





5 A train takes 65 minutes to travel 52 km.

Calculate the average speed of the train in kilometres per hour.

Answer ..... km/h [2]

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6 Solve the equation.

$$\frac{2x + 5}{3} = 8$$

Answer  $x =$  ..... [3]

---

7 Find the interior angle of a regular polygon with 18 sides.

Answer ..... [3]

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- 8 Make  $x$  the subject of the formula.

$$y = 2 + \sqrt{x - 8}$$

Answer  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  [3]

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- 9  $y$  varies inversely as  $(x + 5)$ .  
 $y = 6$  when  $x = 3$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 7$ .

Answer  $y = \dots\dots\dots$  [3]

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- 10** Maryah borrows \$12 000 to start a business.  
The loan is for 3 years at a rate of 5% per year compound interest.  
The loan has to be paid back at the end of the 3 years.

Calculate the total amount to be paid back.

Answer \$..... [3]

- 11 (a)** Here are the first three terms of a sequence.

$$U_1 = 1^3$$

$$U_2 = 1^3 + 2^3$$

$$U_3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3$$

The  $n$ th term is given by  $U_n = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2$ .

Work out the value of  $U_{39}$ .

Answer(a)  $U_{39} =$  ..... [2]

- (b)** Here are the first three terms of another sequence.

$$V_1 = 2^3$$

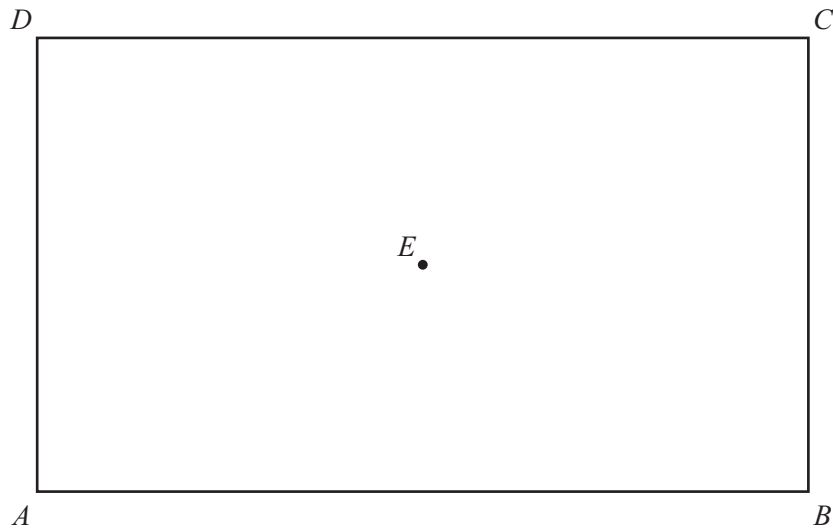
$$V_2 = 2^3 + 4^3$$

$$V_3 = 2^3 + 4^3 + 6^3$$

By comparing this sequence with the sequence in **part (a)**, find a formula for the  $n$ th term,  $V_n$ .

Answer(b)  $V_n =$  ..... [1]

12



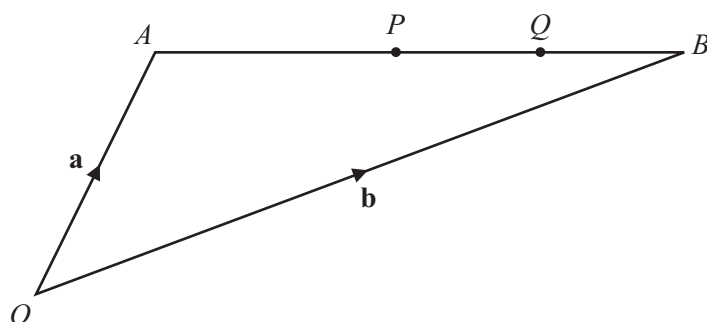
- (a) Draw the locus of the points which are 3 cm from  $E$ . [1]
- (b) Using a straight edge and compasses only, construct the bisector of angle  $DCB$ . [2]
- (c) Shade the region which is
- less than 3 cm from  $E$
- and
- nearer to  $CB$  than to  $CD$ . [1]
-

13 Write as a single fraction, in its simplest form.

$$\frac{3}{2x} + \frac{2x}{3} + 3 + 2x$$

Answer ..... [4]

14



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows two points,  $P$  and  $Q$ , on a straight line  $AB$ .  
 $P$  is the midpoint of  $AB$  and  $Q$  is the midpoint of  $PB$ .  
 $O$  is the origin,  $\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$  and  $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$ .

Write down, in terms of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ , in its simplest form

(a)  $\vec{AP}$ ,

Answer(a)  $\vec{AP} = \dots\dots\dots$  [2]

(b) the position vector of  $Q$ .

Answer(b) ..... [2]

- 15 The lights and brakes of 30 bicycles are tested.  
The table shows the results.

