

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE – NEW**

3310U20-1



**MATHEMATICS – NUMERACY**  
**UNIT 2: CALCULATOR-ALLOWED**  
**FOUNDATION TIER**

FRIDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2016 – MORNING

1 hour 30 minutes

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A calculator will be required for this paper.

A ruler, a protractor and a pair of compasses may be required.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

Take  $\pi$  as 3.14 or use the  $\pi$  button on your calculator.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

You should give details of your method of solution when appropriate.

Unless stated, diagrams are not drawn to scale.

Scale drawing solutions will not be acceptable where you are asked to calculate.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

In question 2(b), the assessment will take into account the quality of your linguistic and mathematical organisation, communication and accuracy in writing.

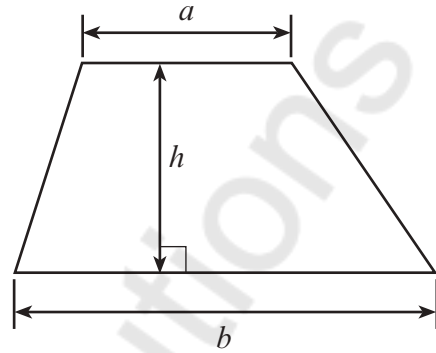
For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	10	
3.	5	
4.	5	
5.	4	
6.	4	
7.	4	
8.	6	
9.	8	
10.	8	
11.	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	



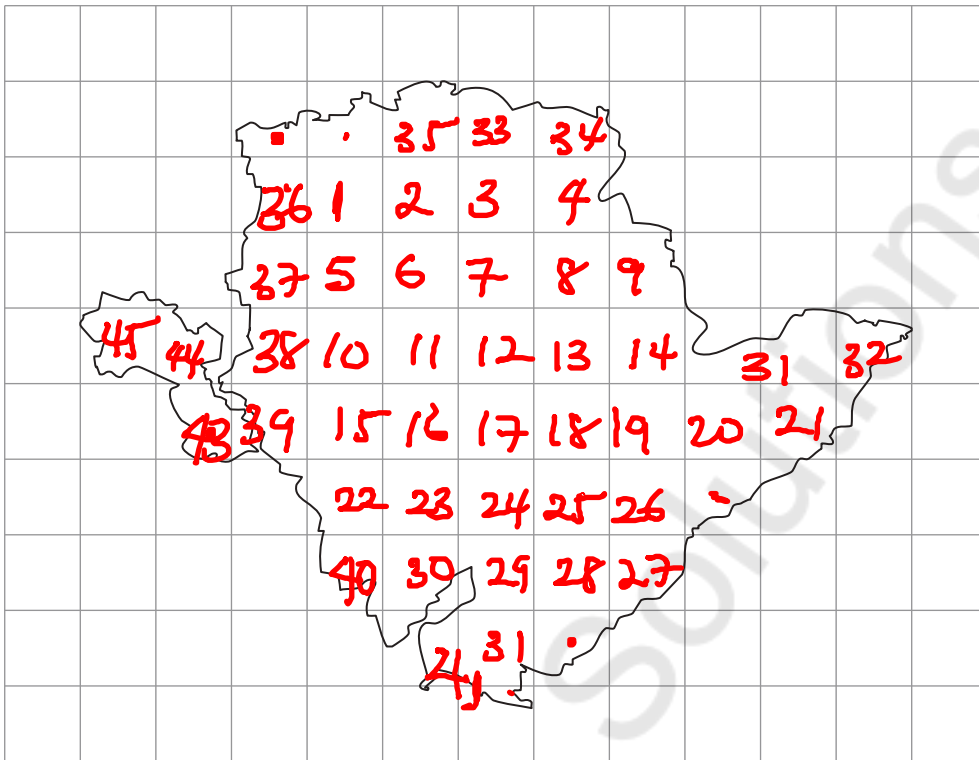
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## Formula List - Foundation Tier

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



1. (a) A map of Anglesey is drawn on the grid below.



