

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

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**Tuesday 21 May 2019**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **1MA1/1H**

**Mathematics**

**Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)**  
**Higher Tier**

**You must have:** Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.  
Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

### 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 not be used.**



### 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.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**Pearson**

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 There are only blue cubes, red cubes and yellow cubes in a box.

The table shows the probability of taking at random a blue cube from the box.

Colour	blue	red	yellow
Probability	0.2	0.4	0.4 = 1

The number of red cubes in the box is the same as the number of yellow cubes in the box.

- (a) Complete the table.

$$1 - 0.2 = 0.8$$

$$0.8 \div 2 = 0.4$$

(2)

There are 12 blue cubes in the box.

- (b) Work out the total number of cubes in the box.

$$12 \div 0.2 = 60$$

$$120 \div 2 = 60$$

60

(2)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

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2 Deon needs 50 g of sugar to make 15 biscuits.

She also needs

- three times as much flour as sugar
- two times as much butter as sugar

Deon is going to make 60 biscuits.

(a) Work out the amount of flour she needs.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Flour} = 3 \times 50\text{g} = 150\text{g} \text{ for } 15 \text{ biscuits} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \times 4 \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \times 4 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 600\text{g} \text{ for } 60 \text{ biscuits}
 \end{array}$$

$\frac{600}{(3)}$  g

Deon has to buy all the butter she needs to make 60 biscuits. She buys the butter in 250 g packs.

(b) How many packs of butter does Deon need to buy?

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Butter} = 2 \times 50\text{g} = 100\text{g} \text{ for } 15 \text{ biscuits} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \times 4 \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \times 4 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 400\text{g} \text{ for } 60 \text{ biscuits}
 \end{array}$$

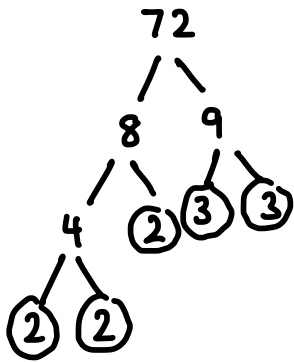
$$250\text{g} \times 2 = 500\text{g}$$

$\frac{2}{(2)}$

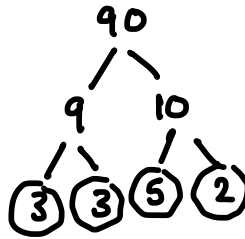
(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)



3 Find the highest common factor (HCF) of 72 and 90



$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$



$$90 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HCF} &= 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

