

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**Mathematics C (Graduated Assessment)**  
MODULE M4 – SECTION A

**1966/2334A**

**Specimen Paper 2003**

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Geometrical Instruments  
Tracing Paper (optional)

**TIME** 30 minutes.

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>					

**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.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- There is a space after most questions. Use it to do your working. In many questions marks will be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

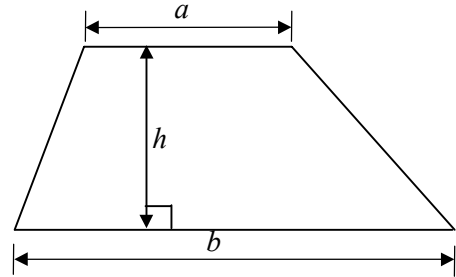
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this Section is 25.

For Examiner's Use	
<b>Section A</b>	
<b>Section B</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

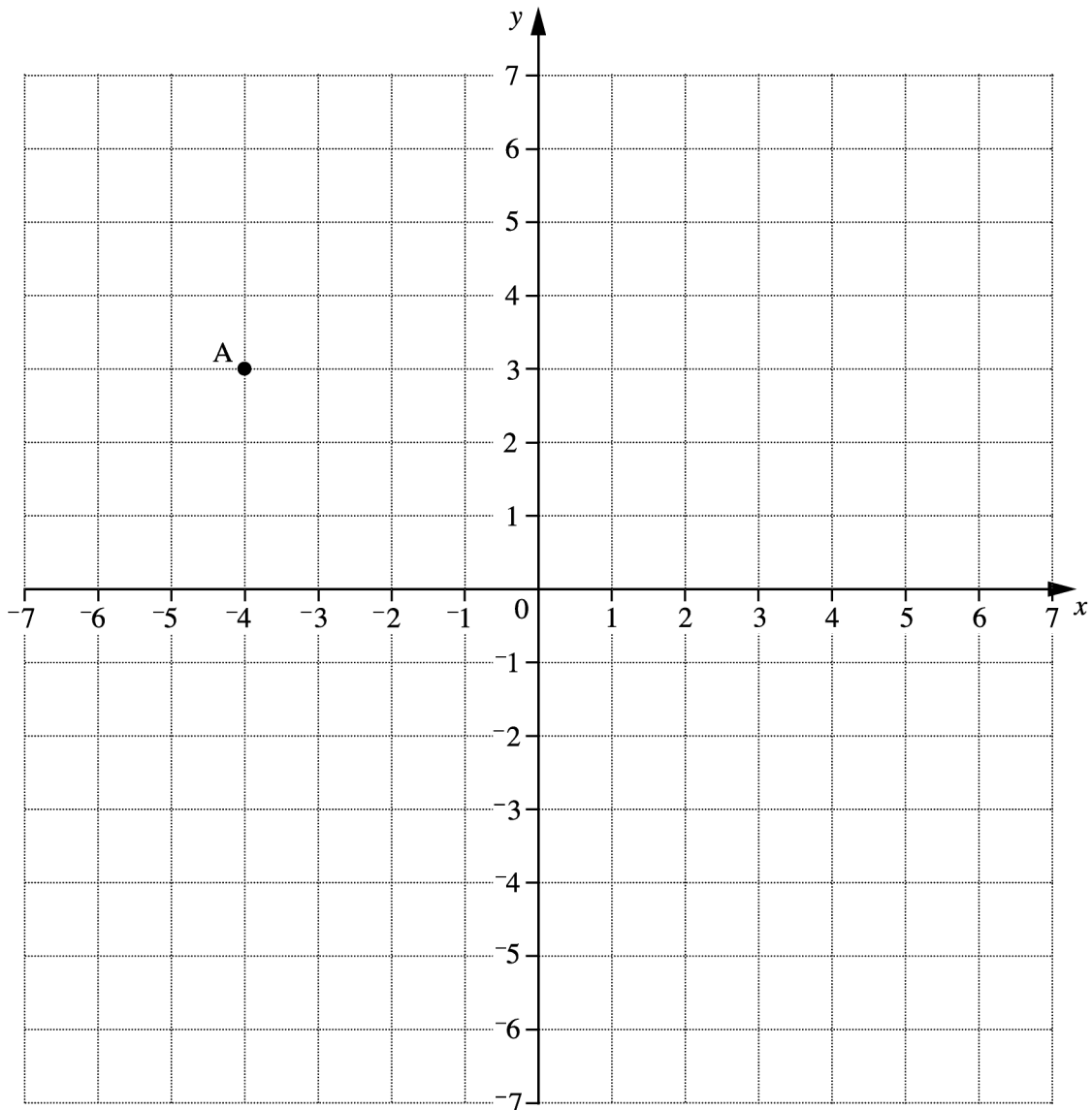
**WARNING**  
**You are not allowed to use a calculator in Section A of this paper**