Each square on the grid represents an area of  $16 \text{ km}^2$ .  
Find the approximate area of Anglesey in  $\text{km}^2$ .

[3]

Each square Area =  $16 \text{ km}^2$   
Total square of Anglesey is 45

Area of Anglesey is  $720 \text{ km}^2$ .  $(16 \times 45 = 720)$

(b) There is a coastal path around Anglesey.



Diagram not drawn to scale

Cennydd took 8 days to complete the walk around the coastal path.  
He recorded the number of miles that he walked on each of the 8 days.

20, 17, 10, 19, 15, 14, 13, 17

What is the median number of miles walked each day?

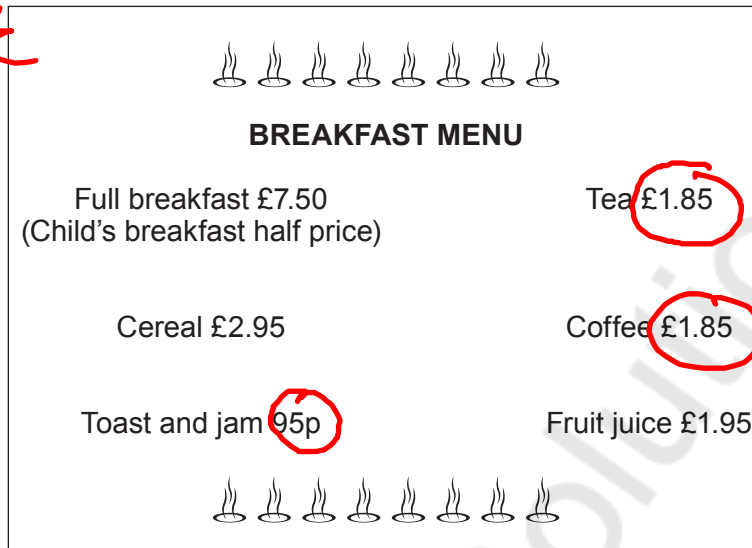
[2]

~~10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 17, 19, 20~~  
15, 17

Average of 15 and 17  $\frac{15 + 17}{2} = \frac{32}{2}$   
16 km



2. Mr Jones and his family visited a café for breakfast.  
They ordered from the breakfast menu.



BREAKFAST MENU	
Full breakfast £7.50 (Child's breakfast half price)	Tea £1.85
Cereal £2.95	Coffee £1.85
Toast and jam 95p	Fruit juice £1.95

- (a) Complete their bill.

ITEM	COST (£)
2 full breakfasts	£15.00
1 child's breakfast	$\frac{7.5}{2} = £3.75$
4 toast and jam	$4 \times 95 = £3.80$
3 teas and 2 coffees	$5 \times 1.85 = £9.25$
TOTAL	$£31.80$

380p

[4]

£3.80

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



- (b) In this part of the question, you will be assessed on the quality of your organisation, communication and accuracy in writing.

Mr Jones paid for the breakfast with two £10 and three £5 notes, and told the waitress to keep the change as a tip.

A reasonable tip is thought to be more than 10% of the total cost of the bill.

Explain whether or not Mr Jones gave the waitress a reasonable tip.  
You must show all your working.

[4 + 2 OCW]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Two } \pounds 10 \text{ notes} &= \pounds 10 + \pounds 10 = \pounds 20 \\ \text{Three } \pounds 5 \text{ notes} &= \pounds 5 + \pounds 5 + \pounds 5 = \pounds 15 \\ \text{Mr Jones Paid} &: \pounds 20 + \pounds 15 = \pounds 35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total cost of the bill} = \pounds 31.8$$

10% of Total cost of bill is best tip

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum Tip} &= 10\% \text{ of } \pounds 31.8 \\ &= \frac{10}{100} \times 31.8 = \pounds 3.18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mr Jones Paid } \pounds 35$$

$$\text{Normal bill is } \pounds 31.8$$

$$\text{Tip} = \pounds 35 - \pounds 31.8$$

$$\text{Tip} = \pounds 3.2$$

So, since the tip (£3.2) is greater than the maximum required tip (£3.18). Then, Mr Jones gave a reasonable tip.



