A	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
S48575/ ©2015 Pearson Education 6/4/7/4/6/6/6/	
Pearson Ed	excel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Mathematics - Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) - Issue 2 - June 2015 © Pearson Education Limited 2015

PhysicsAndMathsTutor.com						
Write your name here						
Surname	Other names					
Pearson Edexcel	Centre Number	Candidate Number				
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9 - 1)						
MathematicsModelPaper 3 (Calculator)Solutions						
Foundation Tier						
SBNQMF"TTFTTNFOU.BUFSJBMT*TTVF	Paper Reference					
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	1MA1/3F					
You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, Total Marks protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator.						

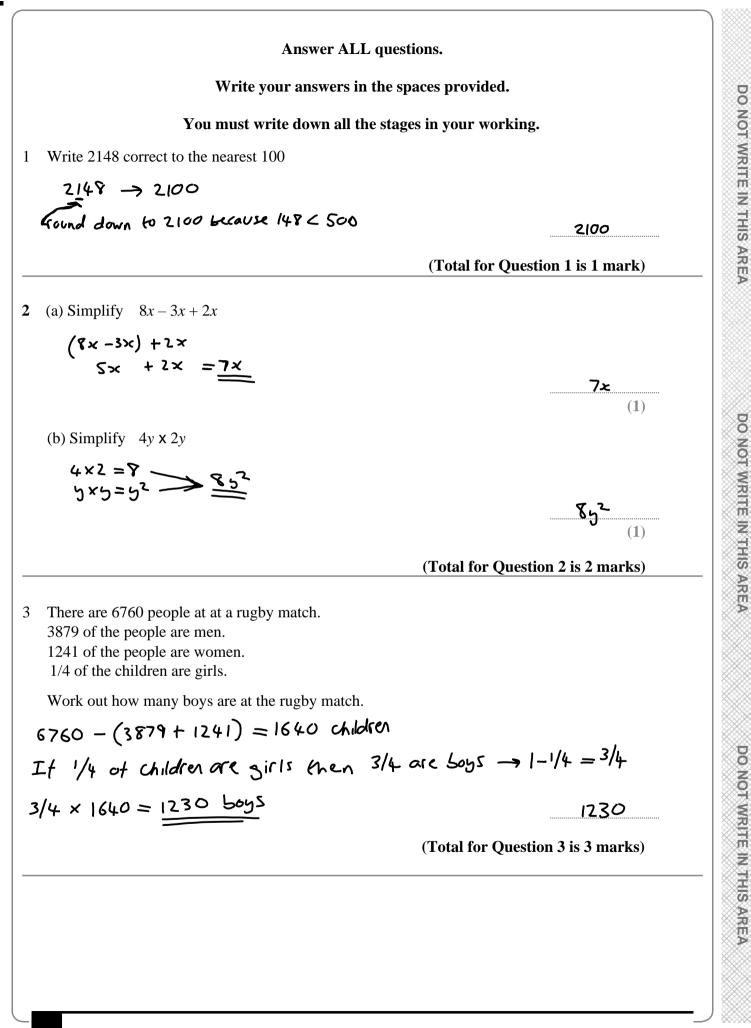
Instructions

- 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.
- If your calculator does not have a α button, take the value of α to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must show all your working out.

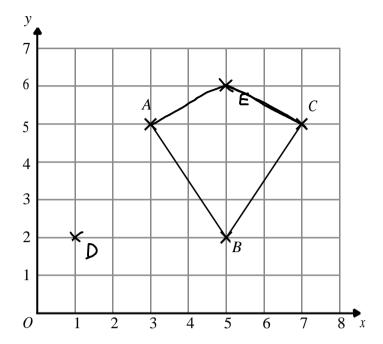
Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets as a quide as to how much time to spend on each question una thia





4 Here is a grid showing the points A, B and C.



(a) Write down the coordinates of the point A.

