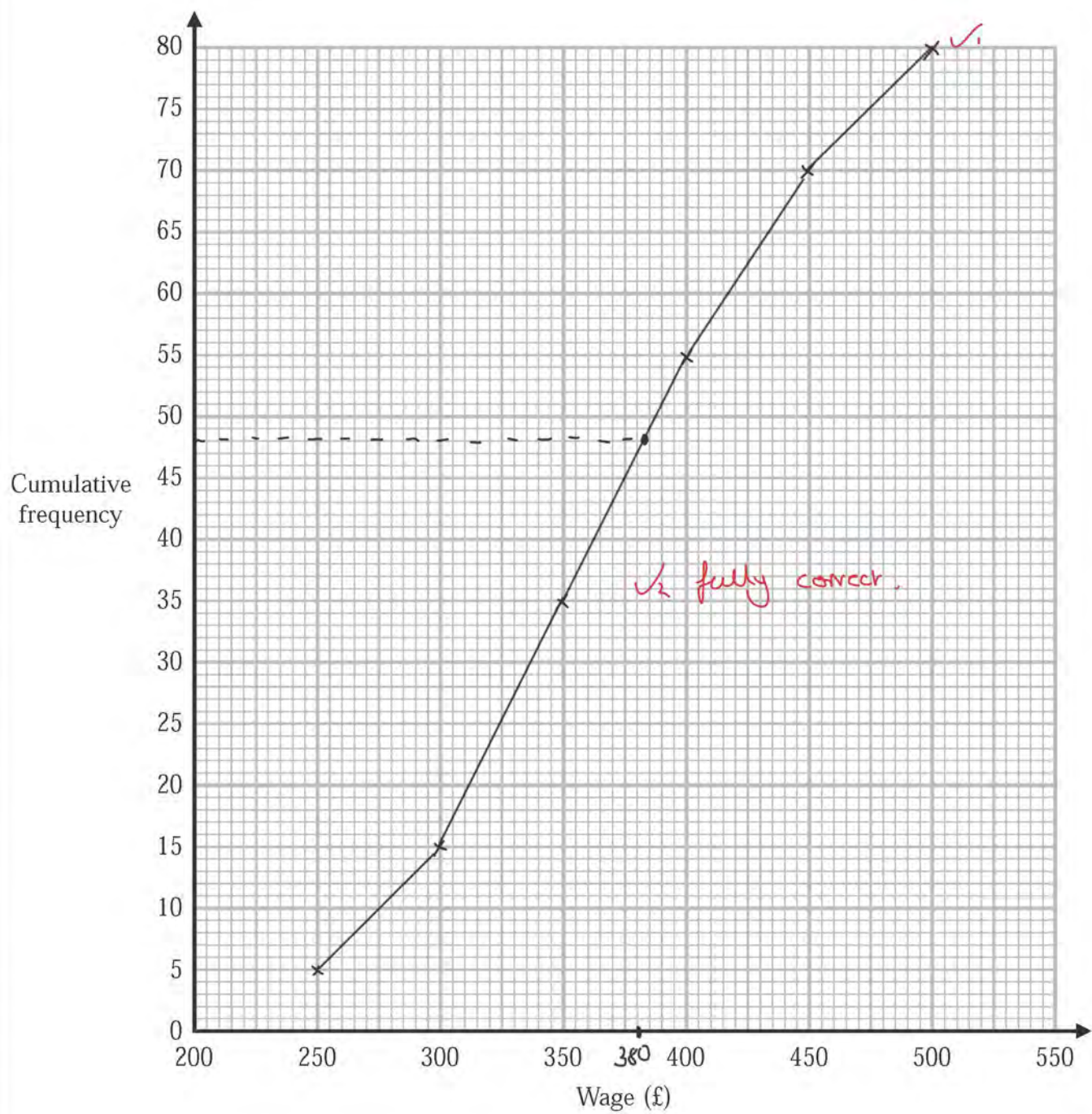
(Total for Question 12 is 6 marks)

13 Liquid **A** and liquid **B** are mixed to make liquid **C**.

Liquid **A** has a density of $70 \, kg/m^3$
Liquid **A** has a mass of $1400 \, kg$

Liquid **B** has a density of $280 \, kg/m^3$
Liquid **B** has a volume of $30 \, m^3$

Work out the density of liquid **C**.