3. The number of people entitled to vote at a National Assembly for Wales election in 2014 is given below.

Region	Number of people
South Wales	1 358 971
Mid Wales	423 357
North Wales	471 891
Total	2, 254, 219 ✓

- (a) What is the total number of people entitled to vote?

[1]

Total people entitle to vote 15

$$1358971 + 423357 + 471891$$

$$2,254,219$$

- (b) The South Wales region is split into South West, Central and South East Wales.

South Wales region	Number of people
South West	395 019
Central	496 249
South East	x
Total	1 358 971

What is the total number of people entitled to vote in South East Wales?

[2]

$$\text{Sum} = 1358971$$

$$395019 + 496249 + x = 1358971$$

$$891,268 + x = 1358971$$

$$x = 1358971 - 891268$$

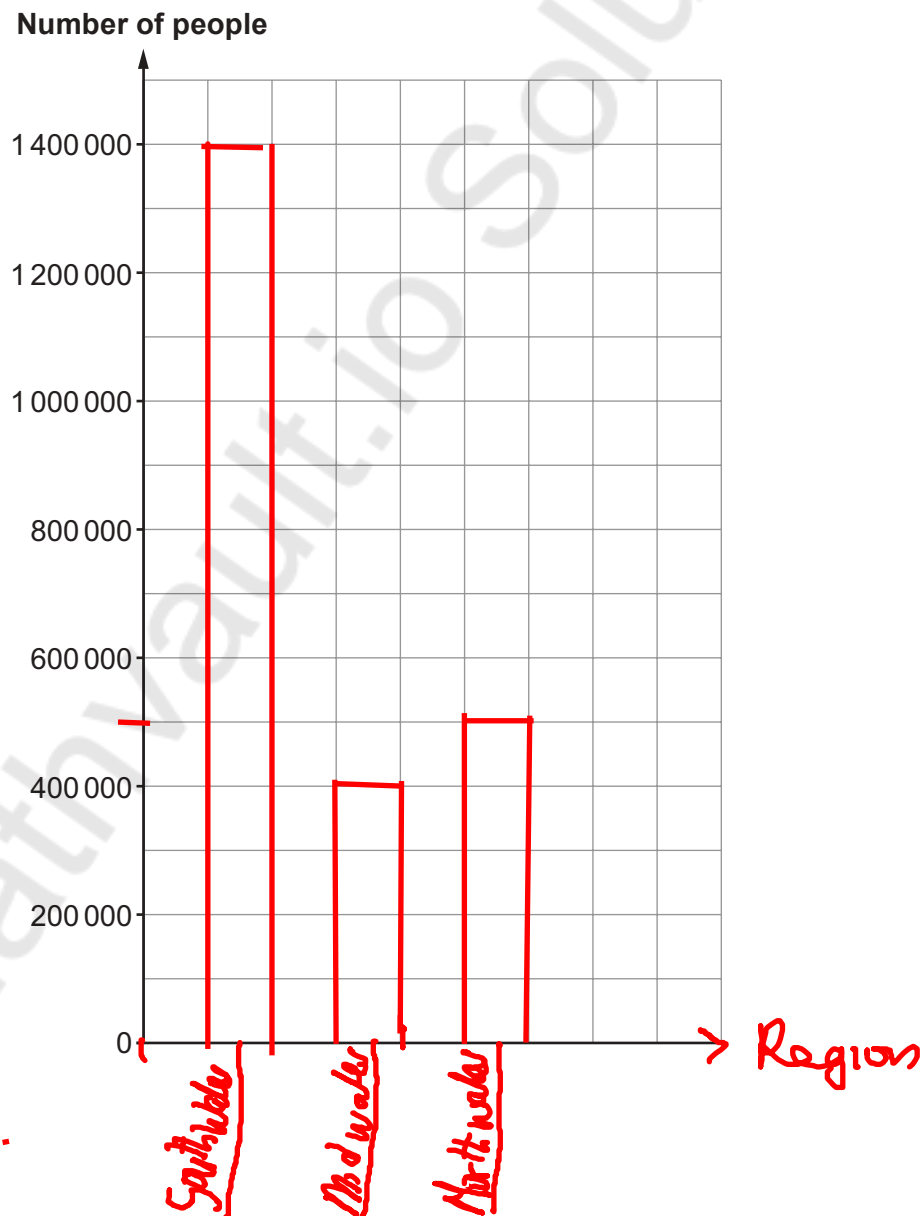
$$\text{South East} = x = 467,703$$



- (c) The number of people entitled to vote at a National Assembly for Wales election in 2014 is given below, correct to the nearest hundred thousand.

Region	Number of people
South Wales	1 400 000
Mid Wales	400 000
North Wales	500 000

Use the squared paper below to draw a suitable bar chart to represent this data. [2]



4. Jane lives in Cardiff and plans to travel to Bangor.

(a) Jane considers catching the train.

TRAIN TIMES: CARDIFF TO HOLYHEAD

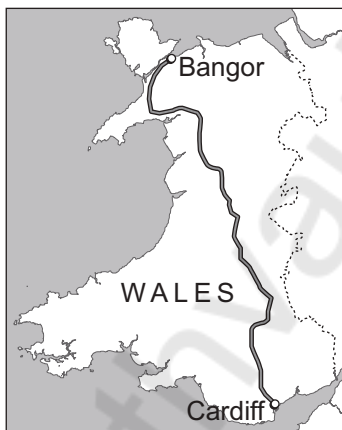
Cardiff Central	05:10	07:21	09:21
Hereford	06:25	08:27	10:27
Chester	08:19	10:19	12:19
Bangor	09:33	11:38	13:28
Holyhead	10:22	12:22	14:22

Jane wants to arrive at Bangor before 1 p.m.  
She could catch the 07:21 train from Cardiff Central.  
How long would the train journey to Bangor take?

[1]

07:21 Stop 11:38  
 08:21 1hr 11:21 1hr  
 09:21 1hr 11:38 17 mins  