## FORMULA SHEET: FOUNDATION TIER

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



- 1 **A, B, C** and **D** are the corners of a rectangle.  
**A** is plotted on the grid below.



- (a) **B** is the point (4, 3) and **C** (4, -2).

Plot and label the points **B** and **C**.

[1]

- (b) Draw the complete rectangle and label the fourth corner **D**.

[1]

- (c) Write down the co-ordinates of **D**.

(c) ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ) [1]

3

- 2 This table shows the equivalent female clothing sizes used in Britain, America and France.

Britain ( $B$ )	10	12	14	16	18
America ( $A$ )	8	10	12	14	16
France ( $F$ )	40	42	44	46	48

Write down the formula connecting

- (a) the British size ( $B$ ) with the American size ( $A$ ),

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) the French size ( $F$ ) with the American size ( $A$ ).

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

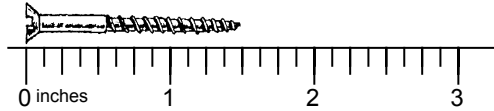
2
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3 Darren is measuring the length of screws using a ruler marked in inches.

**A**



**B**



(a) What is the length of screw A?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ inches [1]

(b) How much longer is screw B than screw A?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ inches [2]

3	

4 Vanilla ice cream contains 20% carbohydrate.

(a) Write 20% as a fraction.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Matt has a 120 g portion of ice cream.  
How much is carbohydrate?

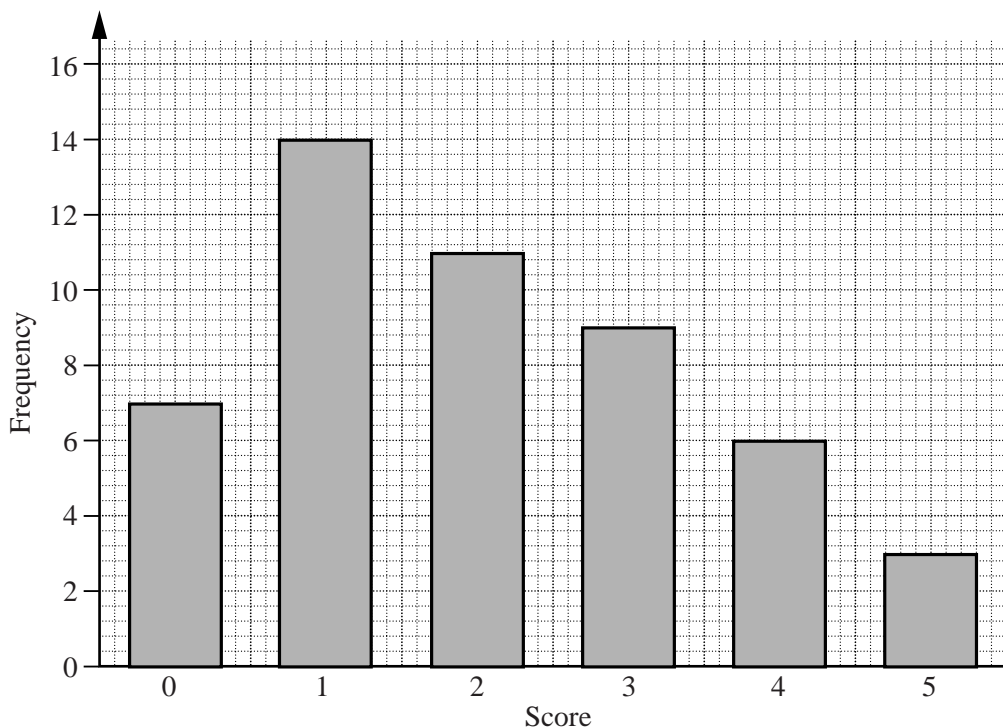


(b) \_\_\_\_\_ g [2]