$$density = \frac{mass}{volume}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 5 \overline{)980} \\ 5\downarrow \\ 48 \\ 45 \downarrow \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Vol. Liquid A $\rightarrow$ Vol $= \dfrac{mass}{density} = \dfrac{1400 kg}{70 kg m^{-3}} = 20 m^3$ ✓₁

mass. Liquid B $\rightarrow$ mass $= density \times vol = 280 kg m^{-3} \times 30 m^{-3} = 8400 kg$

Mass. Liquid C $= 1400 kg + 8400 kg = 9800 kg$
Vol. Liquid C $= 20 m^3 + 30 m^3 = 50 m^3$

density. Liquid C $= \dfrac{9800 kg}{50 m^3}$ ✓₂ $= 196 \, kg \, m^{-3}$

.............196✓₃............. kg/m^3

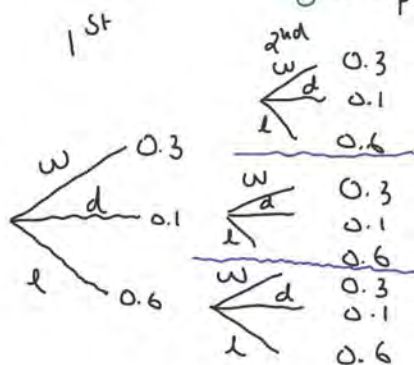**(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)**

14 Sally plays two games against Martin.
In each game, Sally could win, draw or lose.

In each game they play,
the probability that Sally will win against Martin is 0.3 $P(l) = 0.6$
the probability that Sally will draw against Martin is 0.1

Work out the probability that Sally will win **exactly** one of the two games against Martin

$P(w) + P(d) + P(l) = 1$

$0.3 + 0.1 + P(l) = 1 \rightarrow P(l) + 0.4 = 1$
$0.4 \; \} \; P(l) = 0.6 \; \} -0.4$

1st

2nd
w 0.3
d 0.1
l 0.6

w 0.3
d 0.1
w 0.3 → 0.03
a 0.1 → 0.18
l 0.6 → 0.03
w 0.3 → 0.18
d 0.1 → 0.42
l 0.6   2

$P(\text{exactly } 1) = 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.3 \times 0.6$ ✓₁
$+ 0.1 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.3$
$= 0.03 + 0.18 + 0.03 + 0.18$ ✓₂
$= 0.42$

0.42 ✓₃

(Total for Question 14 is 3 marks)

15 The straight line L_1 has equation $y = 3x - 4$
The straight line L_2 is perpendicular to L_1 and passes through the point (9, 5)

Find an equation of line L_2

$m_{L1} \times m_{L2} = -1$
$3 \times m_{L2} = -1$
$m_{L2} = -\frac{1}{3}$ ✓₁

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + c$

at $x = 9, \; y = 5$

$5 = -\frac{1}{3} \times 9 + c$ ✓₂ $\} +3$ $5 = -3 + c$ $\} +3$
$c = 8$

$5 = -3 + c$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 8$ ✓₃

(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)

16 Shirley wants to find an estimate for the number of bees in her hive.

On Monday she catches 90 of the bees.
She puts a mark on each bee and returns them to her hive.

On Tuesday she catches 120 of the bees.
She finds that 20 of these bees have been marked.

m = marked
T = Total caught

(a) Work out an estimate for the total number of bees in her hive.

$$M : T \qquad M : T$$
$$20 : 120 \qquad 90 : n$$

$$\times n \left(\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{20}{120} = \dfrac{90}{n} \\[2mm] \dfrac{20n}{120} = 90 \end{array} \right) \times n \qquad \div 20 \left(\begin{array}{l} 20n = 90 \times 120 \\[2mm] n = \dfrac{90 \times 120}{20} \\[2mm] n = 90 \times 6 = 540 \end{array} \right) \div 20$$

540

(3)

Shirley assumes that none of the marks had rubbed off between Monday and Tuesday.

(b) If Shirley's assumption is wrong, explain what effect this would have on your answer to part (a).

fewer marked bees. This means the answer will be over-estimated.

(1)

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

17 Make f the subject of the formula $d = \dfrac{3(1-f)}{f-4}$

$\times (f-4)$

$(f-4)d = 3(1-f)$ ✓₁

$fd - 4d = 3 - 3f$

$fd + 3f = 4d + 3$ ✓₂

$f(d+3) = 4d+3$ ÷(d+3)

$f = \dfrac{4d+3}{d+3}$

$f = \dfrac{4d+3}{d+3}$ ✓₄

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

18 x is proportional to $\sqrt{y}$ where $y > 0$ → $x = K\sqrt{y}$ ✓₁

y is increased by 44% $y_n = y \times 1.44$

Work out the percentage increase in x.