 10:21 1hr Total time: 4hrs 17mins

(b) Jane decides to drive to Bangor.



Cardiff to Bangor JOURNEY DETAILS	
Distance	200 miles
Time (normal traffic)	4 hours 30 minutes

(i) Jane knows that her car travels 50 miles on one gallon of petrol.  
The cost of petrol is £5.90 per gallon.  
How much will the petrol cost for Jane to drive from her home to Bangor?  
You must show all your working.

[2]

Total Distance Cardiff - Bangor → 200 miles  
 Car → 50 miles / gallons.  
 100 miles → 2 gallons  
 200 miles → 4 gallons

Cost of petrol → £5.90 per gallon

Total Cost =  $5.90 \times 4 = \underline{\underline{£23.60}}$



- (ii) Jane needs to take a break after every 1 hour 15 minutes of driving.  
How many breaks will she need to take before reaching Bangor? [1]

Break after 1hr 15mins of driving  
Total time from Cardiff to Bangor is 4hrs 30mins  
First 1hr 15 mins → first break  
2hrs 30mins → second break  
3hrs 45mins → third break  
4hrs 30mins → Total breaks = 3

- (iii) Jane decides to allow five and a half hours for the whole journey.  
She needs to arrive in Bangor by 1 p.m.  
What is the latest time she should leave Cardiff? [1]

Time to arrive Bangor 1pm  
Total time → 5hrs 30mins

1pm

1hr → 12 noon

1hr → 11:00

1hr ⇒ 10:00

1hr → 9:00

1hr → 8:00

30mins → 7:30am

So, she needs to  
leave by 7:30am



$$H = x + \text{book fee}$$

$$H > B$$

10

Examiner  
only

5. Dafydd plans to hire a van.  
He can only hire the van for a whole number of days.  
The cost of hiring the van is given by the formula:

$$\text{hire cost} = \text{£42} \times \text{number of days} + \text{booking fee}$$

- (a) Circle either TRUE or FALSE for each of the following statements.