18

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

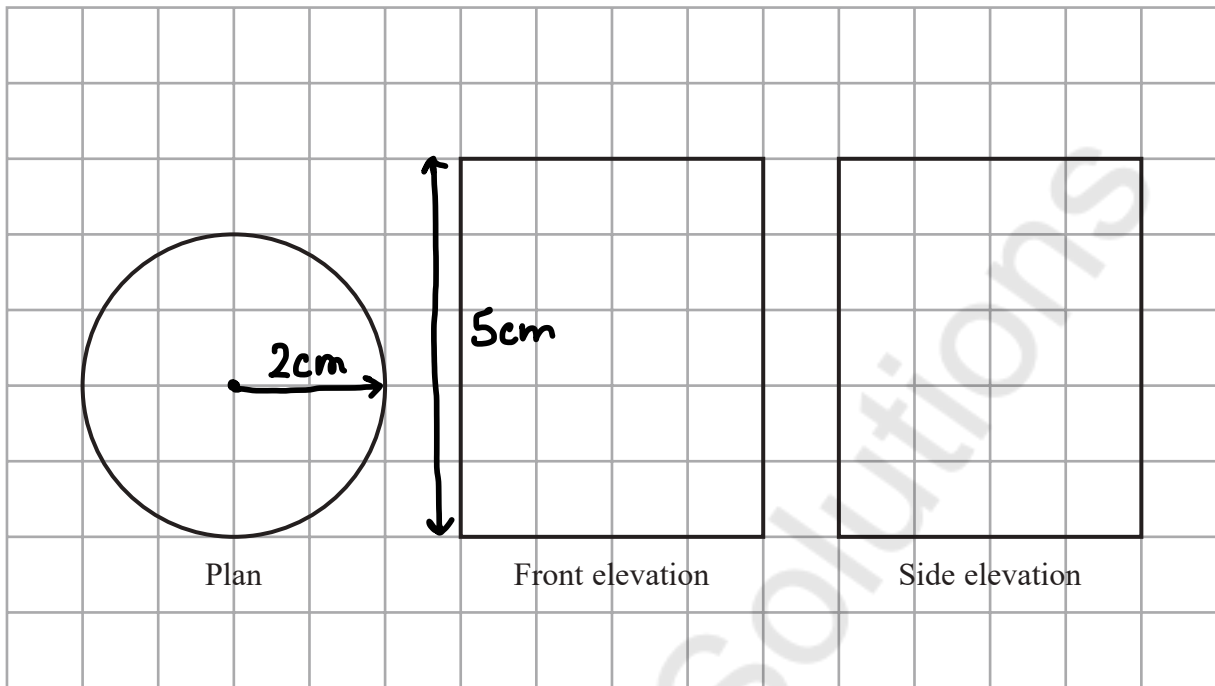
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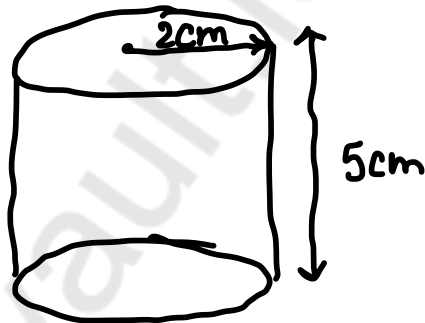
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- 4 The diagram shows the plan, front elevation and side elevation of a solid shape, drawn on a centimetre grid.

