Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Secondary Education Higher Tier

Methods in Mathematics (Linked Pair Pilot)

93652H

Unit 2 Higher Tier

Specimen Paper



For this paper you must have:

- a calculator
- mathematical instruments.



Time allowed

1 hour 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 space provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- If your calculator does not have a π button, take the value of π to be 3.14 unless another value is given in the question.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- The quality of your written communication is specifically assessed in questions 7, 10 and 21.
 - These questions are indicated with an asterisk (*)
- You may ask for more answer paper, graph paper and tracing paper
 These must be tagged securely to this answer booklet.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.

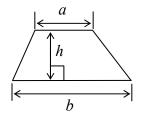
Advice

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

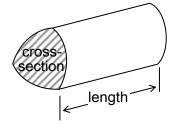
For Examiner's Use				
Examiner's Initials				
Pages	Mark			
3				
4 – 5				
6 – 7				
8 – 9				
10 – 11				
12 – 13				
14 – 15				
16 – 17				
18 – 19				
TOTAL				

Formulae Sheet: Higher Tier

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

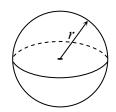


Volume of prism = area of cross-section × length



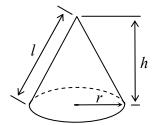
Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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



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

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

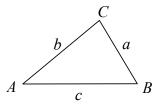


In any triangle ABC

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

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

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



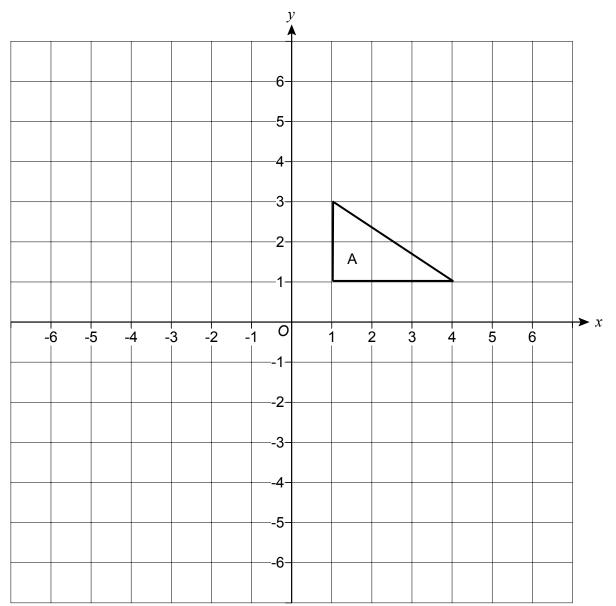
The Quadratic Equation

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

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

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

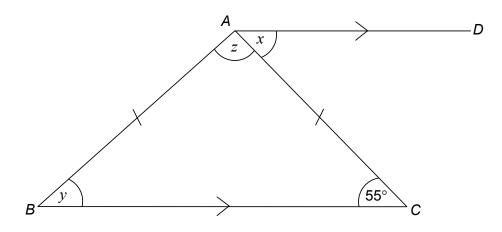
1 Rotate triangle A, 90° clockwise, about the origin.



(3 marks)

2 ABC is an isosceles triangle with AB = ACBC is parallel to AD and angle $BCA = 55^{\circ}$

Not drawn accurately



Work out the sizes of the angles marked x, y and z.

Answer $x = \dots$ degrees

y = degrees

 $z = \dots$ degrees

(4 marks)

16 have a mobile phone and a computer.

27 have a mobile phone.

17 have a computer.

Work out how many pupils do not have a mobile phone or a computer.

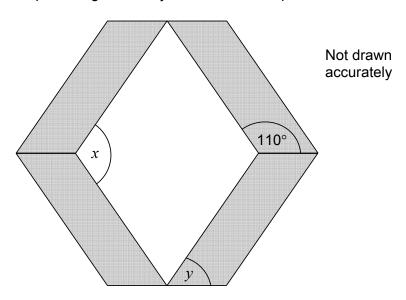
Answer (3 marks)

- 4 Use your calculator to evaluate $\frac{6.1 \times 5.9}{8.7 3.4}$
- **4 (a)** Write down your full calculator display.

