

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
November 2009



**MATHEMATICS (MODULAR) (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**Module 1 Foundation Tier Section A**

43051/FA

**F**

Friday 13 November 2009 1.30 pm to 2.00 pm

<p><b>For this paper you must have:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a calculator</li> <li>• mathematical instruments</li> <li>• a treasury tag.</li> </ul>	
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For Examiner's Use			
Section A		Section B	
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	
Total Section A			
Total Section B			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed for Section A: 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins will not be marked.
- Use a calculator where appropriate.
- Do all rough work in this book.
- This paper is divided into two sections: Section A and Section B.
- After the 30 minutes allowed for Section A, you must put your calculator on the floor under your seat. You will then be given Section B.
- When you have answered Section B you may work again on Section A but you may **not** use your calculator. It must remain on the floor under your seat.
- At the end of the examination tag Section A and Section B together with Section A on top.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for Section A is 23.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You may ask for more answer paper and graph paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer book.

**Advice**

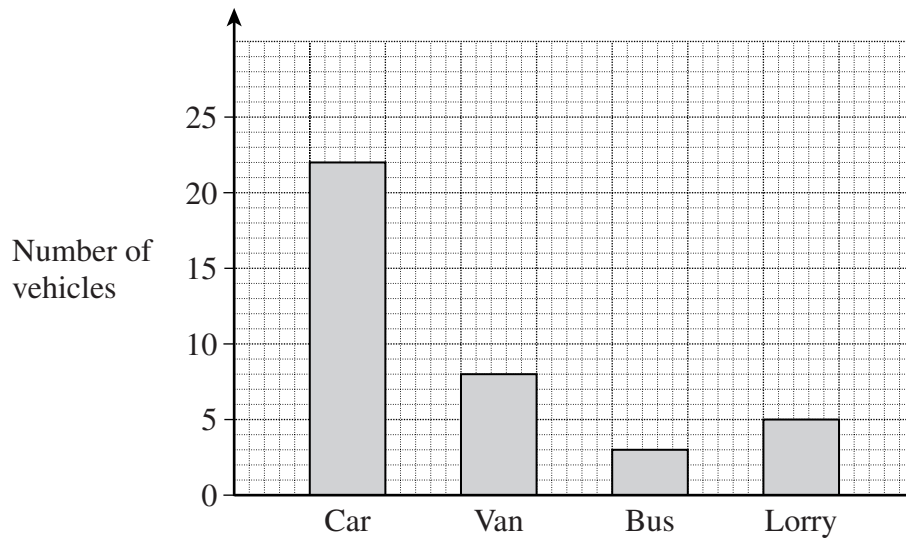
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.



N 0 V 0 9 4 3 0 5 1 F A 0 1

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 Jamie counted the number of vehicles that passed his house during one hour. He drew a bar chart to show his results.



- 1 (a) Which vehicle was the least common?


Answer ..... (1 mark)

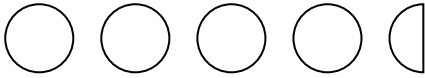
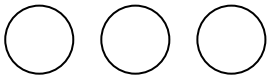

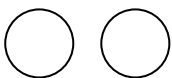
- 1 (b) How many lorries did Jamie count?

Answer ..... (1 mark)



- 1 (c) Keann counted the number of vehicles that passed her house during the same hour. She drew a pictogram to show her results.

Key:  represents 4 vehicles

<b>Car</b>	
<b>Van</b>	
<b>Bus</b>	
<b>Lorry</b>	

How many cars did Keann count?

.....

Answer ..... (1 mark)

- 1 (d) Jamie says that more vehicles pass his house than Keann's.

Based on their results, is he correct?  
You **must** show your working

yes

no



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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
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(3 marks)



2 A hospital manager asks 11 people how many weeks they had to wait for an operation. Here are his results.

5	4	17	14	17	15
24	11	8	17	11	

2 (a) How many people waited more than ten weeks?

Answer ..... (1 mark)

2 (b) Write down the mode.

.....

Answer ..... weeks (1 mark)

2 (c) Work out the range.

.....

Answer ..... weeks (1 mark)

2 (d) Calculate the mean.

.....  
.....  
.....

Answer ..... weeks (3 marks)

2 (e) The hospital manager uses the mean to show the average waiting time.

Give a reason for his choice.

