## Edexcel GCSE

## Mathematics (Linear) - 1MA0

NEGATIVE NUMBERS

## Materials required for examination

 Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.Tracing paper may be used.

Items included with question papers Nil


## Instructions

Use black ink or ball-point pen.
Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number. Answer all questions.
Answer the questions in the spaces provided - there may be more space than you need.
Calculators may be used.

## Information

The marks for each question are shown in brackets - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
Questions labelled with an asterisk $(*)$ are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed - you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

## Advice

Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
Keep an eye on the time.
Try to answer every question.
Check your answers if you have time at the end.

1. Here is a map of the British Isles.

The temperatures in some places, one night last winter are shown on the map.

(a) (i) Write down the names of the two places that had the biggest difference in temperature.
(ii) Work out the difference in temperature between these two places.
$\qquad$
(b) Two pairs of places have a difference in temperature of $2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Write down the names of these places.
(i) and $\qquad$
(ii) $\qquad$ and $\qquad$
2.

(a) Write down the temperature shown on the thermometer.
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

The temperature falls by $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(b) Work out the new temperature.
$\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
3. Sally wrote down the temperature at different times on 1st January 2003.

| Time | Temperature |
| :---: | :---: |
| midnight | $-6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 4 am | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 8 am | $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| noon | $7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 3 pm | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 7 pm | $-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(a) Write down
(i) the highest temperature,
$\qquad$ .${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(ii) the lowest temperature.
(b) Work out the difference in the temperature between
(i) 4 am and 8 am ,
$\qquad$
(ii) 3 pm and 7 pm .
$\qquad$

At 11 pm that day the temperature had fallen by $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from its value at 7 pm .
(c) Work out the temperature at 11 pm .
$\qquad$
4. The table shows the temperature on the surface of each of five planets.

| Planet | Temperature |
| :---: | :---: |
| Venus | $480^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mars | $-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Jupiter | $-150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Saturn | $-180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Uranus | $-210^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(a) Work out the difference in temperature between Mars and Jupiter.
$\qquad$
(b) Work out the difference in temperature between Venus and Mars.
$\qquad$
(c) Which planet has a temperature $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ higher than the temperature on Saturn?

The temperature on Pluto is $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ lower than the temperature on Uranus.
(d) Work out the temperature on Pluto.
$\qquad$
5. The table shows temperatures at midnight and midday on one day in five cities.

| City | Midnight <br> temperature | Midday <br> temperature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belfast | $-3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Cambridge | $-1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Edinburgh | $-7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Leeds | $-6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| London | $-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(a) Which city had the lowest midnight temperature?
$\qquad$
(b) How many degrees higher was the midnight temperature in Cambridge than the midnight temperature in Leeds?
$\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(c) Which city had the greatest rise in temperature from midnight to midday?
6. The table shows the temperatures in four cities at noon one day.

| Oslo | $-13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| New York | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Cape Town | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| London | $2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(a) Write down the highest temperature.
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(1)
(b) Work out the difference in temperature between Oslo and New York.
$\qquad$

At 8 pm the temperature in London was $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ lower than the temperature at noon.
(c) Work out the temperature in London at 8 pm .
$\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(1)
(Total 3 marks)
7. The table shows the midday temperatures in 4 different cities on Monday.

| City | Midday temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Belfast | 5 |
| Cardiff | -1 |
| Glasgow | -6 |
| London | -4 |

(a) Which city had the lowest temperature?
(b) Work out the difference between the temperature in Cardiff and the temperature in Belfast.

By Tuesday, the midday temperature in London had risen by $7{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(c) Work out the midday temperature in London on Tuesday.

## C

8. The table shows the temperature in each of 6 cities on 1st January 2003.

| City | Temperature |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cairo | $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Copenhagen | $-1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Helsinki | $-9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Manchester | $3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Moscow | $-14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Sydney | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(a) Write down the name of the city which had the lowest temperature.
$\qquad$
(b) Work out the difference in temperature between Copenhagen and Cairo.
$\qquad$

On 2nd January 2003, the temperature in Moscow had increased by $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(c) Work out the new temperature in Moscow.
$\qquad$