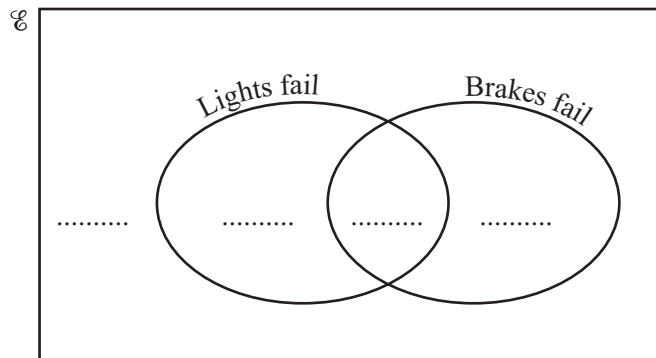
	Lights	Brakes
Fail test	3	9
Pass test	27	21

The lights and brakes both failed on one bicycle only.

$\mathcal{E} = \{30 \text{ bicycles}\}$

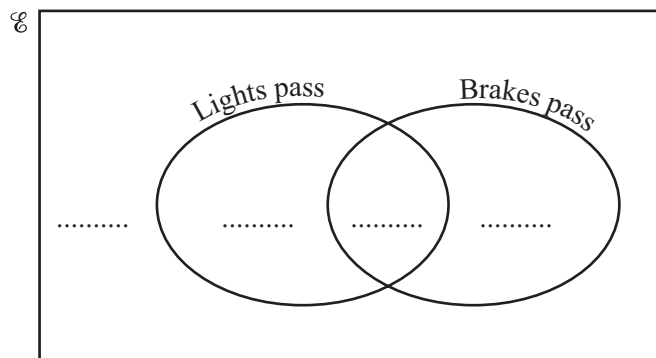
Complete the Venn diagrams.

(a)



[2]

(b)



[2]



