Please check the examination details be	low before ente	ring your candidate information	
Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number Candidate N Cand		el 2 GCSE (9–1)	
Time 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper reference	1MA1/2H	
Mathematics			
PAPER 2 (Calculator)			
Higher Tier			
You must have: Ruler graduated in c	ontimotros	and millimotros	
protractor, pair of compasses, pen, H Tracing paper may be used.			

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.
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- Calculators may be used.
- If your calculator does not have a π button, take the value of π to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

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













2 (a) Find the Highest Common Factor (HCF) of 60 and 84

(b) Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) of 24 and 40

(2)

(2)

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)



3





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5 Here is a right-angled triangle.



The shaded shape below is made from two of these triangles.



Work out the perimeter of the shaded shape. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... mm

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)







 80 cm^3 of liquid **A** is mixed with 40 cm^3 of liquid **B** to make 120 cm^3 of liquid **C**.

Liquid A has a density of 1.8 g/cm^3

Liquid **B** has a density of 1.2 g/cm^3

Work out the density of liquid C.

8 The grouped frequency table gives information about the time, in minutes, taken by 50 people to solve a puzzle.

Time (<i>t</i> minutes)	Frequency
$0 < t \leq 10$	5
$10 < t \leq 20$	8
$20 < t \leqslant 30$	12
$30 < t \leq 40$	15
$40 < t \leqslant 50$	7
$50 < t \leqslant 60$	3

Brian was asked to draw a cumulative frequency table for this information.

This is the table that Brian drew.

Time (<i>t</i> minutes)	Cumulative frequency
$0 < t \leq 10$	5
$10 < t \leqslant 20$	13
$20 < t \leqslant 30$	25
$30 < t \leqslant 40$	40
$40 < t \leqslant 50$	47
$50 < t \leqslant 60$	50

Write down one thing that is wrong with this cumulative frequency table.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)



9



The table gives information about the length of time, in minutes, some people waited to see a doctor at the same hospital on Tuesday.

	Waiting time (minutes)
Shortest time	20
Lower quartile	50
Median	100
Upper quartile	140
Longest time	210

Becky was asked to compare the distribution of the lengths of times people waited on Monday with the distribution of the lengths of times people waited on Tuesday.

She wrote,

"People had to wait longer on Tuesday than on Monday."

(c) Give **one** reason why Becky may be wrong.

(1)

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

10 Louise invests $\pounds x$ in Better Investments for 3 years. Sadiq invests $\pounds x$ in County Bank for 3 years.

Better Investments

Compound Interest

2.5% per annum

County Bank

Compound Interest

2% per annum for the first two years 3.5% per annum for each extra year

At the end of the 3 years, the value of Louise's investment is $\pounds 344\,605$

Work out the value of Sadiq's investment at the end of the 3 years.

£

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)



11 Here is a sketch of the line L.



The points P(-6, 0) and Q(0, 3) are points on the line L. The point *R* is such that *PQR* is a straight line and *PQ*: QR = 2:3(a) Find the coordinates of *R*.

(b) Find an equation of the line that is perpendicular to L and passes through Q.

(3)

.....)

(2)

(Total for Question 11 is 5 marks)

(.....,





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12 Expand and simplify (x - 2)(3x + 2)(2x + 3)

13 In a school there are 16 teachers and 220 students.

Of these students 120 are girls and 100 are boys.

One teacher, one girl and one boy are going to be chosen to represent the school.

Work out the number of different ways there are to choose one teacher, one girl and one boy.

P 6 4 6 3 2 A 0 1 4 2 4

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)



A, B, C and D are four points on a circle. SBT is a tangent to the circle. Angle $ABD = 20^{\circ}$

the size of angle BAD: the size of angle BCD = 3:1

Find the size of angle *SBA*. Give a reason for each stage of your working.

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)



0



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P 6 4 6 3 2 A 0 1 6 2 4

16 (a) Use the iteration formula $x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{10 - 2x_n}$ to find the values of x_1, x_2 and x_3 Start with $x_0 = 2$

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(b) Find the value of *a* and the value of *b*.

a = b =(1)

*x*₁ =

*x*₂ =

(3)

*x*₃ =

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)



17 Some people took part in the first round of a competition.

The histogram gives information about the scores of these people in the first round.



20% of the people got a score high enough for them to qualify for the second round.

P 6 4 6 3 2 A 0 1 8 2

Work out an estimate for the score needed to qualify for the second round. You must show all your working.



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19 A, B and C are three spheres.

The volume of sphere **A** is 125 cm^3 The volume of sphere **B** is 27 cm^3

The ratio of the radius of sphere **B** to the radius of sphere **C** is 1:2

Work out the ratio of the surface area of sphere A to the surface area of sphere C.

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)



20 In a village,

if it rains on one day, the probability that it will rain on the next day is 0.8 if it does **not** rain on one day, the probability that it will rain on the next day is 0.6

A weather forecaster says,

"There is a 70% chance that it will rain in the village on Monday."

Work out an estimate for the probability that it will rain in the village on Wednesday. You must show all your working.

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)



21 The time period, T seconds, of a simple pendulum of length l cm is given by the formula

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

Katie uses a simple pendulum in an experiment to find an estimate for the value of g.

Here are her results.

l = 52.0 correct to 3 significant figures. T = 1.45 correct to 3 significant figures.

Work out the upper bound and the lower bound for the value of *g*. Use $\pi = 3.142$ You must show all your working.



lower bound =

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS



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P 6 4 6 3 2 A 0 2 4 2 4