[2]

When the booking fee is <u>£18</u> , the hire cost for <u>2</u> days is <u>£102</u> .	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE
The hire cost is always greater than the booking fee.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE
When the van is hired for one extra day, the hire cost will be an extra £42.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE
The hire cost for 2 days is double the hire cost for 1 day.	<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> FALSE

Two

$$\text{Hire cost} = 42 \times \text{No of days} + \text{Book fee}$$

$$\text{Hire cost} = 42 \times 2 + 18 = 84 + 18 = \text{£102}$$

Two days

$$\text{Hire} \geq \text{Book fee}$$

$$HC = 42 \times 1 + 18 = 60$$

oneday

- (b) Explain why the hire cost cannot be £124 when the booking fee is £18.  
You must show all your working.

[2]

$$HC = 124 \quad BF = 18$$

$$HC = 42 \times d + BF$$

$$124 = 42d + 18$$

$$124 - 18 = 42d$$

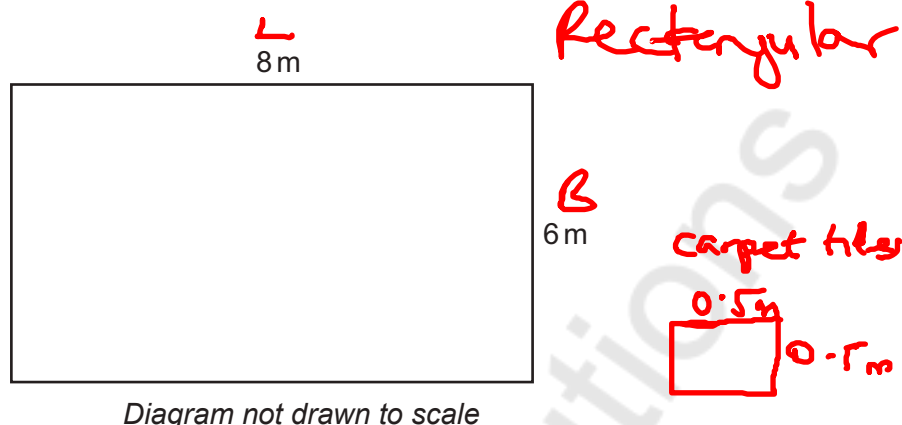
$$106 = 42d$$

$$d = \frac{106}{42} = 2.52 \text{ days}$$

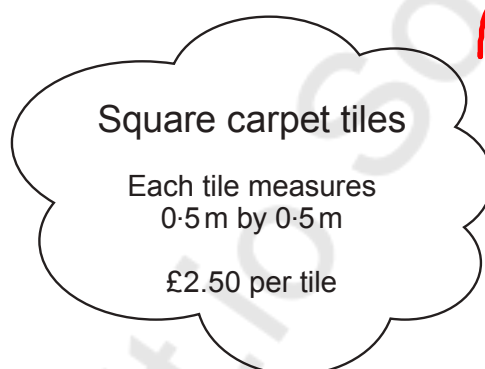
Since the number of days is not a whole number then the hire cost cannot be £124 when the booking fee is £18



6. The diagram shows the plan of the floor of Nick's room.



Nick is going to fit square carpet tiles to cover the floor.



$$1 \text{ carpet tile} = \pounds 2.50$$

How much will it cost Nick to cover his floor with these carpet tiles?  
You must show all your working.

