

<b>Candidate Forename</b>		<b>Candidate Surname</b>	
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<b>Centre Number</b>						<b>Candidate Number</b>				
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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**B279B**

**MATHEMATICS C  
(GRADUATED ASSESSMENT)**

**MODULE M9 (SECTION B)**

**MONDAY 21 JUNE 2010: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 30 Minutes**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**Geometrical instruments**

**Tracing paper (optional)**

**Scientific or graphical calculator**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

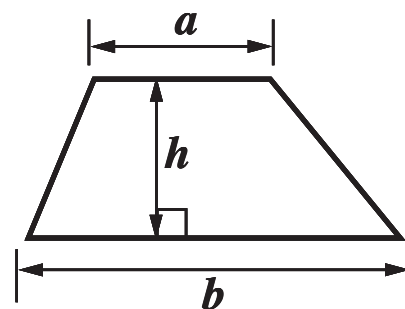
- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes on the first page.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Show your working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Answer ALL the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your Candidate Number and question number(s).

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

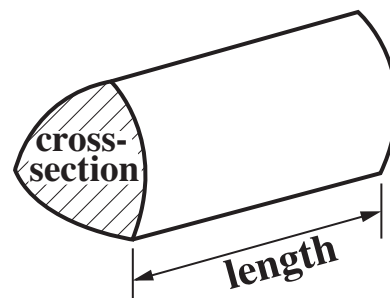
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Section B starts with question 7.
- You are expected to use a calculator in Section B of this paper.
- Use the  $\pi$  button on your calculator or take  $\pi$  to be 3.142 unless the question says otherwise.
- The total number of marks for this Section is 25.

## FORMULAE SHEET

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



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

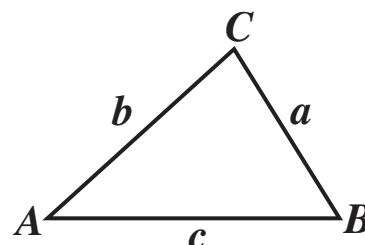


**In any triangle ABC**

**Sine rule**  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

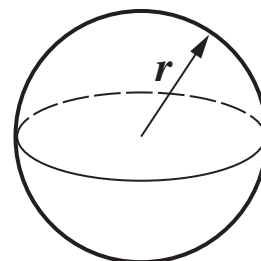
**Cosine rule**  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

**Area of triangle** =  $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$



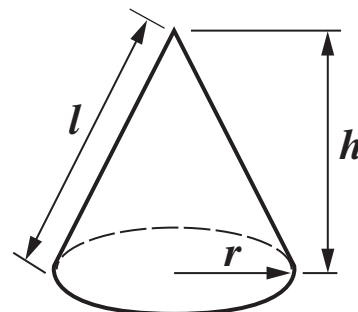
**Volume of sphere** =  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

**Surface area of sphere** =  $4\pi r^2$



**Volume of cone** =  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

**Curved surface area of cone** =  $\pi r l$



**The Quadratic Equation**

The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

7 Rearrange this formula to make  $m$  the subject.

$$\frac{2m + 3p}{5} = 2m - 7$$

[3 marks]

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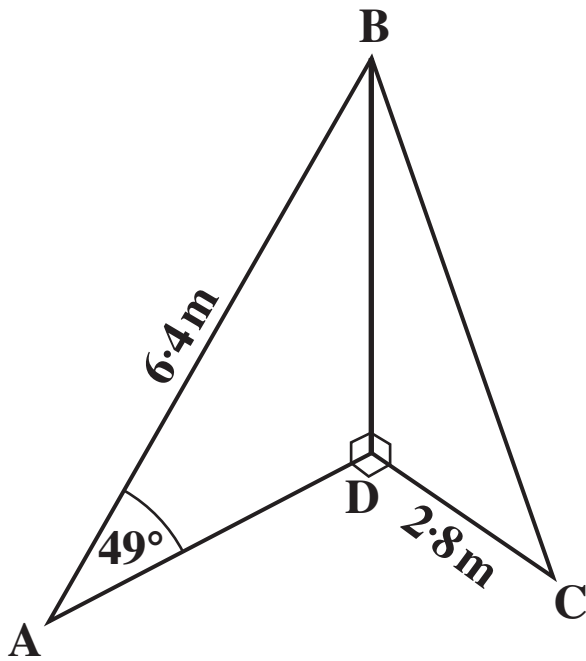
- 8 Maggie measures the dimensions of her bedroom correct to the nearest 0.1 m.  
The room is a cuboid.  
These are the measurements of the room.**

**length 4.2 m    width 3.4 m    height 2.8 m**

**Work out the upper bound of the volume of the room.  
[2 marks]**

\_\_\_\_\_ **m<sup>3</sup>**

- 9 The diagram shows two supporting guy ropes, AB and BC, and a vertical pole, BD.