(3,5)

- (b) On the grid, mark with a cross (\mathbf{x}) the point (1, 2). Label this point D.
- (c) On the grid, mark with a cross (\mathbf{x}) a point *E*, so that the quadrilateral *ABCE* is a kite.
- (1)

(1)

(315) (1)

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 Faiza buys

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one magazine costing £2.30 one paper costing 92p two identical bars of chocolate

Faiza pays with a £5 note. She gets 40p change.

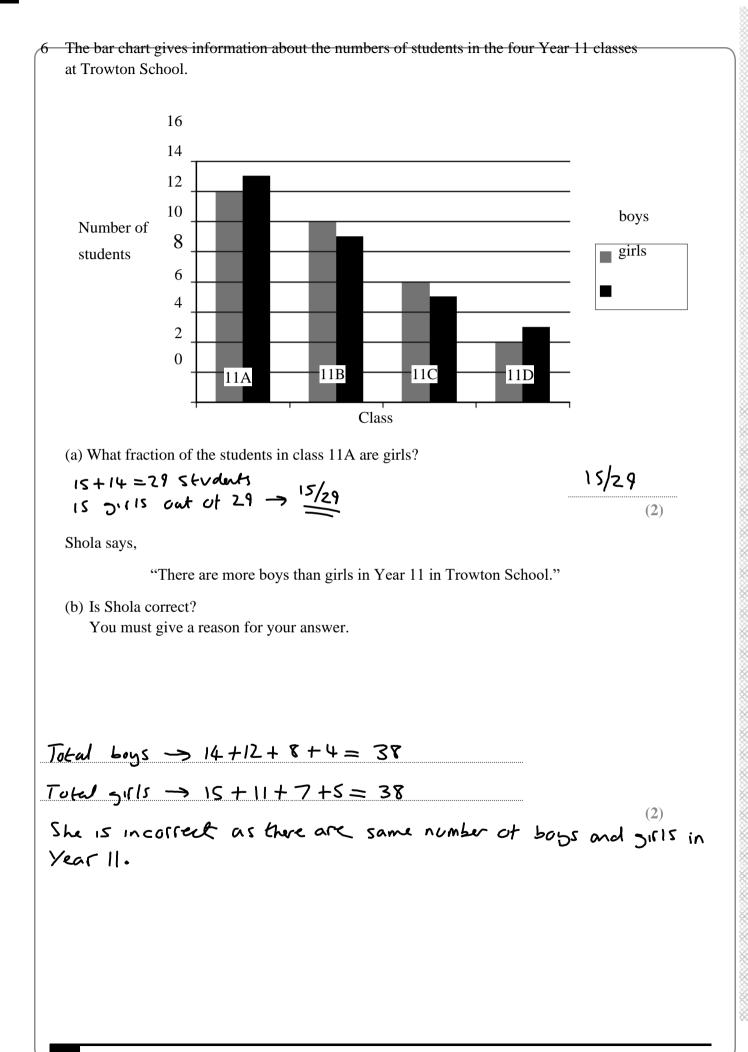
Work out the cost of **one** bar of chocolate.

 $(5 - (2 \cdot 30 + 60 \cdot 92 + 2x) = 60 \cdot 40)$ (3.72 + 2x = 64.60) $2x = \pm 1.38$ x = 60.69(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

65

60.69

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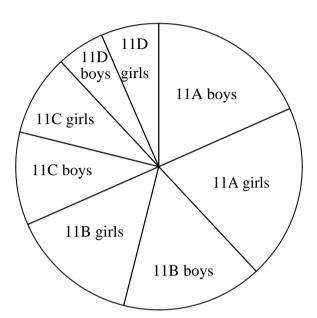
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The pie chart gives information about the 76 students in the same four Year 11 classes at Trowton School.