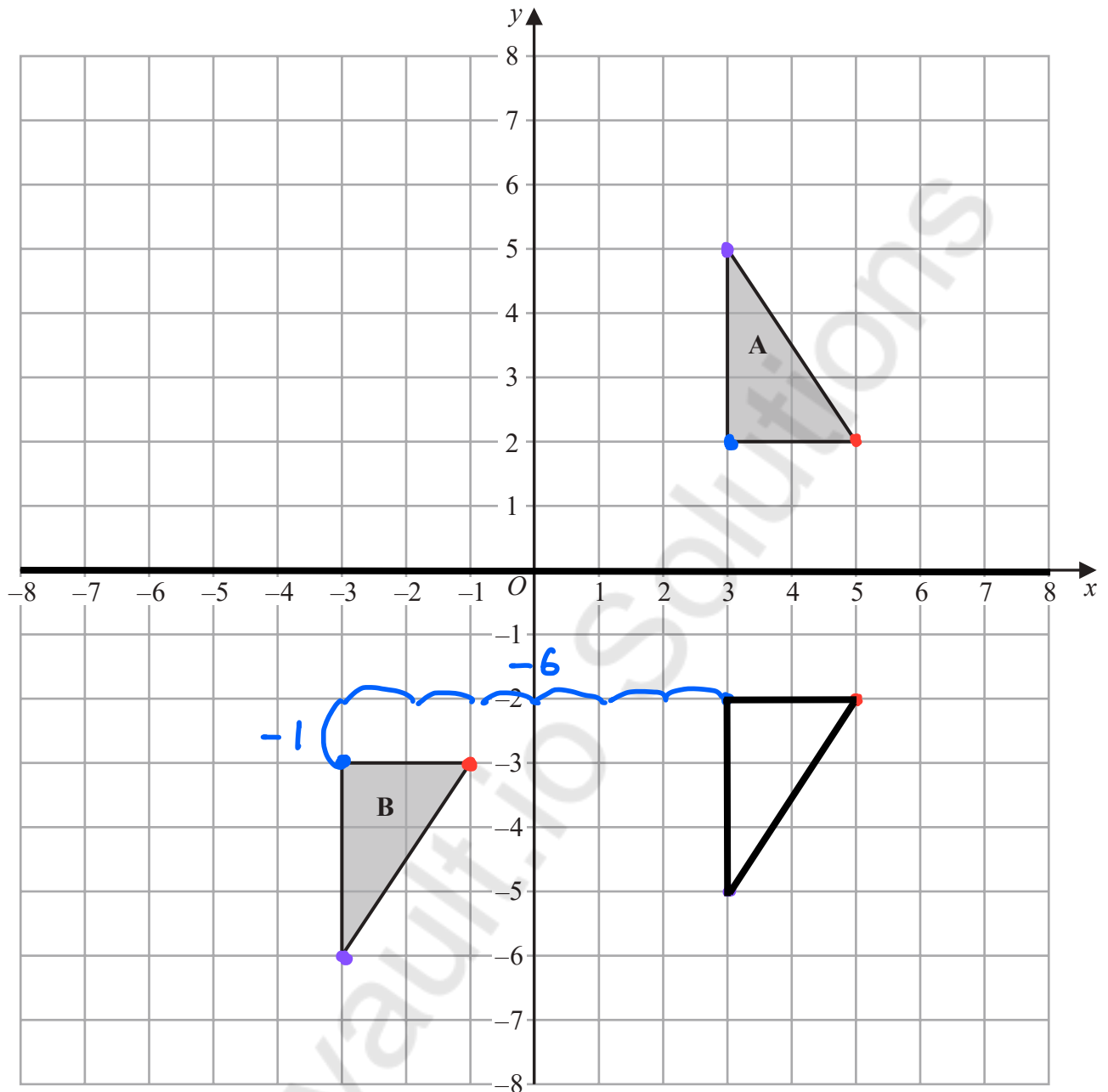


In the space below, draw a sketch of the solid shape.  
Give the dimensions of the solid on your sketch.



(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)





Shape A can be transformed to shape B by a reflection in the  $x$ -axis followed by a translation  $\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$

Find the value of  $c$  and the value of  $d$ .

$$c = -6$$

$$d = -1$$

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)



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6 A shop sells packs of black pens, packs of red pens and packs of green pens.

There are

2 pens in each pack of black pens

5 pens in each pack of red pens

6 pens in each pack of green pens

On Monday,

$$\begin{matrix} \text{number of packs} & : & \text{number of packs} & : & \text{number of packs} \\ \text{of black pens sold} & & \text{of red pens sold} & & \text{of green pens sold} \end{matrix} = 7:3:4$$

A total of 212 pens were sold.

Work out the number of green pens sold.