3	

- 5 Janet throws two ordinary 6-sided dice.  
Her score is the difference between the numbers on the two dice.  
She throws the dice 50 times.

This bar chart shows her scores.



- (a) Which score is most likely to occur?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) What is the probability of getting a score of 4?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (c) Which is more likely, a score of 0 or a score of 5?

Give a reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

4	
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6 One length of a local swimming pool is 25 metres.

(a) Amy wants to swim 800 metres in this pool.

How many lengths does she have to swim?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ lengths [2]

(b) Another day she swam 121 lengths.

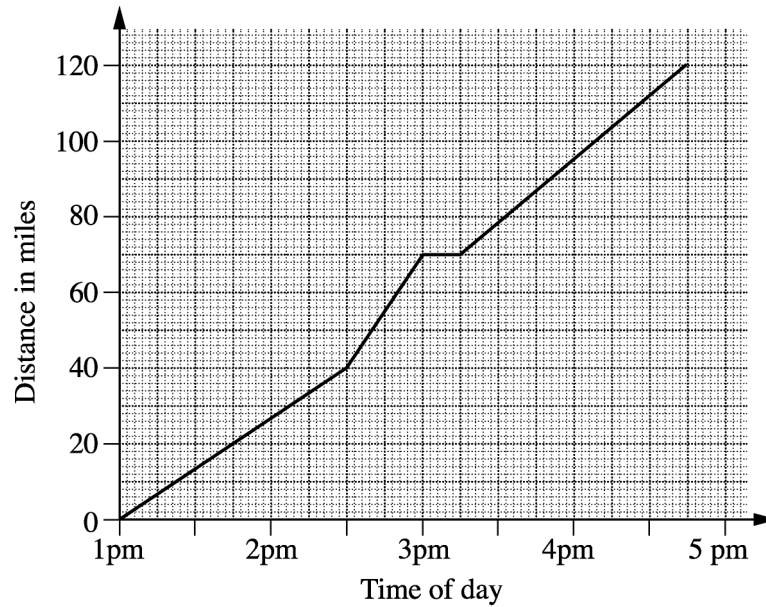
How many metres is this?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ m [3]

5	
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7 Neelesh travelled from Liverpool to Carlisle.

The graph shows his journey.



(a) How far had he travelled by 2.30pm?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ miles [1]

(b) He stopped for tea on the journey.

(i) At what time did he stop?

(b)(i) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii) For how long did he stop?

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ minutes [1]

(c) For 30 minutes he travelled fast on a motorway.  
What was his average speed for this part of the journey?

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ mph [2]

5	
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**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**Mathematics C (Graduated Assessment)**  
MODULE M4 – SECTION B

**1966/2334B**

**Specimen Paper 2003**

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Geometrical Instruments  
Tracing Paper (optional)  
Electronic Calculator

**TIME** 30 minutes.

Candidate Name
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Centre Number
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Candidate Number
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer **all** the questions.
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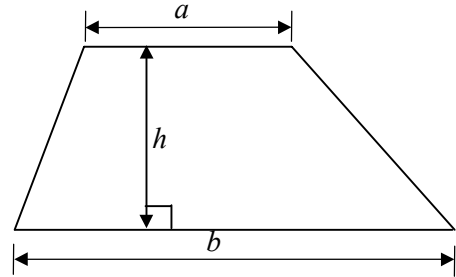
**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- You are expected to use a calculator in Section B of this paper.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this Section is 25.

