## Monday 11 November 2013 - Morning GCSE METHODS IN MATHEMATICS

B391/02 Methods in Mathematics 1 (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
OCR supplied materials:
None
Other materials required:

- Geometrical instruments
- Tracing paper (optional)

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes


| Candidate <br> forename |  | Candidate <br> surname |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Centre number |  |  |  |  |  | Candidate number |

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer all the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Your answers should be supported with appropriate working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do not write in the bar codes.


## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Your quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- This document consists of 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



## Formulae Sheet: Higher Tier

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


Volume of prism $=($ area of cross-section $) \times$ length

In any triangle $A B C$
Sine rule $\quad \frac{a}{\sin A}=\frac{b}{\sin B}=\frac{c}{\sin C}$

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


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

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 $=\pi r l$


## The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$,
where $a \neq 0$, are given by
$x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\left(b^{2}-4 a c\right)}}{2 a}$

Answer all the questions.

1 (a) Complete this table of equivalent fractions and decimals. Where an answer is not exact, give it correct to three significant figures.

| Fraction | Decimal |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{3}{5}$ |  |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ |  |
| $\frac{5}{12}$ |  |

(b) Estimate the value of

$$
\frac{58.35 \times 7.24}{0.48} .
$$

Show clearly the values you use.
(b)

2 Janie throws a dice 200 times.
She records her results in a table.

| Number on dice | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 15 | 48 | 6 | 55 | 12 |  |

(a) How many times did Janie throw a 6 ?
(a)
(b) Find the relative frequency of getting a 4.

Give your answer as a fraction in its lowest terms.
(b)
(c) Is Janie's dice fair? State your reason.
$\qquad$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$

3 (a) Give the names of three special quadrilaterals that have two pairs of equal sides but not all four sides equal.
(a)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) Give the names of two special quadrilaterals that have exactly two lines of symmetry.
(b) $\qquad$
$\qquad$

4 Find the value of $S$ in each of these formulae when $a=5, b=-4$ and $c=\frac{1}{2}$.
(a) $S=5 a^{2}$
(a)
(b) $S=\frac{a+2 b}{c}$
(b)

5 On this one-centimetre squared grid, $A$ is the point $(-4,5)$, $B$ is the point $(2,5)$ and $D$ is the point $(0,2)$.

(a) ABCD is a parallelogram.
(i) Find the coordinates of the point C .
(a)(i) $(\square, \quad$ )
[2]
(ii) Find the area of the parallelogram.
(ii) $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$
(b) Find the equation of the line $B D$.
(b)

6 (a) Fill in the gaps to make this statement correct.

$$
5 x+4-(\ldots+\ldots)=2 x-1
$$

(b) Put + or - in each of the gaps to make this statement correct.

$$
\begin{equation*}
4 a \_\_3 b \_\quad\left(a \_\_2 b\right)=3 a-b \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

7 (a) $7 \times 16=112$
Complete this statement, giving your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

(b) $4^{7}=16384$

Complete this statement, giving your answer as a fraction.


8 First class stamps cost 15p more than second class stamps.
The cost of a second class stamp is $x p$.
(a) Write down, in terms of $x$, the cost of a first class stamp.
(a) $\qquad$
(b) Katie buys 5 second class stamps and 6 first class stamps. The total cost is $£ 6.40$.

Write down an equation in $x$ and solve it to find the cost of a second class stamp.
(b)

9 The number 75 has 6 factors.
This is a list of those factors.

| 1 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

John uses this method to find how many factors a number has.

- Write the number as the product of its prime factors in index form.
- Add one to each of the powers.
- Multiply the results.

For example,

$$
75=3^{1} \times 5^{2}
$$

$$
(1+1) \times(2+1)=2 \times 3=6
$$

So 75 has 6 factors.
(a) $40=2^{3} \times 5^{1}$

By listing all the factors of 40, show that John's method works for 40.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) Use John's method to find how many factors 540 has.
(b)

10 All the angles in these shapes are right angles. Shapes B and C are squares.


Which of the above shapes are similar to each other?
For each group, state your reasons.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

11 All the lengths in this question are in centimetres.


Find the exact value of the area of this rectangle, simplifying your answer.

12* $A B$ and $A C$ are chords of the circle centre $O$.

$O P$ is perpendicular to $A B$ and $O Q$ is perpendicular to $A C$.
Angle $\mathrm{POQ}=76^{\circ}$ and $\mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{AC}$.
Find angle APQ, giving a reason for each step in your solution.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

13 The probability that Albion wins any game is 0.4 . The probability that Albion draws any game is 0.15 .
(a) Find the probability that Albion loses any game.
(a)
(b) Find the probability that Albion will win exactly one of the next two games.
(b)

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