**Black**      $2 \times 7 = 14$

**Red**         $5 \times 3 = 15$

**Green**       $6 \times 4 = 24$

$$B : R : G$$

$$14 : 15 : 24 = 53 \text{ parts}$$

$$212 \div 53 = 4$$

$$\text{Green} = 24 \times 4 = 96$$

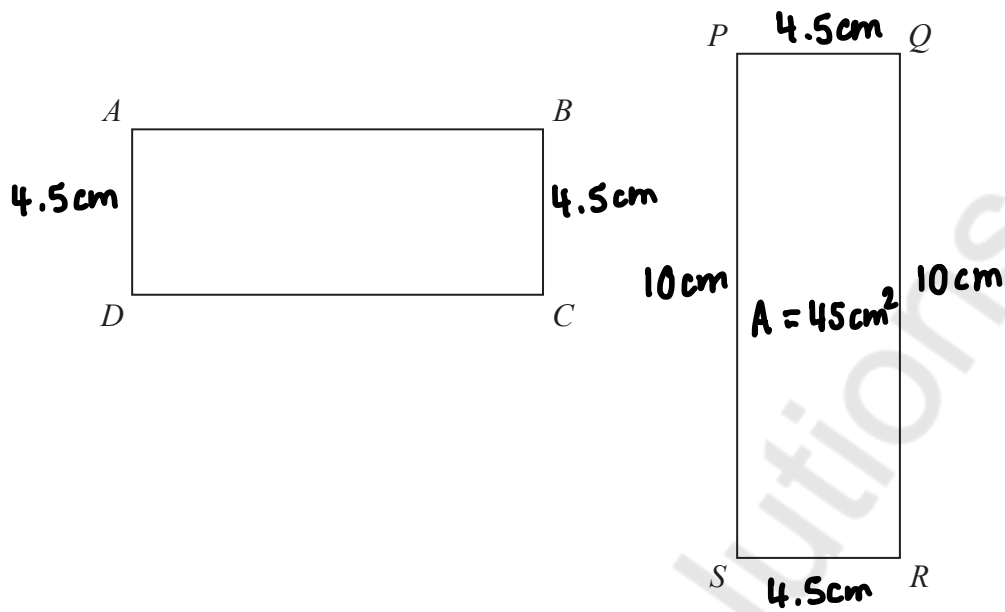
96

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)



P 5 3 8 3 6 A 0 7 2 4

7 Here are two rectangles.



$$QR = 10\text{ cm}$$

$$BC = PQ$$

The perimeter of  $ABCD$  is  $26\text{ cm}$   
 The area of  $PQRS$  is  $45\text{ cm}^2$

Find the length of  $AB$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= l \times w & 26\text{ cm} &= 4.5\text{ cm} + 4.5\text{ cm} + AB + DC \\ 45 &= 10 \times w & 26\text{ cm} &= 9\text{ cm} + AB + DC \\ 45 \div 10 &= w & 17 &= AB + DC \\ 4.5\text{ cm} &= w & 17 \div 2 &= 8.5\text{ cm} \\ & & AB &= 8.5\text{ cm} \\ & & CD &= 8.5\text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

..... **8.5** ..... cm

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)



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8 (a) Work out an estimate for the value of  $\sqrt{63.5 \times 101.7}$

$$63.5 \approx 64$$

$$101.7 \approx 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{64 \times 100} &= \sqrt{64} \times \sqrt{100} \\ &= 8 \times 10 \\ &= 80 \end{aligned}$$

80  
(2)

$(2.3)^6 = 148$  correct to 3 significant figures.

(b) Find the value of  $(0.23)^6$  correct to 3 significant figures.

$$2.3 \xrightarrow{\div 10} 0.23$$

$$(0.23)^6 = \left(\frac{2.3}{10}\right)^6 = \frac{148}{1000000} = 0.000148$$

0.000148  
(1)

(c) Find the value of  $5^{-2}$

$$x^{-a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^a}$$

$$5^{-2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{5^2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$\frac{1}{25}$   
(1)

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)



9 Work out  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{5}$

Give your answer as a mixed number in its simplest form.

$$3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$1\frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{8}{5} = \frac{56}{10}$$

$$= 5\frac{6}{10} \quad \div 2$$

$$= 5\frac{3}{5}$$

$$5\frac{3}{5}$$

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

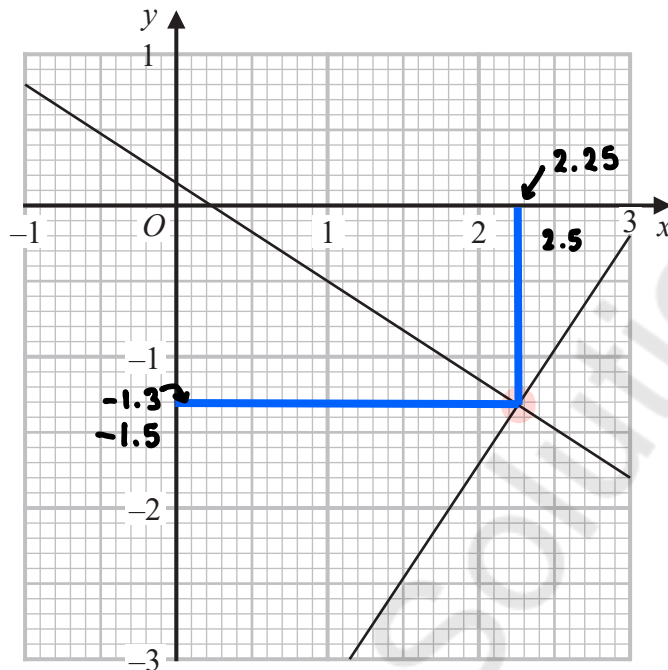
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- 10 The graphs with equations  $3y + 2x = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $2y - 3x = -\frac{113}{12}$  have been drawn on the grid below.