For Examiner's Use	
<b>Section B</b>	

## FORMULA SHEET: FOUNDATION TIER

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



8 Here are five lengths in centimetres.

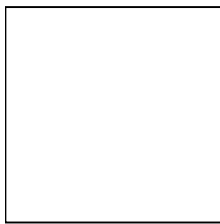
2.01    2.1    2.09    2.19    2.091

Write these lengths in order, smallest first

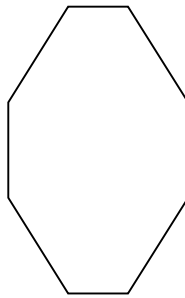
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

2	
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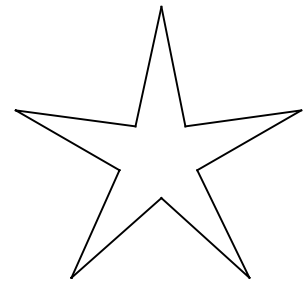
9 For each of these shapes write down the order of rotation symmetry.



\_\_\_\_\_



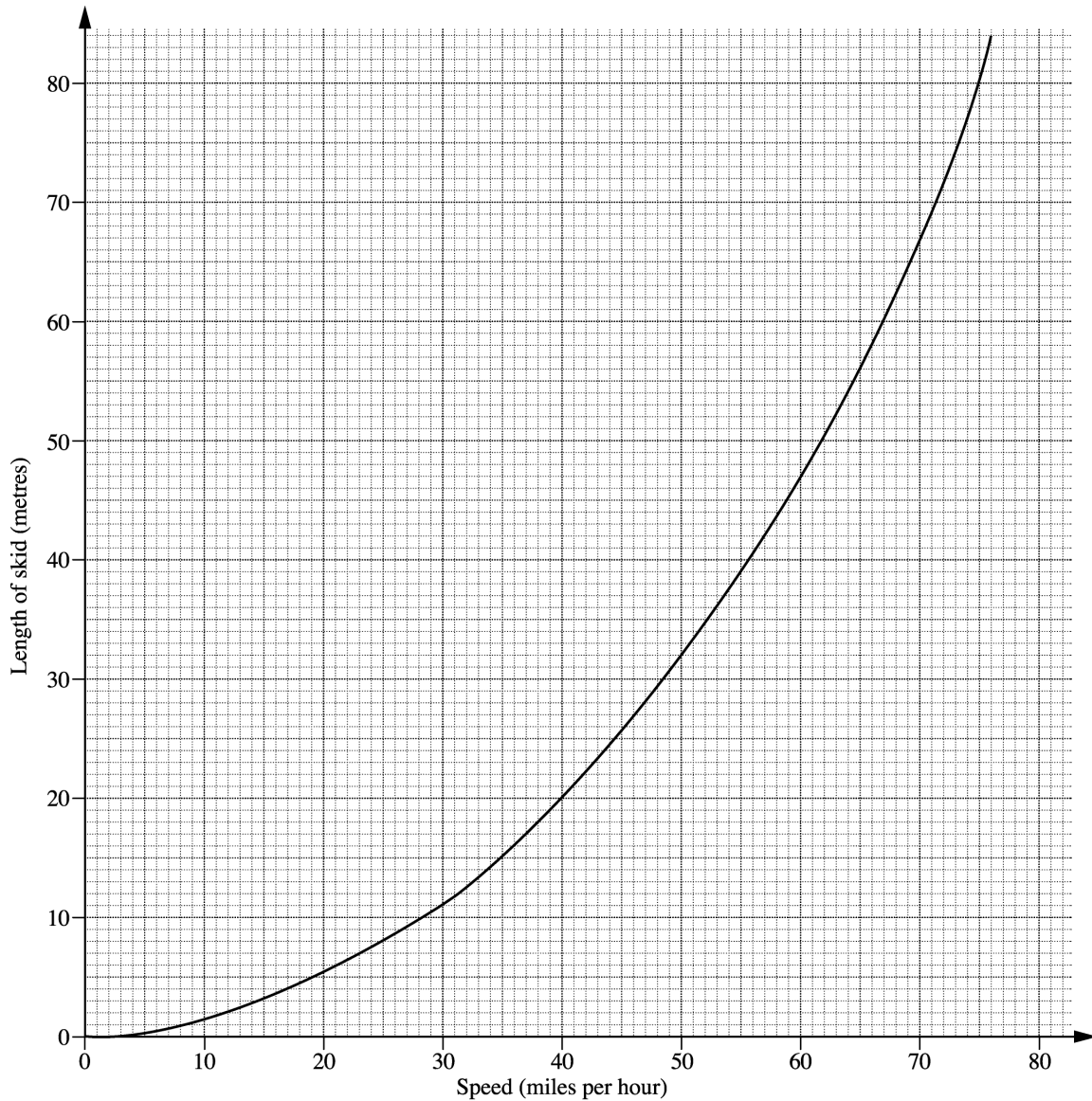
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