[4]

$$\text{Total Area of Nick's room} = L \times B = 8 \times 6 = 48m^2$$

$$\text{Each square carpet tile} = S^2 = 0.5^2 = 0.25m^2$$

$$\text{Number of Carpet tiles} = \frac{\text{Total Area}}{\text{Area of Carpet tiles}}$$

$$\text{Number of tiles} = \frac{48}{0.25} = 192 \text{ tiles}$$

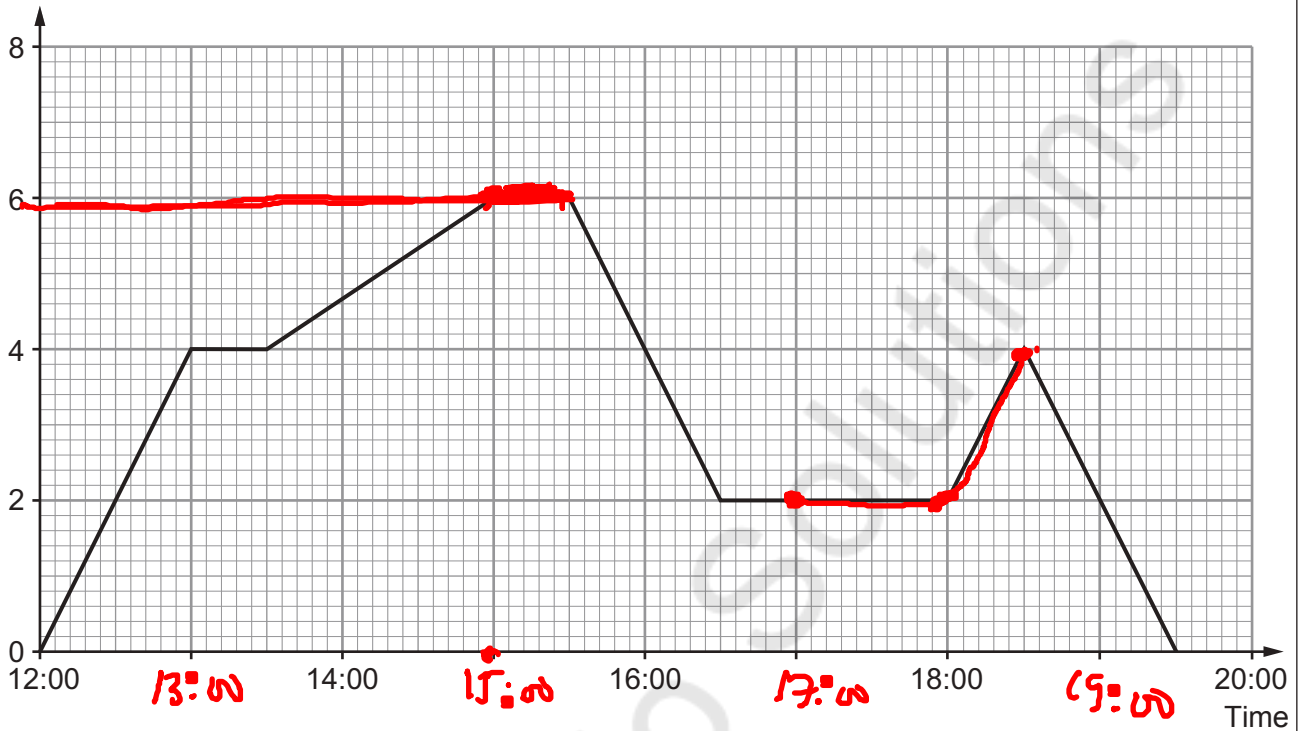
$$1 \text{ tile} = \pounds 2.50$$

$$192 \text{ tiles} = \pounds 2.50 \times 192 = \pounds 480$$



7. The travel graph below shows a journey Gareth made yesterday.

Distance from home (km)



(a) How far away from home was Gareth at 15:00?  
Circle your answer.