Using the graphs, find estimates of the solutions of the simultaneous equations

$$3y + 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2y - 3x = -\frac{113}{12}$$

$$x = \underline{2.25}$$

$$y = \underline{-1.3}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 2 marks)



- 11 A bus company recorded the ages, in years, of the people on coach A and the people on coach B.

Here are the ages of the 23 people on coach A.



- (a) Complete the table below to show information about the ages of the people on coach A.

Median	59
Lower quartile	53
Upper quartile	66
Least age	41
Greatest age	79

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= 79 - 41 \\ &= 38 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

Here is some information about the ages of the people on coach B.

Median	70
Lower quartile	54
Upper quartile	73
Least age	42
Greatest age	85

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= 85 - 42 \\ &= 43 \end{aligned}$$

Richard says that the people on coach A are younger than the people on coach B.

- (b) Is Richard correct?

You must give a reason for your answer.

Yes. Median on coach A is lower than on coach B.

(1)



Richard says that the people on coach A vary more in age than the people on coach B.

(c) Is Richard correct?

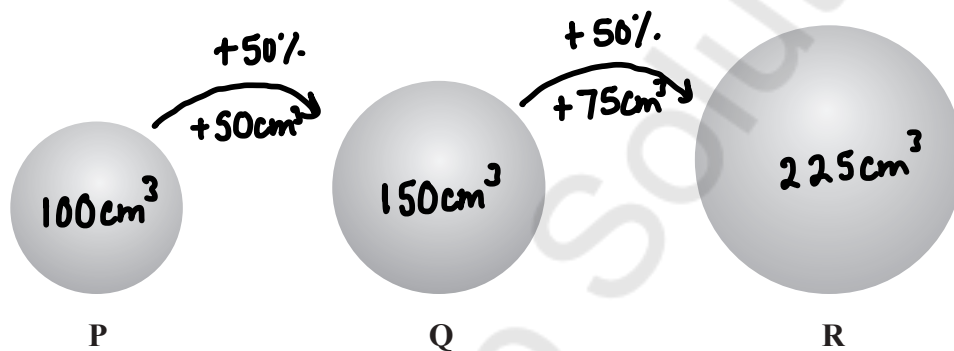
You must give a reason for your answer.

No. The range for coach B is greater than on coach A.

(1)

(Total for Question 11 is 4 marks)

12 Here are three spheres.



The volume of sphere Q is 50% more than the volume of sphere P.  
The volume of sphere R is 50% more than the volume of sphere Q.

Find the volume of sphere P as a fraction of the volume of sphere R.

$$\frac{\text{Vol P}}{\text{Vol R}} = \frac{100}{225} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$\div 25$  above the fraction line  
 $\div 25$  below the fraction line

$\frac{4}{9}$

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)



13 Given that  $n$  can be any integer such that  $n > 1$ , prove that  $n^2 - n$  is never an odd number.

$$n^2 - n \rightarrow n(n-1)$$

$$\text{If } n = \text{odd}, n-1 = \text{even}$$

$$\text{odd} \times \text{even} = \text{even}$$

$$\text{If } n = \text{even}, n-1 = \text{odd}$$

$$\text{even} \times \text{odd} = \text{even}$$

$$\text{e.g. } n=5, n-1=4 \\ 5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$\text{e.g. } n=6, n-1=5 \\ 6 \times 5 = 30$$