3	
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10 This graph shows the lengths of cars' skid marks for different speeds.



Use the graph to answer these questions.

(a) A car is travelling at 60 miles per hour when it starts to skid.

How long will the skid be?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ m [1]

(b) After an accident the skid marks were 40 m long.

How fast was the car travelling?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ mph [1]

2
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11 Look at these numbers.

2            4            5            9            11            12

Use numbers from this list to complete these sentences.

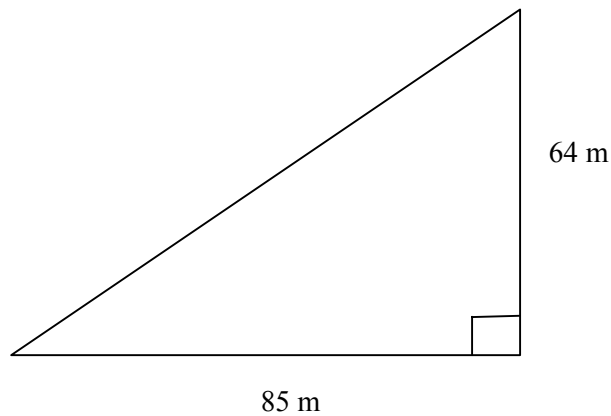
(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is a multiple of 6. [1]

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ is a factor of 6. [1]

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a common factor of 15 and 30. [1]

3
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12 This is a rough sketch of a piece of land.  
It is in the shape of a right-angled triangle.

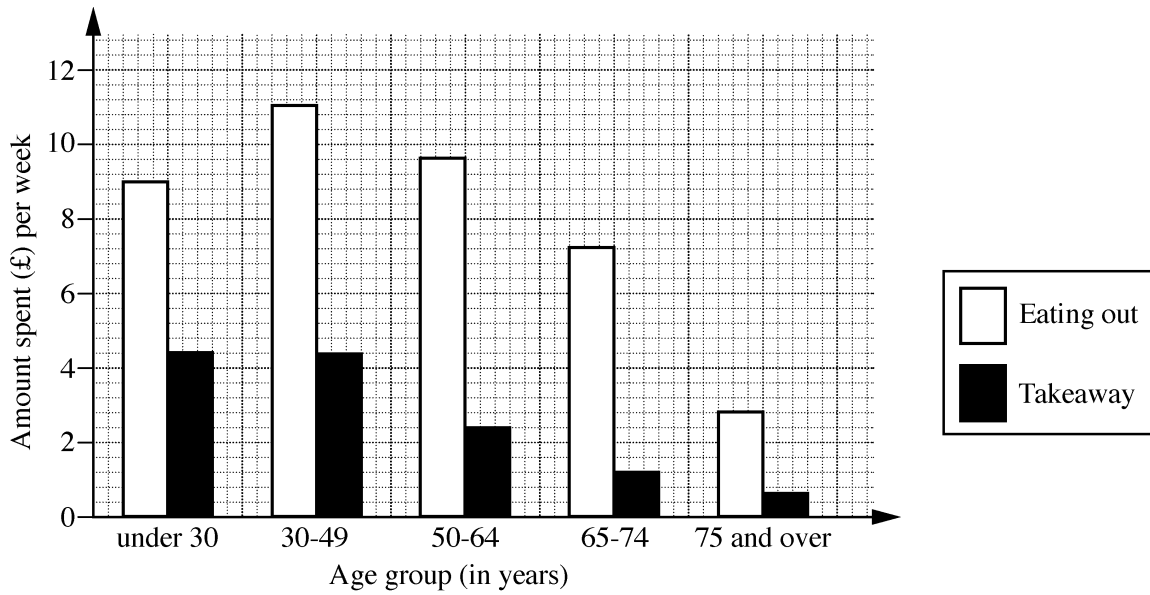


Calculate the area of the piece of land.

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

3
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- 13 This bar chart compares the average amount spent per person in a week eating out with the amount spent on takeaways.



- (a) Which age group spent the most on eating out?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Which age groups spent less than £4 a week on takeaways?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) About how much per person did the 65 to 74 year olds spend on eating out?

(c) £ \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

3	
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- 14 Jane bought £22.65 worth of petrol. It cost 75.5 pence per litre.  
How many litres of petrol did she buy?

\_\_\_\_\_ litres [3]

3	

- 15 The Beeches hotel caters for wedding parties.  
The hotel uses this formula to work out the cost.

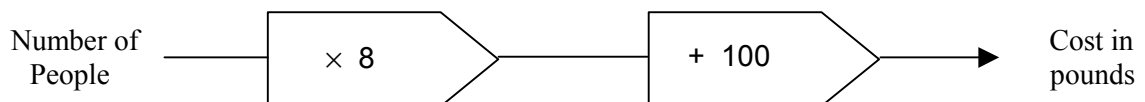
$$C = 10n + 50$$

$C$  is the cost in pounds,  
 $n$  is the number of people in the party.

- (a) What will it cost for a party of 30 people?

(a) £ \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Another hotel, The Oaks, uses this formula.



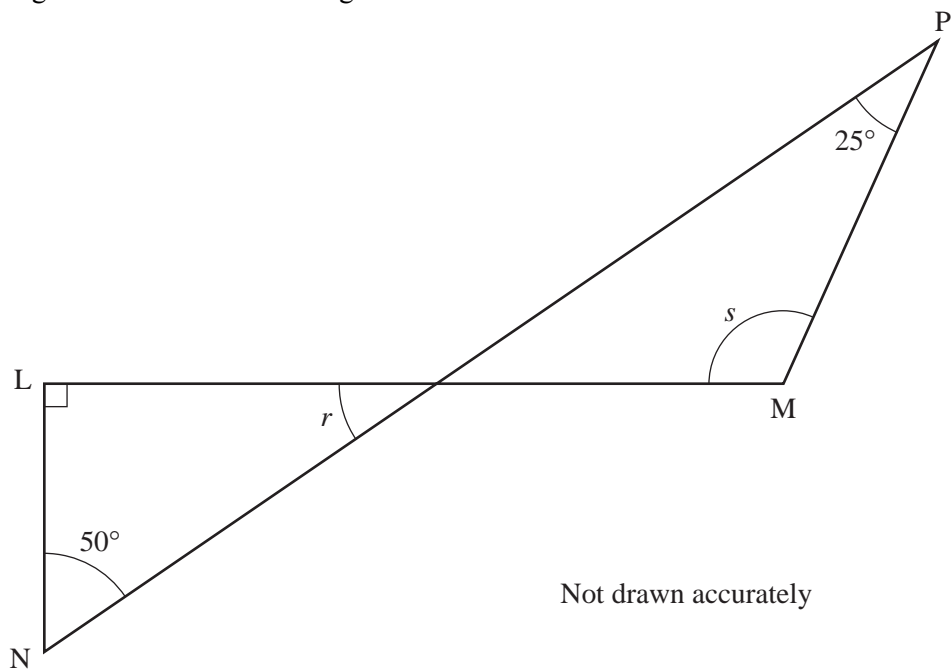
- (b) Write this formula connecting  $C$  and  $n$ .

$C$  is the cost in pounds,  
 $n$  is the number of people in the party.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

3	

16 In this diagram LM and NP are straight lines.



(a) Work out the size of angle  $r$ .

$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$  [1]

(b) Work out the size of angle  $s$ .

$s = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$  [2]

3
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**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
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**Mathematics C (Graduated Assessment)**  
MODULE M4

**1966/2334**

**MARK SCHEME**

**Specimen Paper 2003**

**SECTION A**

<b>1</b>	<b>(a)</b> B and C plotted	W1	
	<b>(b)</b> D at $(-4, -2)$	W1	
	<b>(c)</b> $(-4, -2)$	W1	f.t. their B
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>(a)</b> $B = A + 2$	W1	
	<b>(b)</b> $F = A + 32$	W1	
		<b>[2]</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>(a)</b> $5/8$	W1	
	<b>(b)</b> $7/8$	W2	M1 $1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}$ seen
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>(a)</b> $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{10}$	W1	
	<b>(b)</b> 24	W2	M1 10% of 120 = 12
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>(a)</b> 1	W1	
	<b>(b)</b> $\frac{6}{50}$	W2	M1 6 or 50
	<b>(c)</b> 0 because it occurs more often	W1	
		<b>[4]</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>(a)</b> 32	W2	M1 $800 \div 25$
	<b>(b)</b> 3025	W3	M1 $121 \times 25$ M1 2420 or 605
		<b>[5]</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>(a)</b> 40	W1	
	<b>(b)</b> <b>(i)</b> 3 pm	W1	
		<b>(ii)</b> 15 minutes	W1
	<b>(c)</b> 60 m.p.h	W2	M1 30 miles seen
		<b>[5]</b>	

**Total for Section A: 25**

## SECTION B

<b>8</b>	2.01, 2.09, 2.091, 2.1, 2.19	W2	W1 for 2.01 first, 2.19 last
		<b>[2]</b>	
<b>9</b>	4	W1	
	2	W1	
	5	W1	
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>10</b>	(a) 46 – 48	W1	
	(b) 55 - 56	W1	
		<b>[2]</b>	
<b>11</b>	(a) 12	W1	
	(b) 2	W1	
	(c) 5	W1	
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>12</b>	2720 m <sup>2</sup> (or square metres)	W3	M1 $85 \times 64 \div 2$ or W2 2720
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>13</b>	(a) 30 – 49	W1	
	(b) 50 – 64, 65 – 74, 75 and over	W1	
	(c) £7·10 – £7·30	W1	
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>14</b>	30	W3	M2 $22.65 \div 0.755$ or M1 $22.65 \div 75.5$
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>15</b>	(a) £350	W1	
	(b) $C = 8n + 100$	W2	W1 8n
		<b>[3]</b>	
<b>16</b>	(a) 40°	W1	M1 $180 - (25 + 40)$
	(b) 115°	W2	
		<b>[3]</b>	

**Total for Section B: 25**

**Total mark available: 50**

<b>MODULE: M4</b>																			<b>Grades</b>				
Question	Topic	Syll Ref	Mod Ref	N	18	0	10	14	7	3	2	2	4	Units	Acc	G	F	E					
1	Coordinates	F3/3e, F2/6b	S4.3					3									3						
2	Formula	F2/5f, F2/1c	A4.2				2			2							2						
3	Fractions	F2/3c, F2/1c	N4.4	3							2						1	2					
4	Percentages	F2/2e, 3e	N3.5, N4.2	3													3						
5	Probability	F4/4d, 1h	D4.1						4			2					1	3					
6	Multiplication/Division	F2/3k	N4.3	5													5						
7	Travel Graph	F2/6e, 1a, F3/4c	A4.3				3	2		2			2				1	4					
	<b>Section A Totals</b>			<b>11</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>										
8	Decimals	F2/2d	N4.2	2														2					
9	Rotation	F3/3a, 3b	S4.5					3									3						
10	Graph	F2/6c	A4.3				2										2						
11	Numbers	F2/2a	N4.5	3													2	1					
12	Area	F3/4f	S4.2					3						1				3					
13	Graph	F4/5b	D4.3						3								3						
14	Division	F2/3a	N4.1	3													3						
15	Formula	F2/5f	A4.1, N4.2				3										3						
16	Angles	F3/2a, 2d, 1b	S4.1					3		2			2					3					
	<b>Section B Totals</b>			<b>8</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>										
	<b>Total</b>			<b>19</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>					