- 0 km      2 km      4 km      **6 km**      8 km

[1]

(b) At what time did Gareth arrive back home?  
Circle your answer.

- 14:00      16:30      18:45      19:15      **19:30**

[1]

(c) Sometime after **5p.m.**, Gareth headed for the supermarket.  
The supermarket was closed when he got there so he headed straight back home.  
At what time did Gareth arrive at the supermarket?  
Circle your answer.

- 17:00      17:30      18:00      18:15      18:30      19:00

[1]

(d) Gareth did not stop for the whole of the time between 15:00 and 15:30.  
What could the travel graph tell you about his journey between these times?

[1]

*Between 15:00 and 15:30, the distance was constant (6 km) i.e. Gareth was not moving away from home or toward home*



8. Ewan is going on holiday to India.  
He has saved £450 to exchange for Indian rupees.

- (a) The exchange rate on the internet last week was £1 = 99.40 rupees.  
Had Ewan been going on holiday last week, how many rupees could he have bought? [2]

$$£1 = 99.40 \text{ rupees}$$

$$£450 = 99.40 \times 450$$

$$= 44,730 \text{ rupees}$$

- (b) Ewan exchanges his money on arrival in India.  
The exchange rate is now £1 = 99.72 rupees.

The exchange bureau only has 500 rupee notes.  
Ewan wants to buy as many rupees as possible with his £450 savings.

How much of his £450 will Ewan spend buying rupees?  
Give your answer correct to the nearest penny.  
You must show all your working. [4]

$$£1 = 99.72 \text{ rupees}$$

$$£450 = 99.72 \times 450$$

$$= 44,874 \text{ rupees}$$

$$500 \text{ rupee notes} = \frac{44,874}{500}$$

$$= 89.748$$

So, Ewan can only get 89 500 rupee notes  
89 500 rupee notes  $\equiv$   $89 \times 500 = 44,500$  rupees

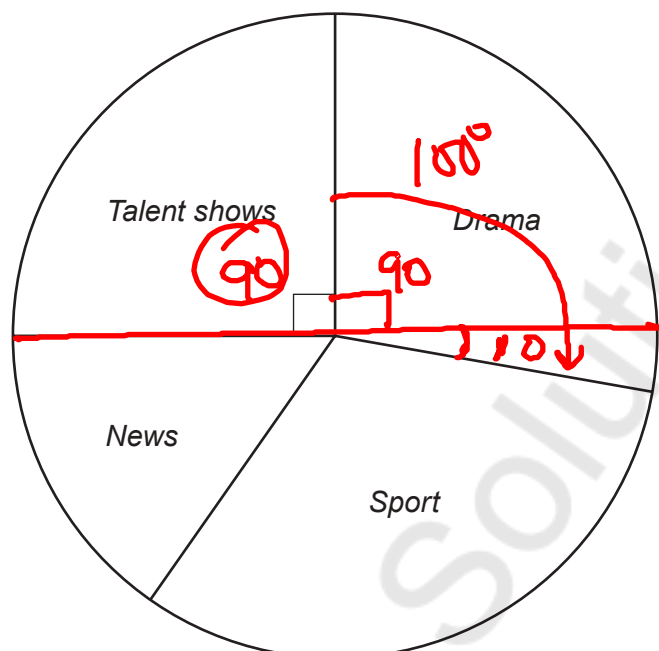
Since £1 = 99.72 rupees

$$44,500 \text{ rupees} = \frac{44,500}{99.72} = \underline{\underline{446.23}}$$

Ewan needs to spend  
£446.23 //



9. (a) 36 000 people took part in a survey to find out their favourite type of TV programme. The pie chart shows the results.