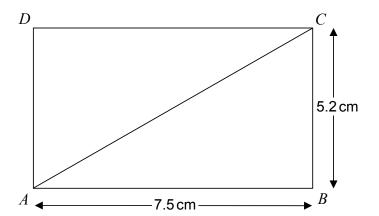
4 (b) Write down your answer to a suitable degree of accuracy.

Answer (1 mark)

Four identical parallelograms are joined to form this pattern.



 6 ABCD is a rectangle. AB = 7.5 cm and BC = 5.2 cm



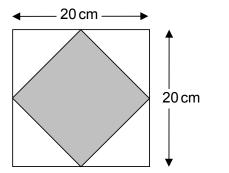
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Calculate the length of the diagon	nal, <i>AC</i> .	
	ercm	

Turn over for the next question

- * 7 Emily is drawing and shading shapes.

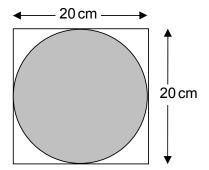
 Each time she starts with a square of side 20 cm.
- **7 (a)** She draws a second square by joining the midpoints of the original one. She shades the second square.



Not drawn accurately

Show that half of the original square is shaded.	
	(2 marks)

7 (b) Emily now draws a circle that just touches the sides of the original square. She shades the circle.



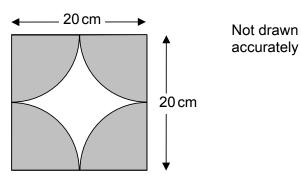
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Emily says that more than 80% of the original square is shaded.

Is Emily correct?			
You must show your we	orking.		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 •	
••••••		 	

(3 marks)

7 (c) Finally Emily draws quadrants of circles and shades them.

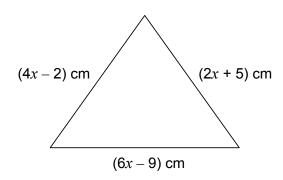


Explain why she does not need to do any further calculations to work out the area.	shaded
	(1 mark)
	ι παπη

Turn over for the next question

The <i>n</i> th term of a s	sequence is	$\frac{2(n-1)(n-2)}{5}$		
Show that the third	I term is the firs	t non-zero term a	nd find its value.	
				(3 marks)
$N = a^2 b$ is a formu	ula where a and	d b are prime num	ibers.	
Find N when $a = 5$	and $b = 3$			
				(1 mark)
Find b when $a = 3$	and $N = 99$			
				(1 mark,
Find the values of	a and b when l	V = 2009		

* 10 The triangle has lengths (4x-2) cm, (2x+5) cm and (6x-9) cm.

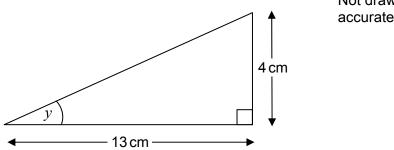


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ind the value of x that makes this triangle equilateral.	
how clearly how you work out your answer.	
Answer	

11 (a)	A sequence starts
	2, 7, 17,
	The rule for finding the next term in the sequence is to multiply the previous term by 2 and then add on 3
	Work out the next term.
	Answer (1 mark)
11 (b)	The rule for finding the next term in a different sequence is to multiply the previous term by 2 and then add on a , where a is an integer.
	The first term is 8 and the fourth term is 127
	8 127
	Work out the value of a .
	Answer <i>a</i> = (4 marks)
	, aleast a