Number of students in Year 11 of Trowton School



Tolu says,

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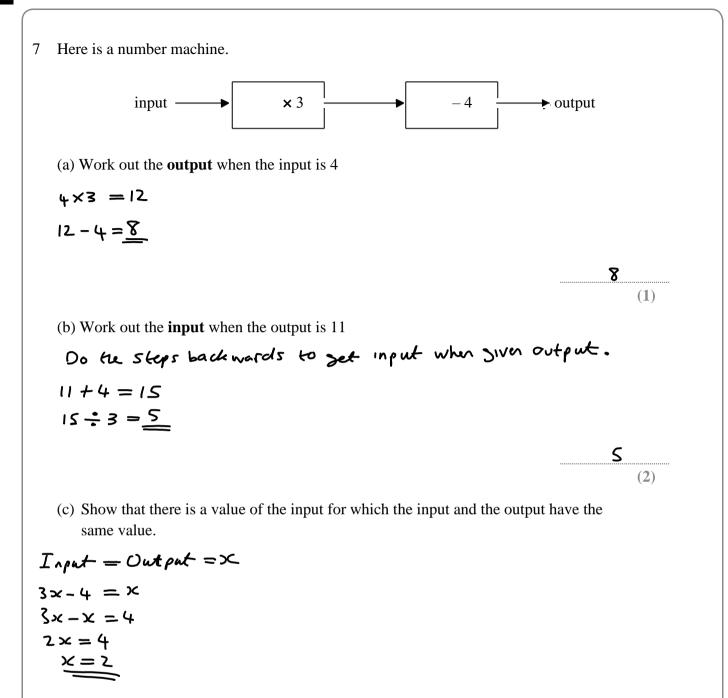
"It is more difficult to find out the numbers of students in each class from the pie chart than from the bar chart."

(c) Is Tolu correct?

You must give a reason for your answer.

Yes, because she would have to do a calculation for each section of the pie chart (and measure each angle) to work out number of students in each class. (1)

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)



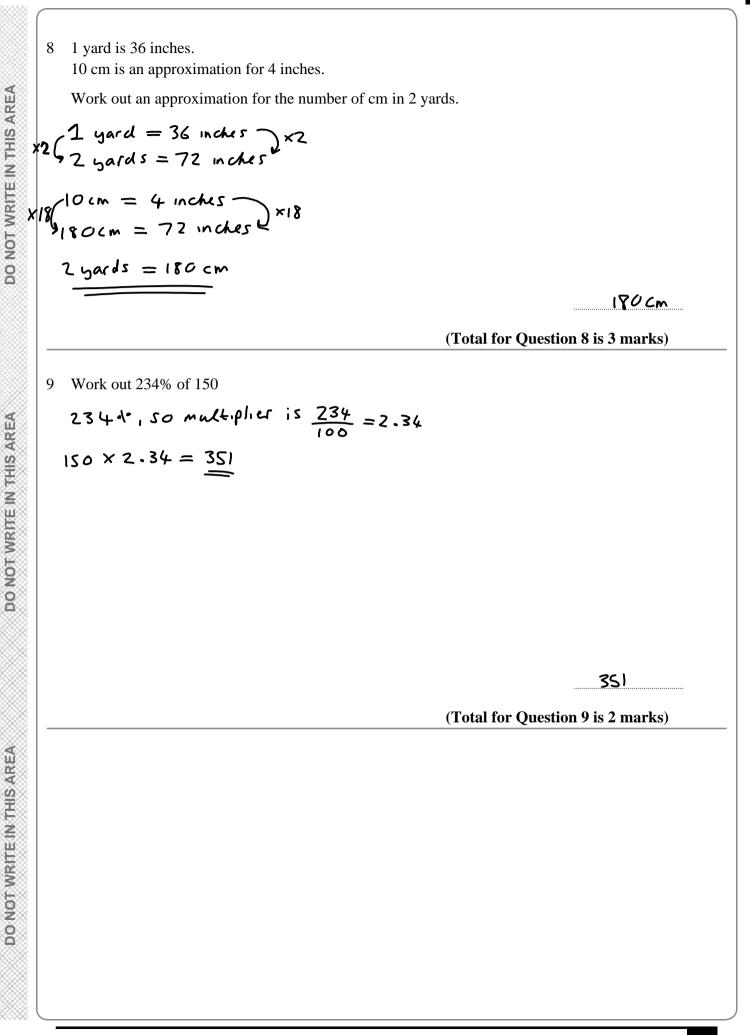
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(Total for Question 7 is 5 marks)