16

$f(x) = (x - 3)^2$

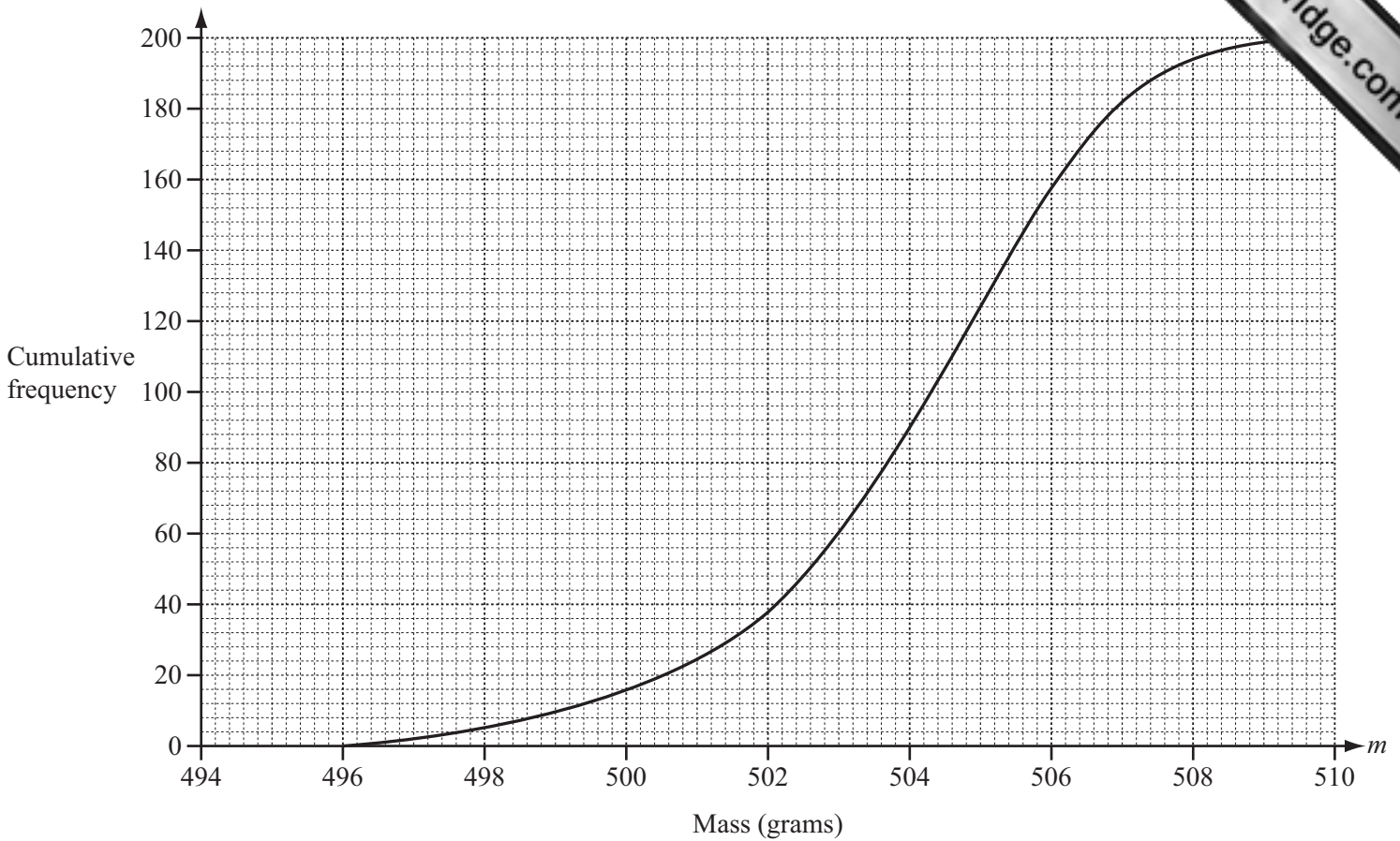
$g(x) = \frac{x-1}{4}$

$h(x) = x^3$

Find

(a)  $hf(1)$ ,*Answer(a)* ..... [2](b)  $g^{-1}(x)$ ,*Answer(b)*  $g^{-1}(x) =$  ..... [2](c)  $gh(x)$ ,*Answer(c)*  $gh(x) =$  ..... [1](d) the solution to the equation  $f(x) = 0$ .*Answer(d)*  $x =$  ..... [1]

- 17 The mass,  $m$  grams, of cornflakes in each of 200 boxes is recorded. The cumulative frequency diagram shows the results.



- (a) Use the diagram to estimate the inter-quartile range.

Answer(a) ..... g [2]

- (b) Find the probability that a box chosen at random has a mass of 500 grams or less.

Answer(b) ..... [2]

- (c)

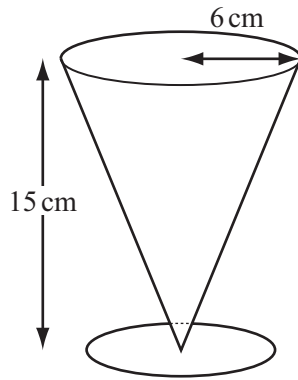
Mass ( $m$ grams)	$496 < m \leq 500$	$500 < m \leq 504$	$504 < m \leq 508$	$508 < m \leq 510$
Frequency	16	74	104	6

The data in this frequency table is to be shown in a histogram.

Complete the frequency density table below.

Mass ( $m$ grams)	$496 < m \leq 500$	$500 < m \leq 504$	$504 < m \leq 508$	$508 < m \leq 510$
Frequency density	4			

[2]



NOT TO SCALE

The diagram shows a glass, in the shape of a cone, for drinking milk.  
The cone has a radius of 6 cm and height 15 cm.  
A bottle of milk holds 2 litres.

- (a) How many times can the glass be completely filled from the bottle?  
[The volume,  $V$ , of a cone with radius  $r$  and height  $h$  is  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ .]

Answer(a) ..... [4]

- (b) Calculate the volume of milk left in the bottle.  
Give your answer in  $\text{cm}^3$ .

Answer(b) .....  $\text{cm}^3$  [3]

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Question 19 is printed on the next page.

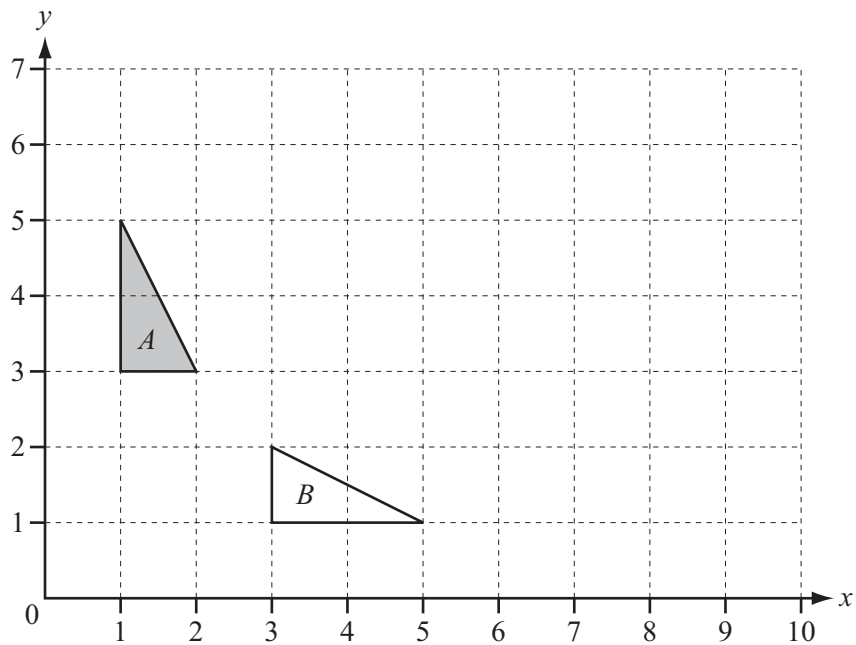
19 (a)  $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Describe fully the **single** transformation represented by **N**.

Answer(a) .....

..... [3]

(b) Find the matrix which represents the **single** transformation that maps triangle *A* onto triangle *B*.



Answer(b)  $\begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix}$  [2]

(c) On the grid, draw the image of triangle *A* under a stretch, factor 3, with the *y*-axis invariant. [2]

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