# Firrhill High School Prelim Examination 2010/2011 

## MATHEMATICS <br> Paper 1 (non-calculator)

Time allowed - 45 minutes

## Read carefully

1. You may NOT use a calculator.
2. Full credit will be given only where the solution contains appropriate working.
3. Square-ruled paper is provided.

## FORMULAE LIST

The roots of $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ are $x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\left(b^{2}-4 a c\right)}}{2 a}$

Sine rule:

$$
\frac{a}{\sin \mathrm{~A}}=\frac{b}{\sin \mathrm{~B}}=\frac{c}{\sin \mathrm{C}}
$$

Cosine rule:

$$
a^{2}=b^{2}+c^{2}-2 b c \cos \mathrm{~A} \text { or } \cos \mathrm{A}=\frac{b^{2}+c^{2}-a^{2}}{2 b c}
$$

Area of a triangle: $\quad$ Area $=1 / 2 a b \sin \mathrm{C}$

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

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

Volume of a cylinder: $\quad$ Volume $=\pi r^{2} h$

Standard deviation: $\quad s=\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^{2}}{n-1}}=\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^{2}-\left(\sum x\right)^{2} / n}{n-1}}$, where n is the sample size.

1. A line has equation $2 y+6 x=9$.

Find its gradient and $y$-intercept.
2. Multiply the brackets and simplify

$$
4 x-(x-4)(2 x+1)
$$

3. Factorise $a^{2}-64 b^{2} \quad 2$
4. The diagram shows a cone with radius 10 centimetres and height 30 centimetres.

Taking $\pi=3 \cdot 14$, calculate the volume of the cone.

5. Solve, algebraically, the system of equations

$$
\begin{align*}
3 x+2 y & =13 \\
x & =y+1 \tag{4}
\end{align*}
$$

6. The diagram shows a circle, centre $O$, with a letter ' $T$ ' inside it. The width of the ' $T$ ' is 8 cm and the radius of the circle is 5 cm .

Calculate the height, $h \mathrm{~cm}$, of the ' T '.

7. A group of S3 pupils produced the following set of Bleep Test results in PE before they started their Standard Grade course in August.
$24,30,31,36,36,42,45,50,51,55,58,62,66,72,78,82,94,96,101,115,126$
(a) Write down the lower quartile, median and upper quartile of the data.
(b) Construct a box plot to illustrate the data.

In December, the Bleep Test was repeated and this box plot drawn.

(c) Compare the data in August with the data in December.

| Qu | Answer and Marks | Examples of Evidence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ans : $m=-3 ;(0,4 \cdot 5)$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ rearranges equation to $y=m x+c$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ states gradient <br> - ${ }^{3}$ states $y$-axis intercept | - $1 \quad y=-3 x+4 \cdot 5$ <br> - ${ }^{2} \quad m=-3$ <br> ${ }^{-3}(0,4 \cdot 5)$ |
| 4 | ans: $4+11 x-2 x^{2} \quad 3$ marks <br> -1 multiplies brackets <br> - ${ }^{2}$ simplifies <br> -3 answer | - $14 x-\left[2 x^{2}-8 x+x-4\right]$ <br> - $24 x-2 x^{2}+7 x+4$ <br> $\bullet^{3} 4+11 x-2 x^{2}$ |
| 5 | ans : $(a-8 b)(a+8 b) \quad 2$ marks <br> - ${ }^{1}$ recognises diff. of two squares <br> -2 factorises correctly | - ${ }^{1}$ evidence <br> - ${ }^{2} \quad(a-8 b)(a+8 b)$ |
| 6 | ans: $\mathbf{3 1 4 0} \mathbf{c m}^{3} \quad 3$ marks <br> -1 subs values into formula <br> $\bullet$ attempts to simplify before calculation <br> - ${ }^{3}$ answer | [No need to simplify- do not penalize if simplified] <br> - $1 \mathrm{~V}=1 / 3 \times 3 \cdot 14 \times 10^{2} \times 30$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ evidence <br> - ${ }^{3} 3140 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |
| 7 | ans: $x=3 ; y=2$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ subs for $x$ <br> - ${ }^{2} \quad$ solves for $y$ <br> -3 knows to sub <br> - ${ }^{4}$ solves for $x$ | - ${ }^{1} 3(y+1)+2 y=13 \quad \bullet^{1} 2 x-2 y=2$ <br> $\bullet^{2} y=2 \quad \bullet^{2} \mathrm{x}=3$ <br> - 3 subs for $x$ <br> - ${ }^{3}$ subs for $y$ <br> -4 $x=3$ <br> - 4 y $=2$ |
| 8 | ans: 8 cm <br> 4 marks <br> -1 assembles facts in RAT <br> - 2 knows to use Pythagoras <br> - finds missing side <br> -4 answer | $\bullet 1$ <br> - ${ }^{3} 3 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> - $43+5=8 \mathrm{~cm}$ |


| Qu | Answer and Marks |  | Examples of Evidence |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9a | ans: 39; 58; 88 <br> - ${ }^{1}$ identifies lower quartile <br> - ${ }^{2}$ identifies median <br> - 3 identifies upper quartile | 3 marks | -1 $\mathrm{Q}_{1}=39$ <br> - ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Q}_{2}=58$ <br> - ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Q}_{3}=88$ |  |
| b | ans: box plot drawn <br> - 1 scale shown <br> -2 correct box and whiskers | 2 marks | - ${ }^{1}$ suitable scale <br> - ${ }^{2}$ diagram drawn |  |
| c | ans: comparison <br> -1 compares data | 1 mark | - ${ }^{1}$ any suitable comparison |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 25 marks |

## Firrhill High School <br> Prelim Examination 2010/2011

## MATHEMATICS

## Paper 2

Time allowed - 1 hour 30 minutes

## Read carefully

1. Calculators may be used in this paper.
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3. Square-ruled paper is provided.