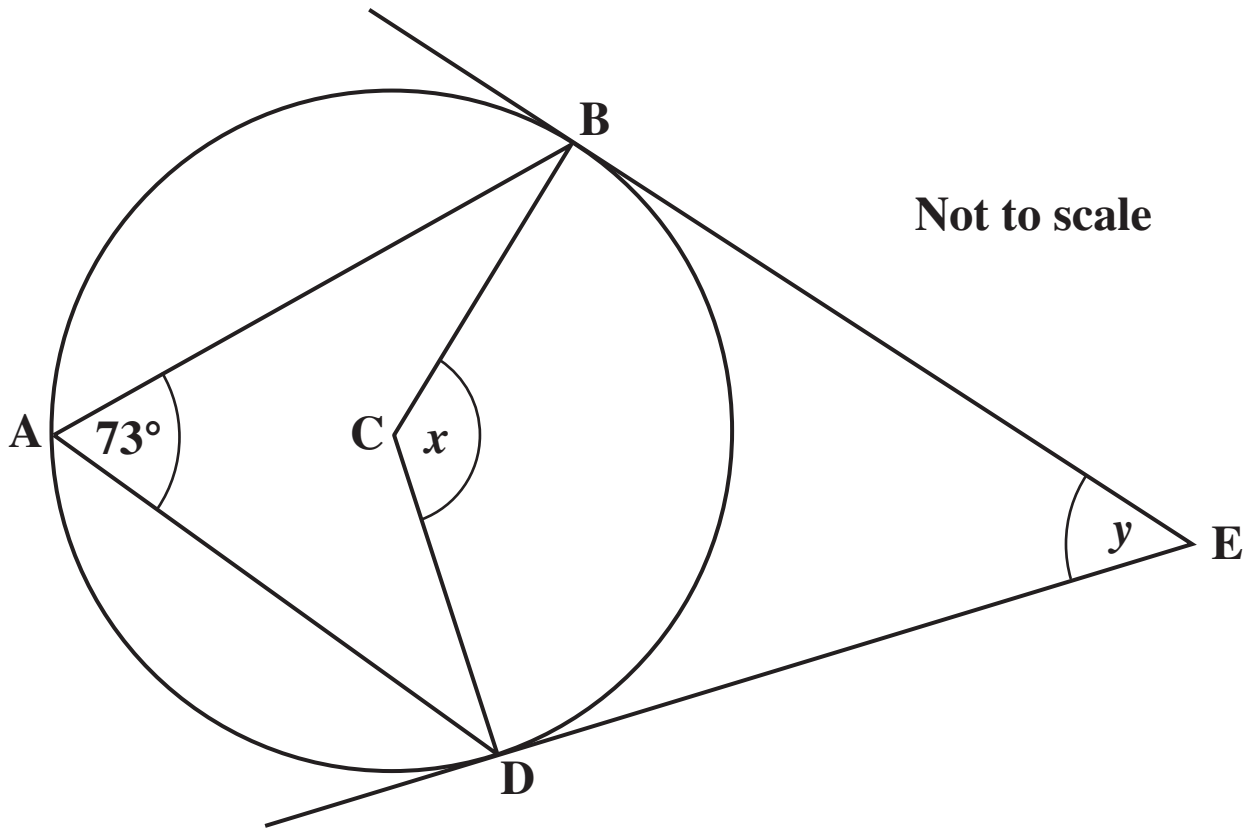
- (a) Calculate BD, the height of the pole.  
[3 marks]

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ m

**(b) Calculate the angle BCD.  
[3 marks]**

**(b)** \_\_\_\_\_ °

- 10 A, B and D are points on the circle, centre C.  
EB and ED are tangents to the circle.  
Angle BAD is  $73^\circ$ .



Calculate angles  $x$  and  $y$ , giving reasons for each step of your working.  
[5 marks]