12

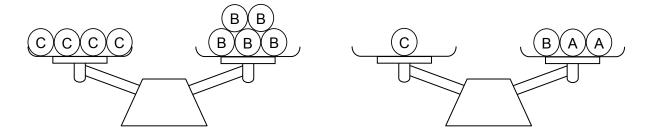


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	Calculate the size of angle y .
	Answer degrees (3 marks)
13 (a)	Factorise fully $10x^2 - 15xy$
	Answer (2 marks)
13 (b)	Solve $x^2 + 15x - 54 = 0$

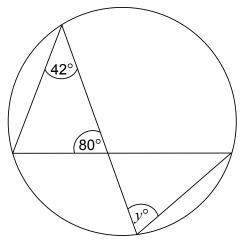
Answer (3 marks)

A, B and C are different weights.Both the scales shown balance exactly.



Work out how many A weights make a B weight.					
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Answer			(3 marks)	

15

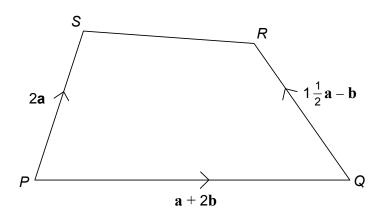


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Work out the value of <i>y</i> .		
Answe	er	degrees (2 marks)

16	Five toy beakers A, B, C, D and E are mathematically similar.		
	Their heights are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 Beaker B has height 4.2 cm and surface area 45 cm ² .		
	Not drawn accurately	E	
	D		
	B C		
	A		
16 (a)	Work out the height of heaker D		
16 (a)	Work out the height of beaker D.		
	Answer	cm (2 marks)	
16 (b)	Work out the surface area of beaker C.		
	Answer	cm² (2 marks)	
16 (c)	Beaker A is used to fill beaker E with sand. How many full beakers of sand are needed to fill beaker E?		
	The winding run bounds of curry are needed to fin bounds 2.		
	Answer	(2 marks)	

17 In the diagram $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$, $\overrightarrow{PS} = 2\mathbf{a}$, $\overrightarrow{QR} = 1\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$



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17 (a) Work out *SR*

Answer (2 marks)

17 (b) What type of quadrilateral is *PQRS*? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer

Reason

(2 marks)

18 Show that the solutions of the quadratic equation

$$x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$$
 are $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{7}$

.....

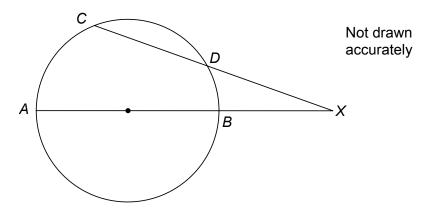
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(3 marks)

AB is the diameter and CD a chord of a circle.

AB and CD are extended to meet at X.

AX is 20 cm, CD is 7 cm and DX is 8 cm.

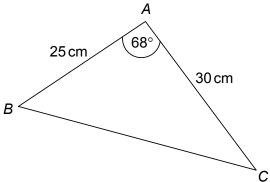


Calculate AB, the diameter of the circle.				
Answei	r		cm	(3 marks)

Turn over for the next question

20 In the triangle ABC

 $AB = 25 \, \text{cm}$, $AC = 30 \, \text{cm}$ and angle $BAC = 68^{\circ}$

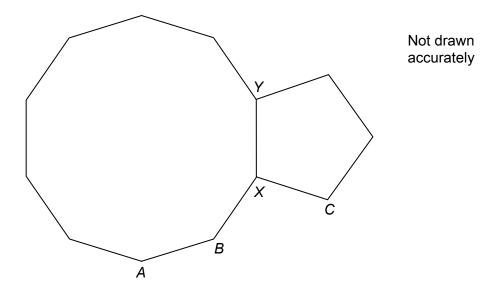


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	C
20 (a)	Calculate the area of triangle ABC.
	Answer cm ² (2 marks)
20 (b)	Calculate the length BC

Answer cm (3 marks)

*** 21** The diagram shows a regular pentagon and a regular decagon joined at side XY.



Prove that points A, B and C lie on a straight line.			
(5 mar	K.S.I		

END OF QUESTIONS