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)

14 Find the exact value of  $\tan 30^\circ \times \sin 60^\circ$   
Give your answer in its simplest form.

	0	30	45	60	90
sin	0	1	2	3	4
cos	4	3	2	1	0
	2				

$$\tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

$$\tan 30 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sin 60 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan 30 \times \sin 60$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}{2\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

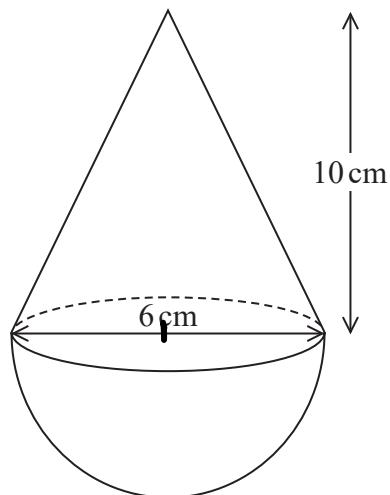


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- 15 The diagram shows a solid shape.  
The shape is a cone on top of a hemisphere.



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

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

The height of the cone is 10 cm.  
The base of the cone has a diameter of 6 cm.  
The hemisphere has a diameter of 6 cm.

The total volume of the shape is  $k\pi \text{ cm}^3$ , where  $k$  is an integer.

Work out the value of  $k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of cone} &= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \quad r = 3 \quad h = 10 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi (3)^2 (10) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi (90) \\ &= 30 \pi \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of hemisphere} &= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \div 2 = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 \quad r = 3 \text{ cm} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi (3)^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi (27) \\ &= 18 \pi \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

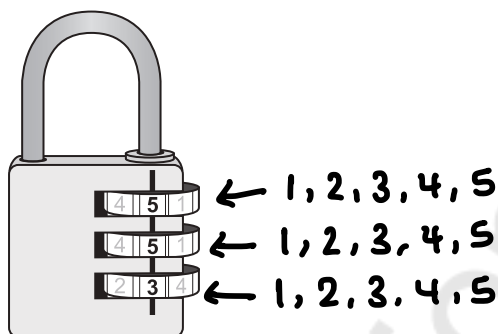
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total volume} &= 30 \pi + 18 \pi \\ &= 48 \pi \text{ cm}^3 \quad k = 48 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \underline{48}$$

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)



- 16 There are three dials on a combination lock.  
Each dial can be set to one of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
The three digit number 553 is one way the dials can be set, as shown in the diagram.



- (a) Work out the number of different three digit numbers that can be set for the combination lock.

$$5 \times 5 \times 5$$

125

(2)

- (b) How many of the possible three digit numbers have three different digits?

1st digit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

$$5 \times 4 \times 3$$

2nd digit 2, 3, 4, 5

3rd digit 3, 4, 5

60

(2)

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)



17 Given that

$$x^2 : (3x + 5) = 1 : 2$$

find the possible values of  $x$ .

$$\frac{x^2}{3x+5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2(x^2) = 1(3x+5)$$

$$2x^2 = 3x + 5$$
$$-3x - 5 \quad -3x - 5$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 5x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x(x+1) - 5(x+1)$$

$$(2x-5)(x+1) = 0$$

$$2x-5=0$$
$$+5 +5$$

$$2x = 5$$
$$\div 2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x+1=0$$
$$-1 -1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$
$$\frac{\quad}{+2 \quad -5}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ and } x = \frac{5}{2}$$

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

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18 (a) Express  $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12}$  in the form  $a\sqrt{3}$  where  $a$  is an integer.

$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4}\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$3\sqrt{3}$$

(2)

(b) Express  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^7$  in the form  $\frac{\sqrt{b}}{c}$  where  $b$  and  $c$  are integers.