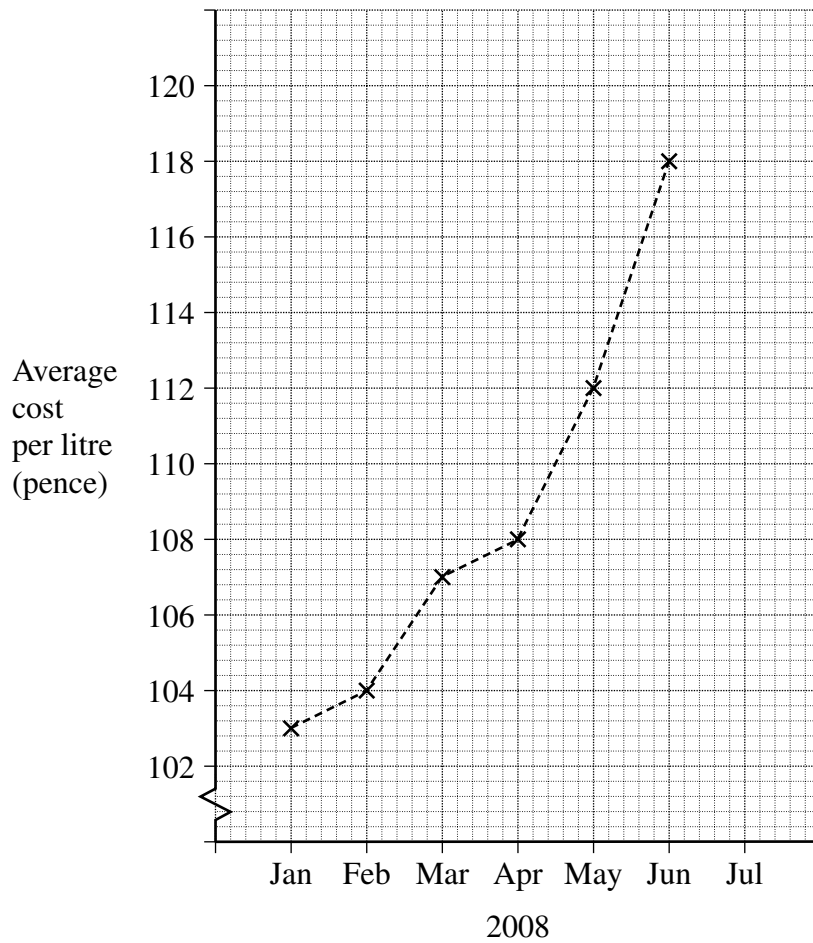
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(1 mark)

7



3 The time series graph shows the average cost, in pence, of one litre of unleaded petrol for the first six months of 2008.



3 (a) By how much did the average cost per litre rise from February to March?

.....

Answer ..... pence (1 mark)

3 (b) Between which two months was there the largest increase in average cost per litre?

.....

Answer ..... and ..... (1 mark)

3 (c) In July 2008 the average cost per litre fell by two pence.

Add this information to the graph.

(1 mark)

3

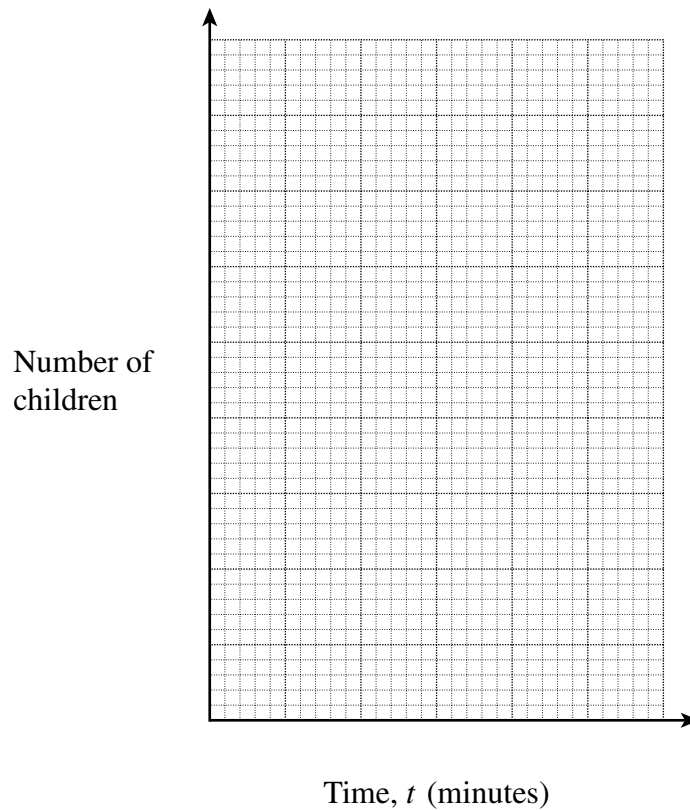
Turn over ►



- 4 Fifty children were asked how long it took them to walk to school one morning. The results are shown in the table.

Time, $t$ (minutes)	Number of children
$0 < t \leq 5$	2
$5 < t \leq 10$	17
$10 < t \leq 15$	14
$15 < t \leq 20$	10
$20 < t \leq 25$	7

Draw a frequency diagram on the grid below to show this information.



(3 marks)



- 5 There are 500 plastic shapes in a box.  
The shapes are circles, triangles, squares and rectangles.

A shape is chosen at random from the box.  
The table shows some of the probabilities of shapes being chosen.

Shape	Probability
Circle	0.2
Triangle	
Square	
Rectangle	0.1

The probability of choosing a triangle is equal to the probability of choosing a square.

Calculate the number of triangles in the box.

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.....

.....

Answer ..... (4 marks)

4
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**END OF SECTION A**



**There are no questions printed on this page**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE  
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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