## FORMULAE LIST

The roots of $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ are $x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\left(b^{2}-4 a c\right)}}{2 a}$

Sine rule:

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Volume of a cylinder: $\quad$ Volume $=\pi r^{2} h$

Standard deviation:

$$
s=\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^{2}}{n-1}}=\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^{2}-\left(\sum x\right)^{2} / n}{n-1}}, \text { where } \mathrm{n} \text { is the sample size. }
$$

1. The diagram shows a circle centre $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{AB}$ is a diameter and C is a point on the circumference of the circle.

Calculate the size of the shaded angle.

2. Multiply and collect like terms

$$
(2 x-3)\left(x^{2}+5 x-6\right)
$$

3. 



A Christmas bauble is made from a sphere of perspex with a coloured cylinder in the middle. The volume round the cylinder is filled with a thick liquid.

The sphere has a diameter of 8 cm . The cylinder has a radius of 2.6 cm with a height of 6 cm .

Calculate the volume of liquid needed to fill the sphere, giving your answer correct to 2 significant figures.
4. In the Garden centre there are 2 types of plants on special offer.


Carly bought 3 Rose bushes and 2 Poppy plants which cost $£ 15.23$
Steph paid $£ 26.71$ for 4 Poppy plants and 5 Rose bushes.
How much would Sally pay for a Rose bush and 3 Poppy plants?
5. In Bramley's Toy Shop there are 6 styles of teddy bear. The price of each is shown below.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
£ 19 & £ 25 & £ 17 & £ 32 & £ 20 & £ 22
\end{array}
$$

(a) Calculate the mean and standard deviation of these prices.

In the same shop the prices of the dolls have a mean of $£ 22.50$ and a standard deviation of $2 \cdot 3$.
(b) Compare the two sets of data making particular reference to the spread of the prices.
6. Two congruent circles overlap to form the symmetrical shape shown below. Each circle has a diameter of 12 cm and have centres at B and D .


Calculate the area of the shape.
7. Marcus invested $£ 3000$ in a bank which paid $2 \cdot 5 \%$ interest per year.
(a) Calculate how much money Marcus would have in his account after 3 years.
(b) How long would it take for Marcus' money to increase by $12 \%$ ?
8. Factorise $4 x^{2}-17 x-15$ 2
9. In triangle $\mathrm{PQR}, \mathrm{PR}=10 \mathrm{~cm}$ $\mathrm{QR}=4 \mathrm{~cm}$. The perimeter of the triangle is 22 cm .

Find the size of angle $P Q R$.


4
10. A group of smokers were asked how many cigarettes they smoked in a day and how many chest infections they had suffered in the last ten years. The results are shown in the scattergraph with the line of best fit drawn.

(a) Comment on the correlation between the 2 sets of data.
(b) Find the equation of the line of best fit.
11. In the diagram shown $\mathrm{SR}=5 \mathrm{~cm}$, angle $\mathrm{SQR}=37^{\circ}$, angle $\mathrm{QPS}=34^{\circ}$ and angle $\mathrm{PQS}=68^{\circ}$.


Calculate the length of PS.

| Qu | Answer and Marks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Qu | Answer and Marks | Examples of Evidence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7a |  | - ${ }^{1} \quad \ldots . \times 1.025$ <br> - ${ }^{2} \quad 3000 \times 1 \cdot 025^{3}$ <br> - ${ }^{3}$ £3230.67 <br> - ${ }^{1} 3000 \times 1 \cdot 12=3360$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ trial and error [ $3000 \times 1 \cdot 025^{\text {n }}$ ] <br> - 35 years |
| 8 | ans : $(4 x+3)(x-5) \quad 2$ marks <br> - ${ }^{1}$ first factor correct <br> - ${ }^{2}$ second factor correct | - $\quad(4 x+3)$. <br> $\bullet^{2} \quad \ldots \ldots(x-5)$ |
| 9 | ans: $108 \cdot 2^{\circ}$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ finds missing side <br> -2 knows to use cosine rule <br> - ${ }^{3}$ subs values into rule <br> -4 finds angle | - $122-(4+10)=8 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ evidence <br> -3 $\left(4^{2}+8^{2}-10^{2}\right) \div(2 \times 4 \times 8)=-0 \cdot 3125$ <br> - ${ }^{4} \quad 108.2^{\circ}$ |
| 10a | ans : strong positive 1 mark <br> - 1 comment on correlation <br> ans : $I=1 / 7 C+1 \quad 2$ marks <br> -1 finds gradient and $y$-intercept <br> - 2 states equation of line | - 1 strong positive corrcratrontAward 1 mark if signs <br> round the wrong way. <br> Signs must be difent. <br> - ${ }^{1} \quad m=5 / 35=1 / 7 ; c=1$ <br> - $2 \quad I=1 / 7 C+1$ |
| 11 | ans : 11.0 cm 5 marks <br> - ${ }^{1}$ knows to find QS <br> -2 answer <br> -3 knows to use sine rule <br> - ${ }^{4}$ subs values <br> -5 answer | - ${ }^{1}$ uses SOH CAH TOA <br> - ${ }^{2}$ 6.635...cm <br> ${ }^{\bullet}{ }^{3}$ evidence <br> ${ }^{\bullet}{ }^{4} 6 \cdot 635$.. $/ \sin 34^{\circ}=\mathrm{PS} / \sin 68^{\circ}$; PS $=6.635 . . \sin 68^{\circ} / \sin 34^{\circ}$ <br> - $511 \cdot 0 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> [ignore premature rounding] |
|  |  | Total 46 marks |