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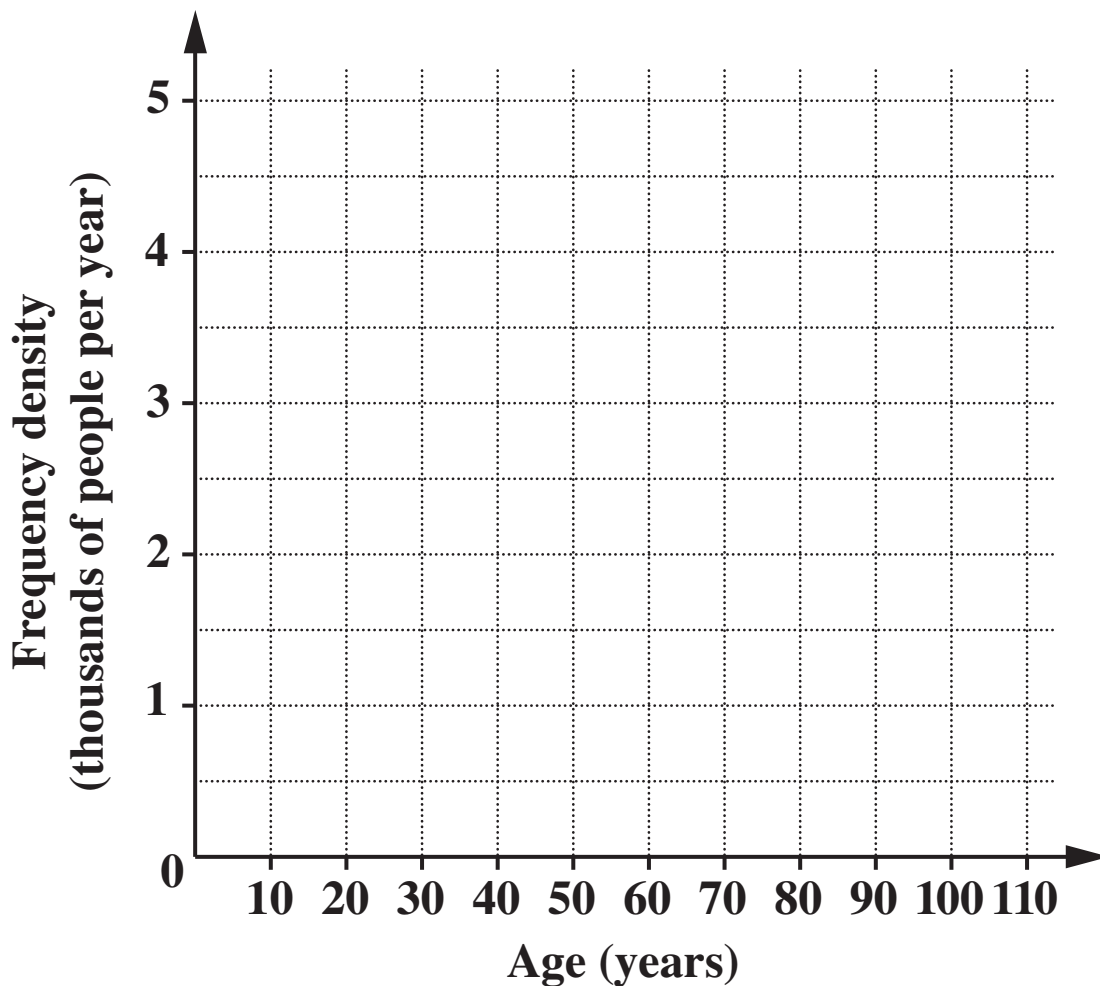
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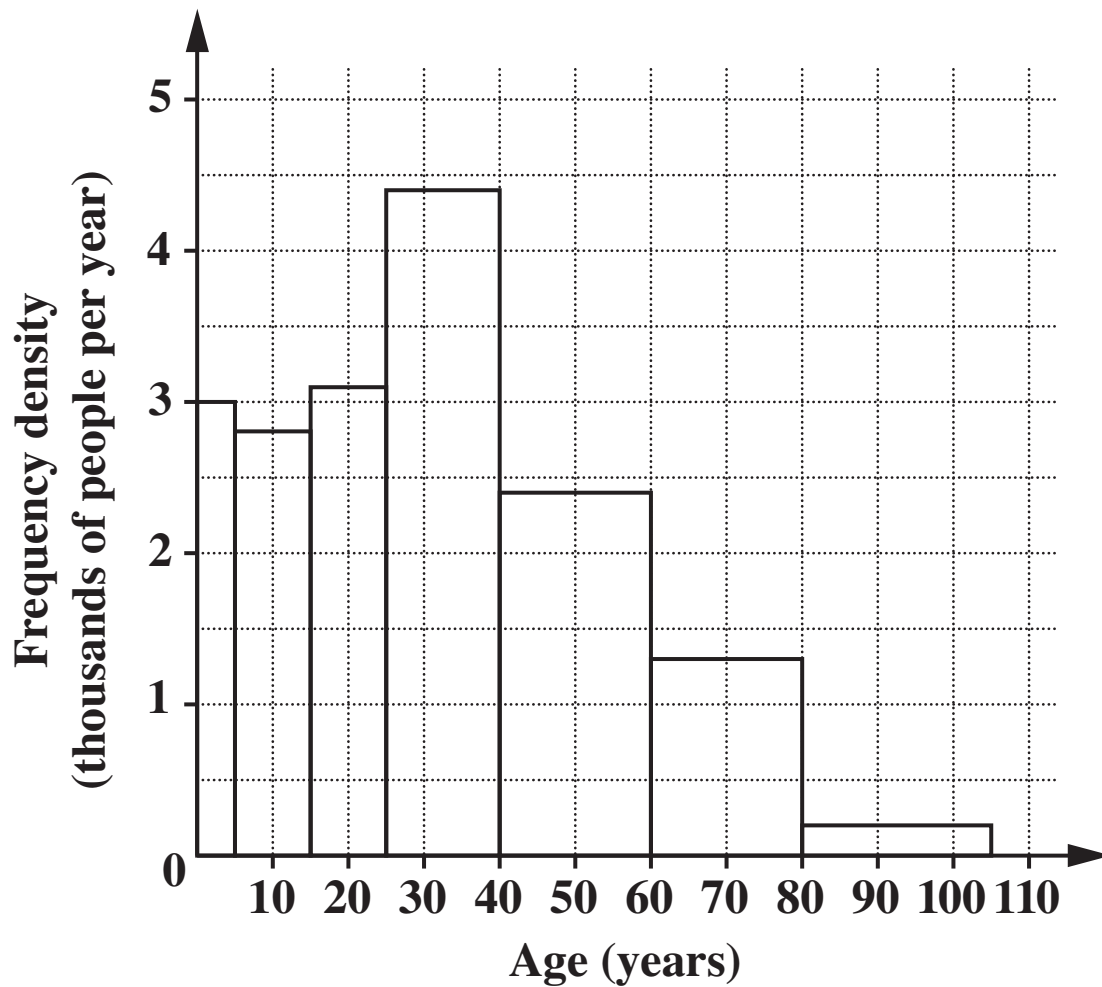
**11 This frequency table shows the distribution of ages of people in Bexley in 2001.**

