SPECIMEN

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
MATHEMATICS B
Foundation Tier

## MODULAR PAPER - SECTION A




Candidate Name $\square$

Centre Number


Candidate Number


## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the spaces provided on the question paper. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do not write in the bar code.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Show all your working. Marks may be given for working which shows that you know how to solve the problem, even if you get the answer wrong.
- WRITE YOUR ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. ANSWERS WRITTEN ELSEWHERE WILL NOT BE MARKED.


## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks in this section is 36 .


WARNING
You are not allowed to use a calculator in Section A of this paper.

For Examiner's Use

| Section A |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| Section B |  |
| Total |  |

This document consists of $\mathbf{1 3}$ printed pages.

## FORMULAE SHEET

Area of trapezium $=\frac{1}{2}(a+b) h$


Volume of prism $=($ area of cross-section $) \times$ length


1 (a) Write
(i) 0.3 as a fraction,
(a) (i)
(ii) $40 \%$ as a decimal,
(ii)
(iii) $\frac{1}{4}$ as a decimal.
(b) Write $\frac{10}{12}$ in its simplest form.
(iii)
(b)

2 (a) What percentage of this symmetrical shape is shaded?

(a)
(b) Shade $\frac{3}{8}$ of the grid below.


3 Amy has 24 square tiles.
She uses all the tiles to make a rectangle as shown.


Draw two other different rectangles that Amy could make using 24 tiles each time.

4 Nikesh calculates his pay per day using the following formula.

$$
\text { Total pay }=\text { rate per hour } \times \text { number of hours }+ \text { bonus }
$$

He earns $£ 5.00$ per hour.
He receives a bonus of $£ 2.50$ if he works more than 8 hours.
Find his total pay when he works
(a) 7 hours,
$\qquad$
(a) $£$
(b) 9 hours.
(b) $£$

5 (a) Fill in these boxes.
(i) $\square+15=19$
(a) (i)
(ii) $\square-15=19$
(ii)
(b) Here is a number machine.


Work out
(i) the output when the input is 16,
(b) (i)
(ii) the input when the output is 9 .
(ii)

6 These solids are made from one-centimetre cubes.
There are no hidden cubes.
Write down the volume of each solid.
(a)

(a) $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ [1]
(b)

(b)
$\mathrm{cm}^{3}[1]$
$7 \quad$ How many stamps costing 30 p can be bought with $£ 5$ ? How much change will there be?
$\qquad$
Change

8


In this question, $n$ stands for an odd number.
Which of the above describes the following expressions?
Give a reason for each answer.
(a) $2 n$
......................................
Reason $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) $3 n+1$
$\qquad$
Reason $\qquad$

9 A group of 90 motorists were surveyed about the type of fuel their cars used. The results are shown in the table.

| Fuel type | Unleaded | Diesel | Gas | LRP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> motorists | 50 | 20 | 12 | 8 |

(a) Draw a pie chart to represent these data.

(b) The 90 motorists were chosen by asking the first 90 drivers entering a multi-storey car park at a shopping centre one weekday morning.

Explain why these 90 motorists may not be a representative sample of all motorists.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

> All prices for adults reduced by $20 \%$
> Child sale prices are $\frac{1}{3}$ of
> adult sale prices

The normal cost of a holiday was $£ 300$ for one adult.
Calculate the sale price of this holiday for
(a) one adult,
$\qquad$
(b) one child.
(b) $£$

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education MATHEMATICS B

MODULAR PAPER 1 - SECTION A
Specimen Mark Scheme
The maximum mark for this paper is 36 .

| Section A |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | (a)(i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) <br> (iv) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{10} \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.25 \\ & \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~B} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~B} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~B} 1 \end{aligned}$ | 4 |  |
|  | (a) <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \% \\ & \text { Correct shading ( } 6 \text { boxes) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 |  |
| 3 |  | One different Second different | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{B 1} \\ & \mathbf{B 1} \end{aligned}$ | 2 | Must be something other than $4 \times 6$ i.e. could be $1 \times 24,2 \times 12,3 \times 8$ |
| 4 | (a) <br> (b) | $£ 35.00$ Add $£ 2.50$ $£ 47.50$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { B1 } \\ \hline \text { B1 } \\ \text { B1 } \end{array}$ | 3 |  |
| 5 | (a)(i) | 4 | B1 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (ii) } \\ & \text { (b)(i) } \\ & \text { (ii) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 5 \\ & \times 3=27 \\ & +1=28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 1 \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & \mathbf{B 1} \end{aligned}$ | 5 |  |
| 6 | (a) <br> (b) | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~B} 1 \end{aligned}$ | 2 |  |
| 7 |  | $16 \times 30$ $=480$ So 16 stamps $£ 5 \quad £ 4.80$ $=20 \mathrm{p}$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 | 4 | Attempt to divide 30p into $£ 5$ Units correct |
| 8 | (a) <br> (b) | Appropriate explanation Because whatever $n$, when you multiply by 2 you get an even number <br> Always even Because, since $n$ is odd, $3 n$ will be odd so adding 1 makes it even | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 | 3 | Eg ‘Always even’ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 9 \& (a) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Attempt to divide 360 by 90 to get 4 Multiply each value by 4 \\
Angles: \(200^{\circ}\), \(80^{\circ}, 48^{\circ}, 32^{\circ}\) \\
Correct pie chart \\
The motorists are all likely to be shoppers who do not work and so this is not representative as there are many types
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathrm{M} 1 \\
\& \mathrm{M} 1 \\
\& \mathrm{~A} 1 \\
\& \mathrm{~A} 1 \\
\& \mathrm{~B} 1 \\
\& \mathrm{~B} 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& 4

2 \& | Follow through their angles only if they add up to $360^{\circ}$ |
| :--- |
| All one type There are many types | <br>

\hline 10 \& (a) \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 300 \times 0.8 \\
& =£ 240 \\
& \frac{1}{3} \text { of either ans to (i) or } £ 300 \\
& =\frac{1}{3} \times 240=80
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{M} 1 \\
& \mathrm{~A} 1 \\
& \mathrm{~A} 1 \\
& \mathrm{M} 1 \\
& \mathrm{~A} 1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 5 \& Attempt to find $20 \%$ or $80 \%$ Either $80=100-20$ or find $20 \%$ and subtract from $£ 300$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## Section A Total 36

## Assessment Objectives Grid

| Question | AO2 | AO3 | AO4 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 4 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 5 | 0 | 6 | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| Totals | 28 | 2 | 6 | 5 |