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{27\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{81}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{81}$$

(3)

(Total for Question 18 is 5 marks)



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19 Given that  $x^2 - 6x + 1 = (x - a)^2 - b$  for all values of  $x$ ,

(i) find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x - 3)^2 - 9 + 1 & \quad (x - 3)^2 = (x - 3)(x - 3) \\
 (x - 3)^2 - 8 & \quad \quad \quad = x^2 - 6x + 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$a = 3$ .....

$b = 8$ .....  
(2)

(ii) Hence write down the coordinates of the turning point on the graph of  $y = x^2 - 6x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (x - 3)^2 - 8 & y &= (3 - 3)^2 - 8 \\
 x - 3 &= 0 & y &= -8 \\
 \quad +3 \quad +3 & & & \\
 x &= 3 & & (3, -8) \\
 & & & (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)

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20  $h$  is inversely proportional to  $p$   
 $p$  is directly proportional to  $\sqrt{t}$

Given that  $h = 10$  and  $t = 144$  when  $p = 6$   
 find a formula for  $h$  in terms of  $t$

$$h \propto \frac{1}{p}$$

$$h = \frac{k}{p} \rightarrow h = \frac{60}{p}$$

$$10 = \frac{k}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \times 6 & \times 6 \end{array}$$

$$60 = k$$

$$p \propto \sqrt{t}$$

$$p = k\sqrt{t} \rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t}$$

$$6 = k\sqrt{144}$$

$$6 = 12k$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \div 12 & \div 12 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6}{12} = k$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = k$$

$$h = \frac{60}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t}}$$

$$h = \frac{120}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$h = \frac{120}{\sqrt{t}}$$

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)



21 The functions  $f$  and  $g$  are such that

$$f(x) = 3x - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = x^2 + 4$$

(a) Find  $f^{-1}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 3x - 1 \\ y &= 3x - 1 \\ x &= 3y - 1 \\ +1 & \quad +1 \\ x+1 &= 3y \\ \div 3 & \quad \div 3 \\ \frac{x+1}{3} &= y \end{aligned}$$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{3}$  (2)

Given that  $fg(x) = 2gf(x)$ ,

(b) show that  $15x^2 - 12x - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= x^2 + 4 \\ fg(x) &= 3(x^2 + 4) - 1 \\ &= 3x^2 + 12 - 1 \\ &= 3x^2 + 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 3x - 1 \\ gf(x) &= (3x - 1)^2 + 4 \\ 2gf(x) &= 2((3x - 1)^2 + 4) \\ &= 2((3x - 1)(3x - 1) + 4) \\ &= 2((9x^2 - 3x - 3x + 1) + 4) \\ &= 2((9x^2 - 6x + 1) + 4) \\ &= 2(9x^2 - 6x + 5) \\ &= 18x^2 - 12x + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 11 &= 18x^2 - 12x + 10 \\ -3x^2 - 11 & \quad -3x^2 \quad \quad -11 \\ 0 &= 15x^2 - 12x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(Total for Question 21 is 7 marks)



22 There are only  $r$  red counters and  $g$  green counters in a bag.

A counter is taken at random from the bag.

The probability that the counter is green is  $\frac{3}{7}$

The counter is put back in the bag.

2 more red counters and 3 more green counters are put in the bag.

A counter is taken at random from the bag.

The probability that the counter is green is  $\frac{6}{13}$

Find the number of red counters and the number of green counters that were in the bag originally.

$$\begin{array}{l} R : G \\ 4x : 3x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} R + 2 : G + 3 \\ 4x + 2 : 3x + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Total} = 4x + 2 + 3x + 3 \\ = 7x + 5 \end{array}$$

$$p(G) = \frac{3x+3}{7x+5} \neq \frac{6}{13}$$

$$13(3x+3) = 6(7x+5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39x + 39 = 42x + 30 \\ -39x \qquad -39x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 = 3x + 30 \\ -30 \qquad -30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 = 3x \\ \div 3 \qquad \div 3 \end{array}$$

$$3 = x$$

$$R = 4x = 4(3) = 12$$

$$G = 3x = 3(3) = 9$$

red counters..... 12

green counters..... 9

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS



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