<b>Age (<math>n</math> years)</b>	<b>Frequency (thousands of people)</b>
<b><math>0 \leq n &lt; 5</math></b>	<b>13</b>
<b><math>5 \leq n &lt; 15</math></b>	<b>30</b>
<b><math>15 \leq n &lt; 25</math></b>	<b>25</b>
<b><math>25 \leq n &lt; 40</math></b>	<b>49</b>
<b><math>40 \leq n &lt; 60</math></b>	<b>57</b>
<b><math>60 \leq n &lt; 80</math></b>	<b>36</b>
<b><math>80 \leq n &lt; 105</math></b>	<b>8</b>

**(a) Draw a histogram to represent this distribution.  
[3 marks]**



- (b) The histogram below represents the distribution of the ages of people in Haringey in 2001.



- (i) Show that the population of Haringey in 2001 was approximately 219 000.  
[2 marks]

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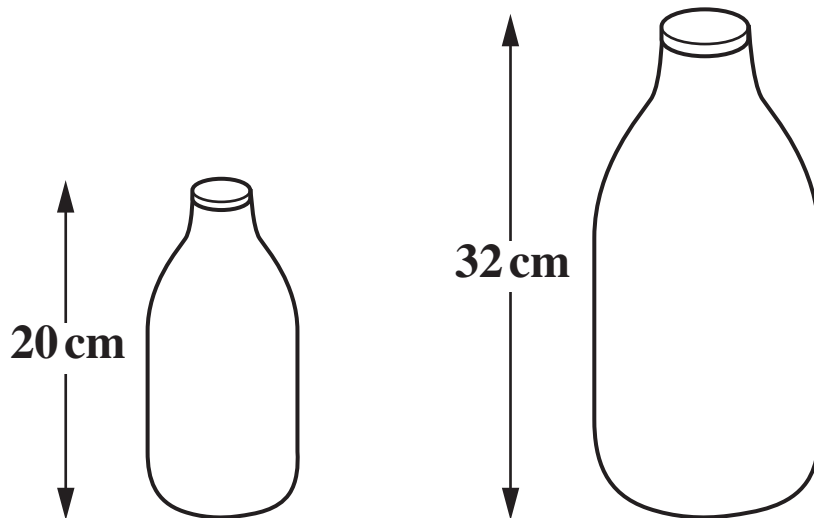
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- (ii) Describe one difference between the distributions of the ages in Bexley and Haringey.**  
**[1 mark]**

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**12 These two bottles are mathematically similar.**



**The height of the smaller bottle is 20 cm and its capacity is 500 ml.**

**The height of the larger bottle is 32 cm.**

**Calculate the capacity of the larger bottle.  
[3 marks]**

\_\_\_\_\_ ml

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