- (i) How many people chose *Drama* as their favourite type of TV programme?  
You must show your working. [3]

$$\text{Drama} = \frac{\text{Angle Drama}}{360} \times \text{Total People Surveyed}$$

$$\text{Drama} = \frac{150}{360} \times 36,000$$

$$\text{Drama} = \underline{10,000}$$





10. (a)

Railcard for 16 to 25 year olds

£30 for a year

Get  $\frac{1}{3}$  off all your rail travel

Nerys and Eleri are sisters.  
Nerys is 22 years old and Eleri is 27 years old.

The two sisters live in Holyhead.  
Their aunt lives in Milford Haven.  
They travel by train to visit their aunt 3 times a year.

Nerys buys a 16-25 Railcard to use for these journeys.  
They buy single rail tickets for each journey.  
The cost of a **single** rail ticket from Holyhead to Milford Haven is £84.50.  
The journey home from Milford Haven also costs £84.50 per ticket.

In a year, how much less does Nerys pay than Eleri for the journeys to Milford Haven and back?

You must show all your working.

[5]

16 - 25 years  $\longrightarrow$  £30

off =  $\frac{1}{3}$

Nerys  $\rightarrow$  22 years

Eleri  $\rightarrow$  27 years

Number of time travel  $\rightarrow$  3 times

Total travel time  $\rightarrow$  6

Eleri pay [6 journey] =  $6 \times 84.50 = \text{£}507$

off payment  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 507 =  $\frac{1}{3} \times 507 = \text{£}169$

Nerys =  $507 - 169 = \text{£}338 + 30$

Nerys = £368

The Difference =  $\text{£}507 - \text{£}368$

£139

Nerys will pay £139 less than Eleri.



- (b) Cristiano is 22 years old.  
He sometimes travels from Rhyl to Llandudno Junction by train.  
The cost of a single rail ticket from Rhyl to Llandudno Junction is £7.80.

Nerys advises Cristiano to buy a Railcard.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 7.8 = £2.6  
Cristiano says,

Each journey cost = £5.2

It is not worth paying £30 for the Railcard.

How many times in a year would Cristiano have to travel to make it worthwhile for him to buy a Railcard? [3]

Rhyl to Llandudno = £7.80

Let number of time travels be  $x$ .

The normal total cost without Rail card  
normal cost =  $7.8 \times x = £7.8x$

Total cost paying for Railcard for  $x$

$$5.2 \times x + 30$$

$$x = 12$$

$$7.8x \geq 5.2x + 30$$

$$x \geq 12$$

$$7.8x - 5.2x \geq 30$$

$$2.6x \geq 30$$

$$x \geq \frac{30}{2.6}$$

$$x \geq 11.5$$

Turn over.



11. Loretta is paid in euros.  
She is checking her tax bill for last year.

The tax rates last year were as follows:

- No tax on the first €3500 of earnings
- Earnings in excess of €3500 and up to €10 500: taxed at a rate of 25%
- Earnings above €10 500: taxed at a rate of 35%

Last year, Loretta's total earnings before tax were €34 500.

How much tax did Loretta pay in total?

You must show all your working.

[6]

No tax for the first €3500

Tax rate 25% for earning 3500 - 10,500

Tax rate 35% for earning above 10,500

Last year earnings €34,500

Case 1: The first 3500 No tax

$$34,500 - 3500 = \underline{\underline{€31,000}} \quad \text{No tax}$$

Case 2: 3500 - 10500 Tax rate 25%

$$3500 + 7000 = 10,500$$

$$25\% \text{ of } 7000 = \frac{25}{100} \times 7000 = €1750$$

$$\text{Tax} = €1750$$

Case 3:

$$31000 - 7000 = 24000$$

$$35\% \text{ of } 24000 = \frac{35}{100} \times 24000$$

$$\text{Tax paid} = \underline{\underline{€10,150}} = 8400$$

$$\text{Tax} = €8400$$

END OF PAPER

$$\text{Total tax: } 0 + 1750 + 8400 = 10150$$



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Mathvaudio Solutions



Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.
	<p>Mathsvault.io Solutions</p>

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