10 Here are four numbers.

$$0.43 \quad \frac{3}{7} \quad 43.8\% \quad \frac{7}{16}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{7} = 0.42857/4286$$

$$43.84 = 0.4380$$

$$\frac{7}{16} = 0.4375$$

$$0.4300$$

$$\frac{5malust}{0.42857..., 0.43}, 0.4375, 0.438$$

$$\frac{3}{7}, 0.43, \frac{7}{16}, 43.84$$
(Total for Question 10 is 2 marks)

11 Here is a list of five numbers.

14 15 16 17 18

From the list,

(i) write down the prime number,

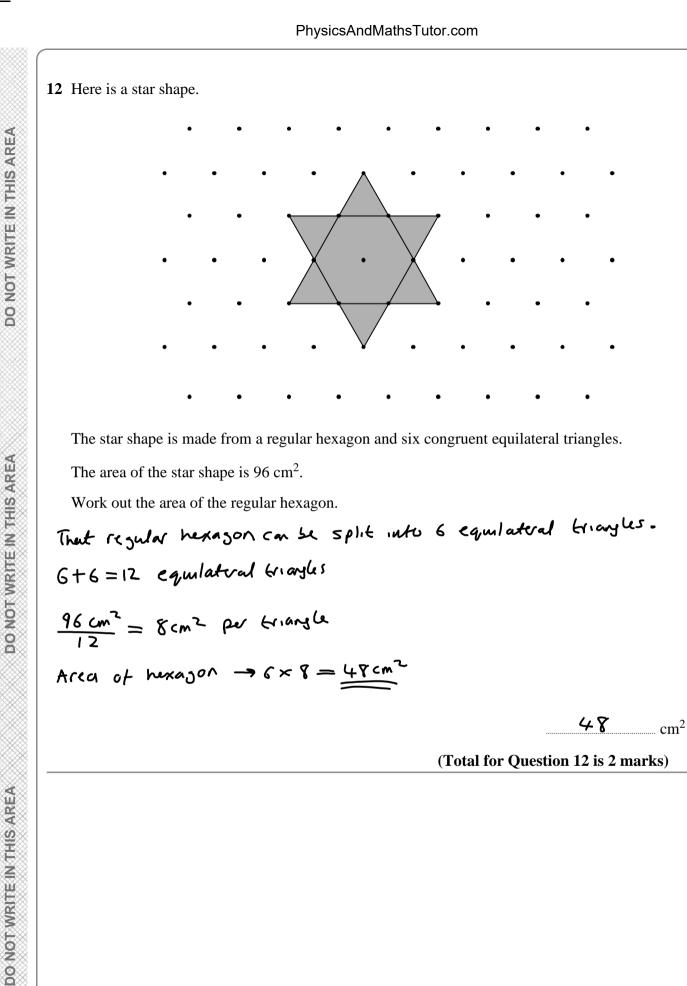
$$\frac{17}{16} = 4$$

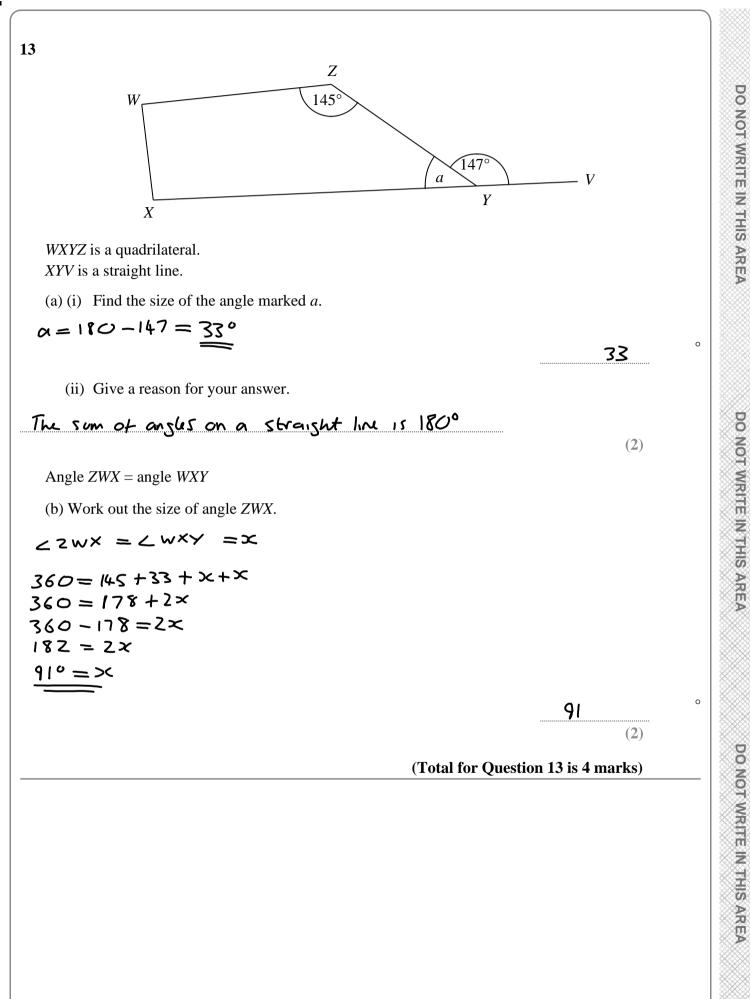
(ii) write down the square number.

$$\frac{16}{16} \rightarrow \sqrt{16} = 4$$

[16]

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)





14 The total weight of 3 tins of beans and 4 jars of jam is 2080 g. The total weight of 5 tins of beans is 2000 g.

Work out the weight of 1 tin of beans and the weight of 1 jar of jam.

 $\frac{2000}{5} = 400 \text{ grams for } 1 \text{ fin of beans.}$ Jam = X $(3 \times 4 \infty) + 4 \times = 20 \text{PO} \text{S}$ $\mu x = rrO$ x = 220 Jrams

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tin of beans 400 g

jar of jam **22**0 g

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)

15 There are 25 boys and 32 girls in a club.

2/5 of the boys and 1/2 of the girls walk to the club.

The club leader picks at random a child from the children who walk to the club.

Work out the probability that this child is a boy.

 $\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 25 \text{ boys walk} \longrightarrow \frac{2}{5} \times 25 = 10 \longrightarrow \text{ total } 26 \text{ walk}$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 32 \text{ surls walk} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 32 = 16 \longrightarrow \text{ total } 26 \text{ walk}$ boys walk out of all that walk. 10

(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)

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16 Change 72 km/h into m/s.

$$72 \text{ km} = 72\,000 \text{ metres}$$

 $1 \text{ hour} = 60 \text{ minutes} = 3600 \text{ seconds}$

$$\frac{72000}{3600} = \frac{20m/s}{20m/s}$$

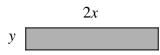
ZO m / s

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

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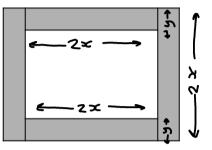
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17 Here is a rectangle made of card.



The measurements in the diagram are in centimetres.

Lily fits four of these rectangles together to make a frame.



The perimeter of the inside of the frame is P cm.