$\hookrightarrow x_n = K \times \sqrt{y \times 1.44}$ ✓₂ $\sqrt{a \times b} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$

$x_n = K \times \sqrt{y} \times \sqrt{1.44}$

$x_n = K\sqrt{y} \times 1.2$

$x_n = x \times 1.2$ → 20% increase ✓₃

20% %

(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)

19 f and g are functions such that

$$f(x) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = 3(2x + 1)$$

(a) Find g(5)

↳ Substitute 5 for x in g

$$g(5) = 3(2 \times 5 + 1)$$
$$= 3(11) = 33$$

33 ✓₁

(1)

(b) Find gf(9)

$$f(x) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{x}} \qquad g(x) = 3(2x+1)$$

$$g(f(9))$$

$$f(9) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \checkmark_1$$

$$g(f(9)) = g(4) = 3(2 \times 4 + 1)$$
$$= 27$$

27 ✓₂

(2)

(c) Find g⁻¹(6)

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

① finding g⁻¹(x)

$$\rightarrow x = 3(2y+1) \quad \text{(rearrange for y)}$$

$$\div 3 \left(\quad \frac{x}{3} = 2y + 1 \right. \quad \left. \right) \div 3$$

$$-1 \left(\quad \frac{x}{3} - 1 = 2y \right. \quad \left. \right) -1$$

$$\div 2 \left(\quad y = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{3} - 1\right) \right. \quad \left. \right) \div 2$$

$$g^{-1}(6) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{6}{3} - 1\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{3} - 1\right) ✓_1$$

½ ✓₂

(2)

(Total for Question 19 is 5 marks)

20 Show that $\dfrac{\sqrt{180} - 2\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5} - 5}$ can be written in the form $a + \dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{b}$ where a and b are integers.

$$\frac{a}{b-c} = \frac{a(b+c)}{(b-c)(b+c)} \qquad \sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$$
$$\frac{}{b^2 - c^2}$$

$$\sqrt{180} = \sqrt{9 \times 20}$$
$$= \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{20}$$
$$= 3 \times \sqrt{20}$$
$$= 3 \times \sqrt{4 \times 5}$$
$$= 3 \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{5}$$
$$= 3 \times 2 \times \sqrt{5} = 6\sqrt{5} \quad \checkmark_1$$

$$\frac{6\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5} - 5} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{5} - 5}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{5}\,(5\sqrt{5} + 5)}{(5\sqrt{5} - 5)(5\sqrt{5} + 5)} \quad \checkmark_2$$

$$\frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{c}$$

$$= \frac{100 + 20\sqrt{5}}{125 - 25}$$

$$= \frac{100 + 20\sqrt{5}}{100} \quad \checkmark_3$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$
$$b = 5$$

$$= \frac{100}{100} + \frac{20\sqrt{5}}{100}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \checkmark_4$$

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

P 6 2 2 7 7 R A 0 1 7 2 0

21 *DEF* is a triangle.

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(\vec{b}-\vec{a}) \quad \vec{DE} = \vec{DF} + \vec{FE}$$
$$= -\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$
$$= \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$
$$\vec{DQ} = \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{DE}$$
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}(\vec{b}-\vec{a}) \checkmark_1$$
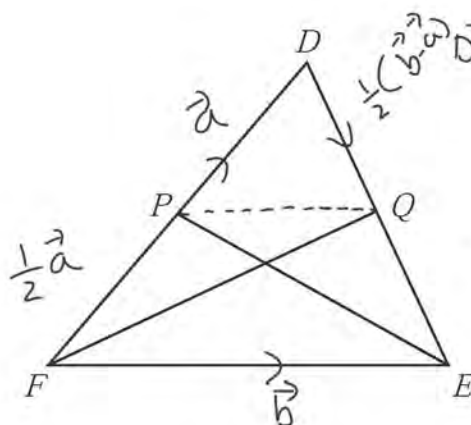
P is the midpoint of *FD*.
Q is the midpoint of *DE*.

$\vec{FD} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\vec{FE} = \mathbf{b}$

Use a vector method to prove that *PQ* is parallel to *FE*.

$$\vec{PQ} = \vec{PD} + \vec{DQ}$$
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \tfrac{1}{2}(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \checkmark_2$$
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{a}$$
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{b} \checkmark_3$$

for 2 vectors to be parallel, they must be scalar multiples of eachother.

$$\vec{PQ} = \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{b} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{FE} = \vec{b}$$
$$\vec{PQ} = \tfrac{1}{2}\vec{FE} \quad \text{and so} \quad \vec{PQ} \text{ is a scalar multiple of } \vec{FE}.$$

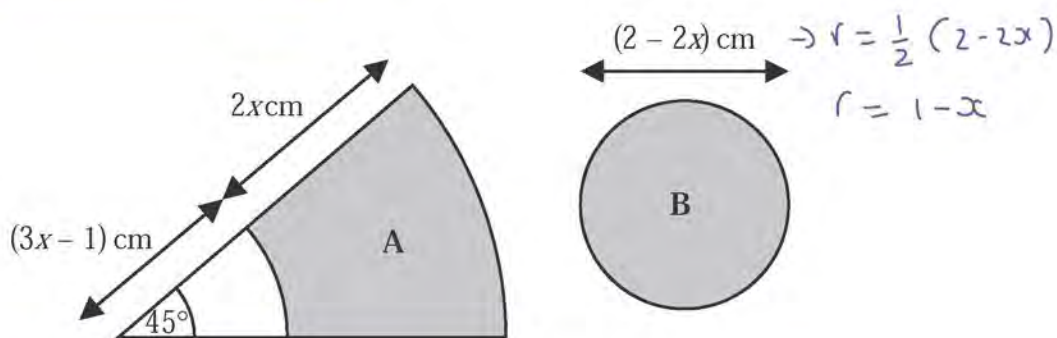Therefore, $\vec{PQ}$ and $\vec{FE}$ are parallel, as required. $\checkmark_4$

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 The diagram shows two shaded shapes, **A** and **B**.

Shape **A** is formed by removing a sector of a circle with radius $(3x - 1)$ cm from a sector
of the circle with radius $(5x - 1)$ cm.
Shape **B** is a circle of diameter $(2 - 2x)$ cm.

$(2 - 2x)$ cm $\rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}(2-2x)$

$r = 1-x$

$2x$ cm

$(3x - 1)$ cm

A

B

45°

The area of shape **A** is equal to the area of shape **B**.

Find the value of x.
You must show all your working.

$a.s = \dfrac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$

Area of Shape A = area of Sector - Cutout.

$\text{area of Sector} = \dfrac{45°}{360°} \times \pi \times (5x-1)^2 \text{ cm}^2$

$= \dfrac{1}{8} \times \pi \times (5x-1)^2$

$\text{Cutout} = \dfrac{45°}{360°} \times \pi \times (3x-1)^2 \text{ cm}^2$

$= \dfrac{1}{8} \times \pi (3x-1)^2$

$(5x-1)(5x-1)$
$25x^2 - 5x - 5x + 1$

$= \dfrac{1}{8}\pi \left((5x-1)^2 - (3x-1)^2 \right)$ ✓₁

$(3x-1)(3x-1)$
$9x^2 - 3x - 3x + 1$

$= \dfrac{1}{8}\pi \left((25x^2 - 10x + 1) - (9x^2 - 6x + 1) \right)$

$= \dfrac{1}{8}\pi \left(16x^2 - 4x \right)$ ✓₂

$(1-x)(1-x)$
$1 - x - x + x^2$

$\text{area of B} = \pi(1-x)^2 = \pi(x^2 - 2x + 1)$

$x_1, x_2 = \dfrac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(2)(-2)}}{2 \times 2}$

×8 $\left(\dfrac{1}{8} (16x^2 - 4x) \right) \cancel{\pi} = \cancel{\pi}(x^2 - 2x + 1)$ ×8

$-(8x^2 - 10x + 8) \begin{cases} 16x^2 - 4x = 8x^2 - 16x + 8 \\ 8x^2 + 12x - 8 = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ ✓₃

$-(8x^2 - 10x + 8)$

$= \dfrac{1}{2}, -2$ ✓₄

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓₅

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

23 There are four types of cards in a game.

Each card has a black circle or a white circle or a black triangle or a white triangle.

● ○ ▲ △
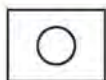
number of cards with a black shape : number of cards with a white shape = 3 : 5

number of cards with a circle : number of cards with a triangle = 2 : 7

Express the total number of cards with a black shape as a fraction of the total number of cards with a triangle.

$$\dfrac{b.\,shape}{Triangle} = \dfrac{3/8}{7/9} = \dfrac{3}{8} \times \dfrac{9}{7} = \dfrac{27}{56}$$

1/ fraction for b.shapes = $\dfrac{3}{8}$ ✓₁   2/ fraction for triangle = 7/9

27/56 ✓₃

(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS