Surname

Centre Number

Candidate Number 0



Other Names

4351/02

GCSE

MATHEMATICS (UNITISED SCHEME) **UNIT 1: Mathematics in Everyday Life HIGHER TIER**

A.M. MONDAY, 9 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A calculator will be required for this paper.

A ruler, a protractor and a pair of compasses may be required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

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

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

Take π as 3.14 or use the π button on your calculator.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You should give details of your method of solution when appropriate.

Unless stated, diagrams are not drawn to scale.

Scale drawing solutions will not be acceptable where you are asked to calculate.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication (including mathematical communication) used in your answer to question 3.



For Examiner's use only				
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded		
1.	3			
2.	3			
3.	9			
4.	5			
5.	2			
6.	7			
7.	5			
8.	4			
9.	8			
10.	3			
11.	4			
12.	6			
13.	6			
Total	65			





	Exa
Martha wants to test the following hypothesis.	
'More men than women buy a daily newspaper.'	
She plans to	
 hand out a short questionnaire at a Women's Institute meeting, 	
 ask the following questions in the questionnaire, 	
(i) How old are you?	
(ii) How often do you buy a newspaper?	
Never 1-3 times 3-5 times More than 5 times	
collect their replies at the next meeting.	
Write down three unfavourable comments about this plan	[3]
	[~]
1	
1	
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1. 2.	
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1. 2. 3.	
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		Examiner
3.	You will be assessed on the quality of your written communication in this question.	Only
	Bethan's current annual salary is £30 000.	
	Over one year, her work involves travelling 8000 miles.	
	Her car travels 40 miles per gallon, and a gallon of petrol costs £6.25.	
	She is considering a new job, working from home.	
	Her new salary would be $\frac{2}{3}$ of her current salary, with the same percentage deduction.	
	Find the difference, in terms of money, that this change of job would make. You must show all of your calculations.	9]
		02
		4351



A currency exchange shop displays the following two posters.			
Need some euros this Summer?	Back from holiday? Need to change your euros into pounds?		
£1 will buy you 1·28 euros.	1.50 euros will buy you £1.		
Keith went to the exchange shop to The following day he realised that He returned to the exchange shop The shop was displaying the same How much money did Keith lose b	b buy 600 euros for his trip to Portugal. he would be unable to go on the trip. and changed the 600 euros back into pounds. information as shown above. ecause of these two transactions?	[5]	
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Examiner Calculate $\sqrt{(24.6 - 13.8)^3}$, correct to 3 significant figures. only 5. [2] A company was set up with 500 workers. At the end of each of the first three years the company employed more workers. 6. (a) The number of additional workers employed each year was equal to two-fifths of the number of workers that were there at the start of that year. How many people worked for the company in the fourth year? [4] Calculate the percentage increase in the number of workers from the first year to the (b) fourth year. [3]

7



Examiner only 7. A company pays its sales staff a basic monthly salary of £500. (a) The sales staff also earn a monthly bonus that is equal to 10% of the sales that they make in that month. On the graph paper below, draw a line that will show the total monthly income received by sales staff when their **sales** are between £0 and £6000. [3] ---Monthly income (£) ------┥ ----┥ ----1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 0 Monthly sales (£) -┥ -

8





Calculate the greatest possible volume of wa	ater that would be lost in 7 days at this rate.	[4]

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			E
Twelve sphe There are tw	rical balls, each of diameter 10 vo types of container available.	cm, are to be packed into container	s.
	Container A	Container B	
Cylinders: ra	dius 5·5 cm and height 63 cm	Boxes: cuboids 42 cm by 32 c	m by 11 cm
	Diagrams no	ot drawn to scale	
<i>(a)</i> Calcu	late the volume of one spherica	al ball.	[2]
<i>(b)</i> Comp	pare the total volume of empty s	space when the 12 balls are packed	d into cylindrical
contai	iners, with the total volume of em	opty space when they are packed into	box containers.
Assun	ne that the minimum number of	f containers required is used in each	case. [6]
<i>(b)</i> Comp	pare the total volume of empty s	space when the 12 balls are packed	d into cylindrical
contai	iners, with the total volume of em	opty space when they are packed into	box containers.
Assun	ne that the minimum number of	containers required is used in each	case. [6]
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Assur	ne that the minimum number of	i containers required is used in each	case. [6]



A buildin	g society is advertising the following savings scheme.	Ex
	SUPER SAVER	
	Interest rate: 6% per annum Interest is paid to you every 4 months	
The buil savings The form	ding society must tell customers what the Annual Equivalent Rate (AER) is on this scheme. Jula used to calculate this AER is	
	$AER = \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100N} \right)^N - 1 \right] \times 100$	
Where and	R is the percentage interest rate per annum shown in the advert, N is the number of interest payments you receive in one year.	
Calculate Give you	e the AER on this Super Saver scheme. r answer correct to 2 decimal places. [3]	
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	13	TEvoni
11.	Samir was test-driving a new model of car.	only
	Samir travelled from point A to point B in 1 hour.	
	For $\frac{1}{3}$ of this time he travelled at a speed of 30mph.	
	For another $\frac{1}{3}$ of the time he travelled at 45mph.	
	For the final $\frac{1}{3}$ of the time he travelled at 60mph.	
	Samir travelled back from point <i>B</i> to point <i>A</i> along the same route.	
	For $\frac{1}{3}$ of this distance he travelled at 30mph.	
	For another $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance he travelled at 45mph.	
	For the final $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance he travelled at 60mph.	
	How long did the return journey take? [4]	







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