(a) Show that P = 8x - 4y

$$2x + 2x + (2x - 2y) + (2x - 2y) = \underbrace{\pi - 4y}_{=}$$

(2)

Magda says,

"When *x* and *y* are whole numbers, *P* is always a multiple of 4."

(b) Is Magda correct?

You must give a reason for your answer.

$$8\times -45 \rightarrow 4(2\times -5)$$

Yes, 4 is a factor of P hence P is always a multiple of 4.

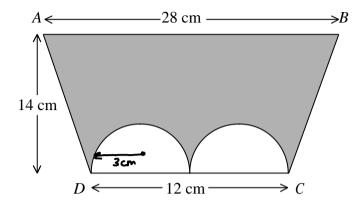
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(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

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18 The diagram shows a trapezium ABCD and two identical semicircles.



The centre of each semicircle is on *DC*.

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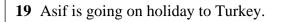
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Work out the area of the shaded region. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Area of trapezium = $\frac{(\alpha+b)}{z} \times h \rightarrow \frac{(28+12)}{z} \times 14 = \frac{2800m^2}{z}$ Area of semi-culde = $1/2\pi r^2 \rightarrow 2 \times (1/2 \times \pi \times 3^2) = 2 \times \frac{9}{2}\pi = 9\pi cm^2$ Shaded area = $280 - 9\pi = 251.726$ cm² $= 252 \text{ cm}^2 (35+)$

> 252 cm^2

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)



The exchange rate is $\pounds 1 = 3.5601$ lira.

Asif changes £550 to lira.

(a) Work out how many lira he should get. Give your answer to the nearest lira.

(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)(1 = 3.5601 | 1.09)×\$50(=<u>1958 lirg</u>

1958 lira (2) DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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Asif sees a pair of shoes in Turkey. The shoes cost 210 lira.

4

Asif does not have a calculator. He uses $\pounds 2 = 7$ lira to work out the approximate cost of the shoes in pounds.

(b) Use $\pounds 2 = 7$ lira to show that the approximate cost of the shoes is $\pounds 60$

$$x_{30} = \frac{1}{60} = 210 \text{ lirg} = 210 \text{ lirg}$$

(2)

(c) Is using $\pounds 2 = 7$ lira instead of using $\pounds 1 = 3.5601$ lira a sensible start to Asif's method to work out the cost of the shoes in pounds?

You must give a reason for your answer.

Yes it is a sonsible start because its a close estimate. Hence $f_2 = 7 \lim_{n \to \infty} so f_1 = 3.5 \lim_{n \to \infty} s$ The actual conversion is E1 = 3.5601 lisa (1)So its very close and his estimate (Total for Question 19 is 5 marks) allows him to calculate conversion without a calculator easily.

78

20 Here are the first six terms of a Fibonacci sequence.

1 1 2 3 5 8

The rule to continue a Fibonacci sequence is,

the next term in the sequence is the sum of the two previous terms.

(a) Find the 9th term of this sequence.

1,1,2,3,5,8

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 7^{th} from $\rightarrow S+8=13$ g^{th} from $\rightarrow 8+13=21$ g^{th} from $\rightarrow 13+21=34$

The first three terms of a different Fibonacci sequence are

a b a+b

(b) Show that the 6th term of this sequence is 3a + 5b

$$\frac{a \cdot b \cdot a + b}{4^{tn} \cdot tom} \longrightarrow (a + b) + (b) = a + 2b$$

$$5^{th} \cdot torm \longrightarrow (a + 2b) + (a + b) = 2a + 3b$$

$$6^{th} \cdot torm \longrightarrow (2a + 3b) + (a + 2b) = 3a + 5b$$
Given that the 3rd term is 7 and the 6th term is 29,
(c) find the value of a and the value of b.

$$\frac{a + b = 7}{2} \qquad (a + 2b) + (a + 2b) = 3a + 5b = 21$$

$$3a + 5b = 29 \qquad (a + 3b) + (a + 2b) = 3a + 5b = 21$$

$$0a - 2b = -8$$

$$b = 4$$

$$a = -3$$

$$b = -4$$
(3)
(Total for Question 20 is 6 marks)

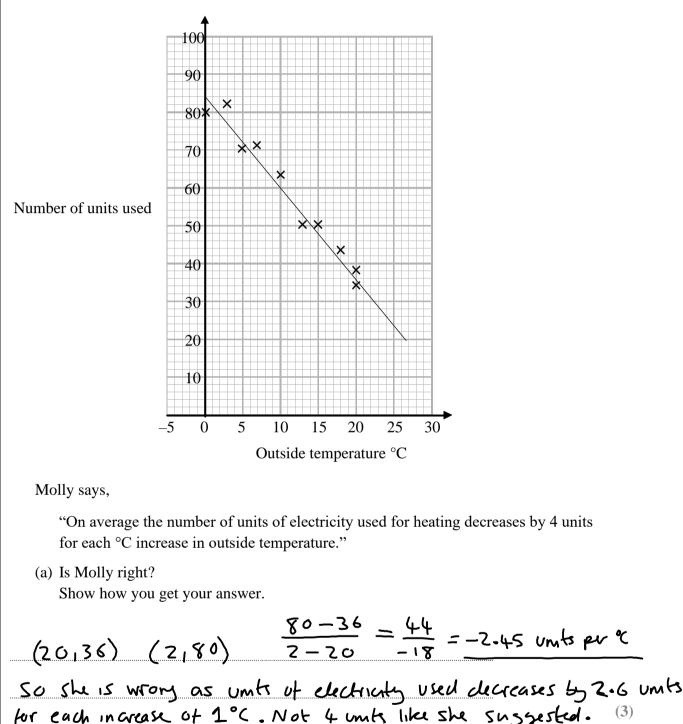
79

34

(1)

21 In a survey, the outside temperature and the number of units of electricity used for heating were recorded for ten homes.

The scatter diagram shows this information.



(b) You should **not** use a line of best fit to predict the number of units of electricity used for heating when the outside temperature is 30°C.

Give one reason why.

Its extrapolation as the line of best fit dosort reach 30°C. So using line of best fit in this case is unreliable. (1) (1)

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22 Henry is thinking of having a water meter.

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These are the two ways he can pay for the water he uses.

Water Meter

A charge of £28.20 per year

plus

91.22p for every cubic metre of water used

1 cubic metre = 1000 litres

No Water Meter

A charge of £107 per year

Henry uses an average of 180 litres of water each day.

Use this information to determine whether or not Henry should have a water meter.

Water used per year $\rightarrow 180 \times 365 \text{ days} = 65,700 \text{ litres}$ $\frac{65,700}{1000} = 65.7 \text{ cubic metrics per year}$ With metris $\rightarrow (28.20 + (65.7 \times 60.9122)) = \underline{688.13154}$ Without metris $\rightarrow \underline{6107}$ So with metris is cheaper and that is why he should have it.

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

23 A and B are two companies.

The table shows some information about the sales of each company and the number of workers for each company in 2004 and in 2014

	Company A		Company B	
	Sales (£ millions)	Number of workers	Sales (£ millions)	Number of workers
2004	320	2960	48	605
2014	388	3200	57	640

(a) Work out the percentage increase in sales from 2004 to 2014 for Company A.

$$\frac{380}{320} = |.2|25 \rightarrow 50 = 21.251 \cdot 10.1(45)$$

(b) Which company had the most sales per worker in 2014, Company A or Company B? You must show how you get your answer.

$$A \rightarrow \frac{3FF}{3200} = 0.12125$$

$$B \rightarrow \frac{57}{640} = 0.0890625$$

0.12125 >0.0890625 So company A has more sales per worker.

(3)

21.25

(2)

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%

(Total for Question 23 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS