Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0

GCSE

3310U50-1

S23-3310U50-1

FRIDAY, 19 MAY 2023 – MORNING

MATHEMATICS – NUMERACY
UNIT 1: NON-CALCULATOR
HIGHER TIER

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

The use of a calculator is not permitted in this examination.

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.

If you run out of space, use the additional page at the back of the booklet. Question numbers must be given for the work written on the additional page.

Take π as 3·14.

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 **1**, 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.	**8**	
2.	**7**	
3.	**10**	
4.	**4**	
5.	**3**	
6.	**7**	
7.	**9**	
8.	**6**	
9.	**9**	
10.	**10**	
11.	**7**	
Total	**80**	

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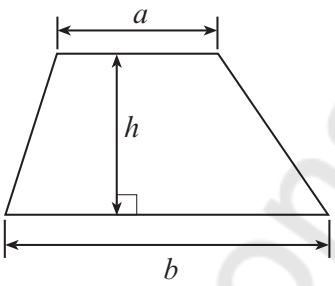
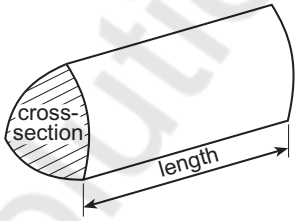
Formula List – Higher Tier

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



Volume of prism = area of cross-section × length

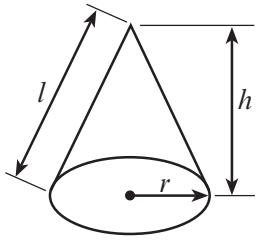


Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$

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

Curved surface area of cone = $\pi r l$

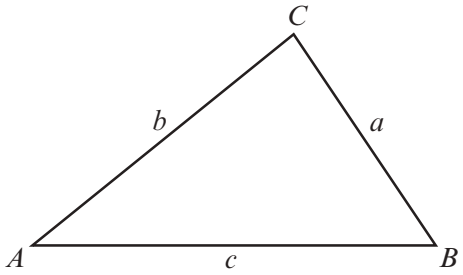


In any triangle ABC

Sine rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

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

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



The Quadratic Equation

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

Annual Equivalent Rate (AER)

AER, as a decimal, is calculated using the formula $\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^n - 1$, where i is the nominal interest rate per annum as a decimal and n is the number of compounding periods per annum.

Examiner only

1. *In this question, you will be assessed on the quality of your organisation, communication and accuracy in writing.*

Mari and Huw share a prize of £2700 in the ratio 4 : 5 respectively.

Mari decides to donate 24% of her share of the prize to charity.
Huw decides to give the same amount of money as Mari to charity.

What fraction of Huw's share of the prize money does he give to charity?
Express your answer in its simplest form.
You must show all your working. [6 + 2 OCW]

Mari : Huw

4 : 5 = Total ratio = 4+5 = 9 £2700

Mari = $\frac{4}{9} \times 2700 = 1200$

Huw = $\frac{5}{9} \times 2700 = 1500$

Mari = 24% (0·24) × 1200

= 288 to charity

Huw = $\frac{288}{1500}$ ^{3} $\cancel{72}$ 24 ^{2} $\cancel{144}$

$\cancel{1500}$ ^{2} $\cancel{750}$ ^{3} $\cancel{375}$ 125

= $\frac{24}{125}$

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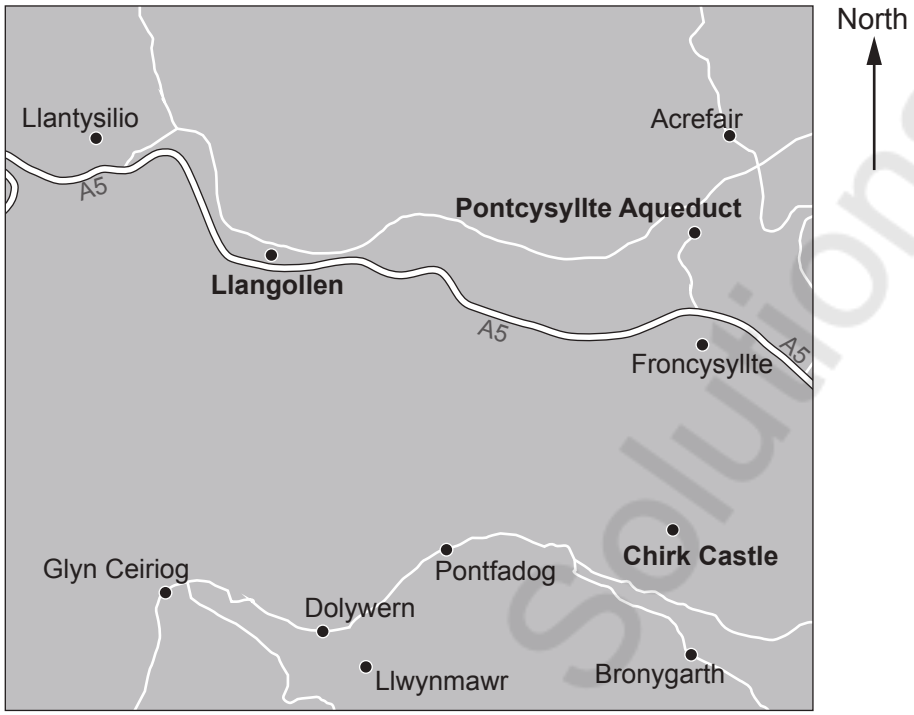
2. (a)



The direct straight-line distance between Llangollen and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is 5·6 km.
On the map this distance is 5·6 cm.
What is the scale of the map?
Circle your answer. [1]

1 : 10 1 : 1000 1 : 10 000 1 : 100 000 1 : 1 000 000

.....

.....

Examiner only

(b) The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct was built to carry the Llangollen canal over a valley.

The following facts about the section of the canal over the aqueduct were found on the internet.

- It has a rectangular uniform cross-section.
- It is 300 m in length.
- It holds 1'500 000 litres of water.
- It takes 2 hours to drain the water.

(i) The section of the canal over the aqueduct is to be drained.

Calculate the number of litres of water that drain from this section of the canal per minute.
You may assume that the water drains from the canal at a constant rate.
You must show all your working. [3]

total Vol of water = 1500000

total time taken to drain 2hrs
= 2 × 60 = 120min

Rate per minute draingye
= 1500000 / 120
= 12500 L/min

(ii) Calculate the area of the canal's uniform cross-section.
Give your answer in cm^2. [3]

area = Volume / Length Volume = area × L

Volume = 1500000 L × 1000 cm^3
= 1500000000 cm^3

L(cm) = 300 × 100cm = 30000cm

area = 1500000000 / 30000 = 50000 cm^2

3310U501
05

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3. (a) A jar contains 300 g of chocolate spread.

In this spread:

- 58% of the mass is pure sugar,
- $\frac{1}{8}$ of the mass is cocoa,
- the mass of the milk powder is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the mass of cocoa,
- the remainder of the 300 g is palm oil.

Calculate the percentage of palm oil in the chocolate spread.
You must show all your working. [7]

300g of chocolate

Sugar $= \frac{58}{100} \times 300 = 174$

Cocoa $= \frac{1}{8} \times 300 = 37.5$

Milk powder $= \frac{4}{5} \times 37.5 = 30$

Palm oil $= 300 - (174 + 37.5 + 30)$

$= 58.5$

% of palm oil $= \frac{58.5}{300} \times 100 = 19.5\%$

(b) A different jar contains 840 g of chocolate spread.

The label on the jar says,

'Offer: includes 20% extra chocolate spread for free.'

How many grams of chocolate spread did a jar contain before the offer started? [3]

$840 = 120\%$

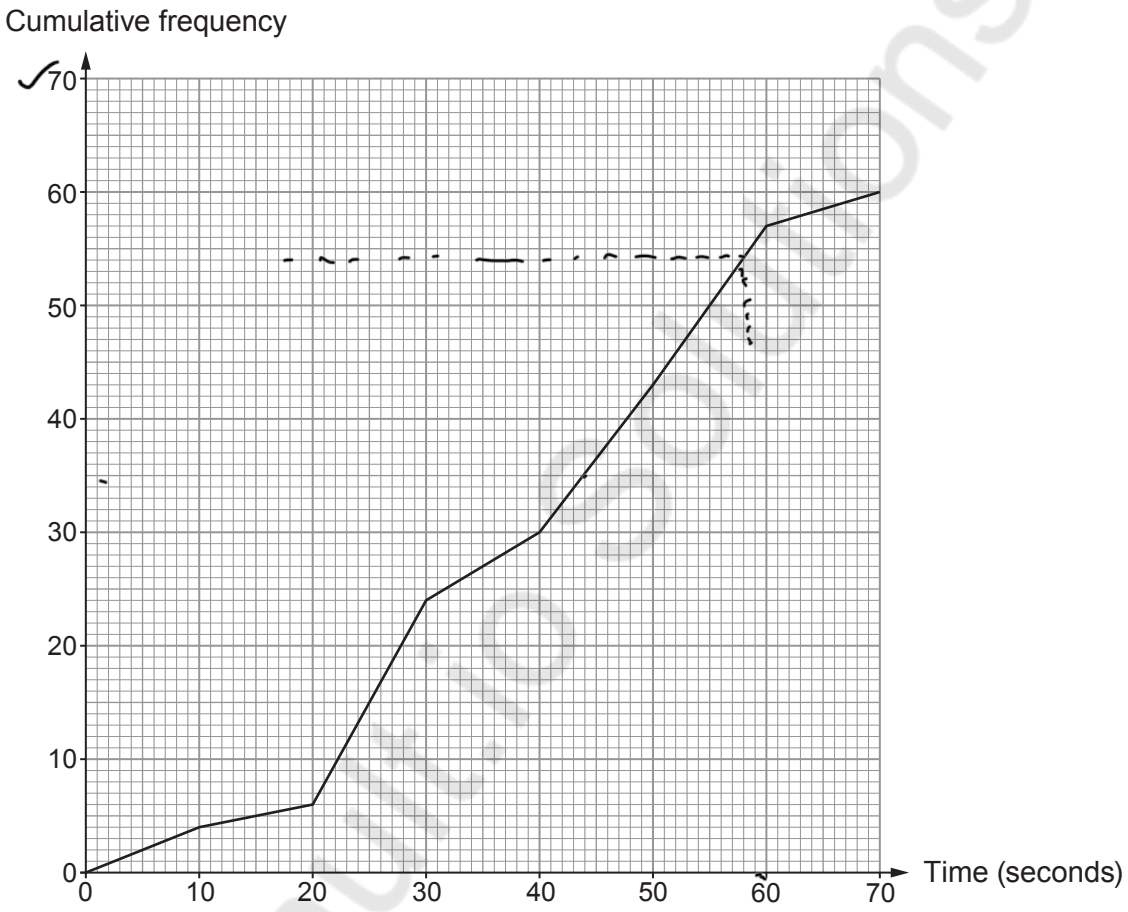
$x = 100\%$; $x = \frac{840 \times 100}{120}$

$x = \frac{840}{1.2} = 700$

Examiner only

4. Deva Design Service employs 60 people.
Employees were asked to log on to their computer at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The number of employees logged on was recorded every 10 seconds from 9 a.m.
The results are displayed in the cumulative frequency diagram shown below.



(a) Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the median time taken by the employees to log on. [1]

40 seconds

(b) Deva Design Service has a policy that states the following:

'90% of employees should be logged on to their computer by 9:01 a.m.'

Show that this policy was met on Thursday.
You must show all your working. [3]

90% of 60 = 0·9 × 60 = 54 employees
from the cumulative frequency table 54 employees
will log in 58 seconds or 57 in 60 seconds.

3310U501
07

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5. Alan Frames is a company that employs 360 people.
6 of these people are to be selected to discuss changes to the company logo.

The manager has decided to use a systematic sampling method.
He has a numbered list of all 360 people.

(a) When using systematic sampling, where in the list **should** the manager start his selection of the 6 people?
Tick (✓) **one** of the boxes. [1]

The 60th name in the list	
At a randomly chosen name	✓
First person in the list	
Last person in the list	
A name by any multiple of 60 in the list	

(b) The manager actually starts by selecting the 4th name in his list.
Complete the table below to give the position in the list of the 6 people who would be selected using systematic sampling. [2]

Sampling fraction = $\frac{360}{6} = 60$

Keep adding 60 from 1st position (i.e 4th)

Person selected	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Position in the list	4th	64	124	184	244	304

Examiner only

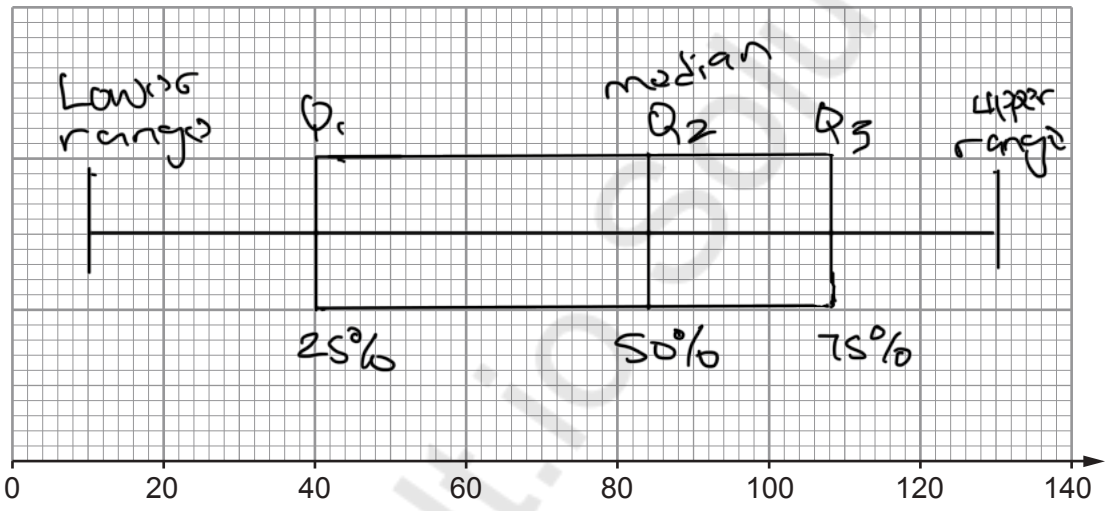
6. Dafydd works in a call centre.
On Monday, he made 200 phone calls.
He recorded the length of time he spent on each of these phone calls.

Dafydd noted the following about the times spent on each phone call.

- The greatest time was 2 minutes 10 seconds.
- The range of the times was 2 minutes.
- The median time was 84 seconds.
- The upper quartile was 108 seconds.
- The interquartile range was 68 seconds.

(a) Use the graph paper to draw a box-and-whisker diagram to represent Dafydd's data. [4]

Length of time on each of 200 phone calls



(b) Dafydd was set a target.
He had to complete half of his phone calls in less than 1 minute 30 seconds each.
By how many seconds did Dafydd beat this target?
Circle your answer. [1]

4 seconds 6 seconds 10 seconds 12 seconds 18 seconds

(c) On Monday, how many of Dafydd's phone calls lasted less than 108 seconds? [2]

75% × 200
= 0·75 × 200
= 150 phone calls

150 phone calls

Examiner only

7. (a) Cartons of soft drink are filled using an automated system.

(i) Each carton is a cuboid that has:
- a base area of exactly 40 cm^2,
- a height of 13 cm, **correct to the nearest cm**.

Calculate the least possible volume of a carton. [2]

13cm = 12.5 to nearest cm

$40 \times 12.5 = 500 cm^3$

(ii) The empty cartons, moving on a conveyor belt, pass under a filling gun that pours soft drink into the cartons until they are full.

Drink is poured into each carton at a rate of 8000 cm^3 per minute, **correct to the nearest 1000 cm^3 per minute**.

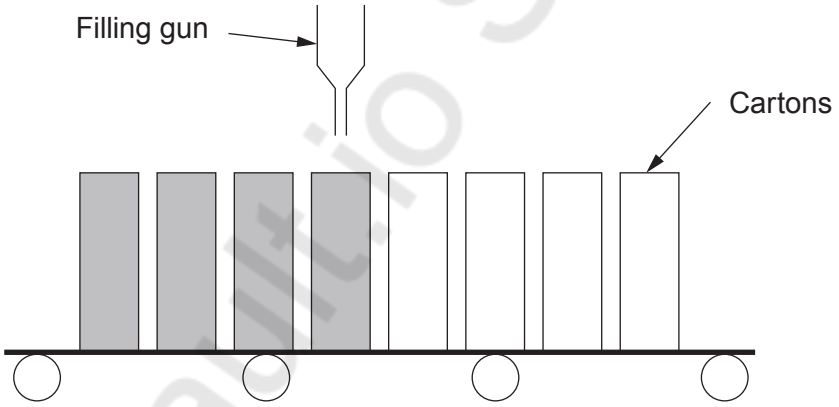


Diagram not drawn to scale

Calculate the greatest possible number of cartons that the automated system could fill in an hour.
You can ignore the time taken in moving from one full carton to the next empty one. [3]

8000 = 8500 correct to nearest 1000cm^3

∴ using 500 from (i)

$\frac{8500}{500} \times 60$

$= 1020$

Examiner only

(b) Cartons of a different size are also filled using the same system.
Each of these cartons has:

- a square base,
- a height of exactly 20 cm,
- a volume of exactly 960 cm^3.

Calculate the length of the side of the base of one of these cartons.

Give your answer in the form $a\sqrt{b}$, where a and b are integers and b is as small as possible. [4]

$b^2 = \frac{\text{Volume}}{h}$

$b^2 = \frac{960cm^3}{20cm}$; $b^2 = 48$

$b = \sqrt{48}$

$b = \sqrt{16 \times 3}$

$= \sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{3}$

$= 4\sqrt{3}$

Examiner only

8. The mass of an atom of hydrogen is about $1{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-24}$ g.
The mass of an atom of oxygen is about $2{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-23}$ g.

(a) Using a suitable approximation, estimate how many atoms of hydrogen there are in 1000 g of hydrogen.
Give your answer in standard form. [3]

1 atm of H_2 = $1{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-24}$ g $\approx 2 \times 10^{-24}$

x = $1000 (1 \times 10^3)$

$x = \dfrac{1 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^{-24}}$

$= 5 \times 10^{26}$

(b) A molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.

Calculate the mass of a molecule of water.
Give your answer in standard form. [3]

$2(1{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-24}) + 2{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-23}$

$= 3{\cdot}4 \times 10^{-24} + 2{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-23}$

$= 3{\cdot}04 \times 10^{-23}$

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Examiner only

9. (a) Dee-Odd makes cocktail glasses out of thin glass.
One of their cocktail glasses is shown below.
A hollow hemisphere forms the part of the glass which can hold the drink.

Diagram not drawn to scale

Before each hemisphere is attached to a stem, the surface area on the outside of each hemisphere is given a decorative coating.

The volume of each hemisphere is $\frac{128\pi}{3}$ cm^3.

Calculate the surface area that is given a decorative coating.
Give your answer in terms of π in its simplest form. [6]

$\frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times r^3 = \frac{128\pi}{3}$

$r^3 = \frac{128\pi \times 3}{2 \times \pi \times 3}$

$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{128\pi \times 3}{2 \times \pi \times 3}}$

$r = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$

Surface area $= 2\pi r^2$

$= 2 \times \pi \times 4^2 = 2 \times \pi \times 16$

$= 32\pi \text{ cm}^2$

Examiner only

(b) Dee-Odd also makes another style of cocktail glass in two different sizes.
These glasses are mathematically similar.

Diagram not drawn to scale

The ratio of the volume of the smaller glass to the volume of the larger glass is 8 : 27.
The height of the larger glass is 18 cm.
Calculate the height of the smaller glass. [3]

Small : Large = Total
8 : 27 = 35 ; first take cube root

$\sqrt[3]{8} : \sqrt[3]{27}$

2 : 3 = Total 5

$18 = \frac{3}{5} \times x$; $x = \frac{18 \times 5}{3} = 30$

30 = total height ∴ for small glass

$\frac{2}{5} \times 30 = 2 \times 6 = 12$ cm

Examiner only

10. A train completed a 16 000 m journey between two stations.

(a) Here is a description of the journey.

- The train accelerated uniformly from rest to 20 m/s in 40 seconds.
- It then remained at a constant speed of 20 m/s for a period of time.
- The train then decelerated uniformly for 80 seconds until it stopped.

A sketch of the velocity-time graph that represents this journey is shown below.

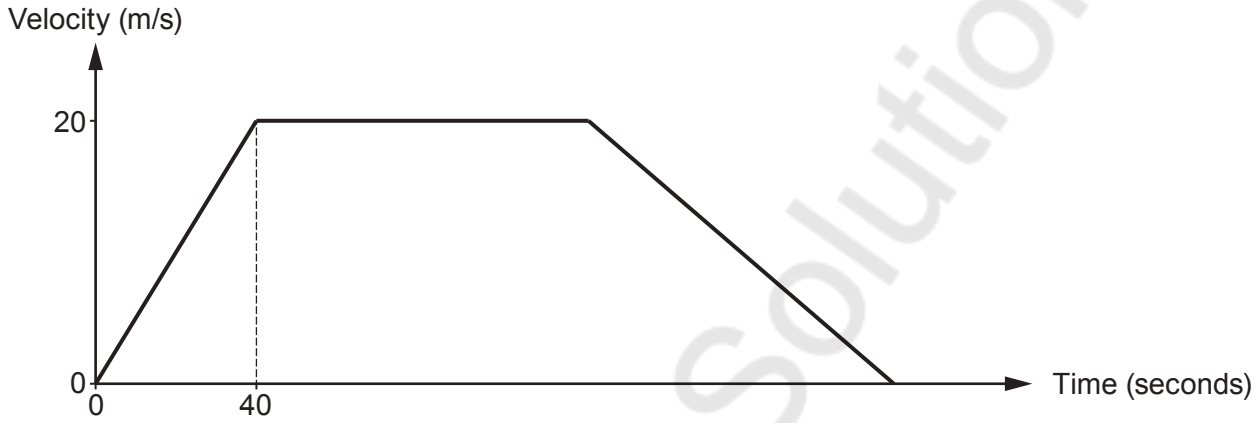

Diagram not drawn to scale

(i) Calculate the distance the train travelled in the first 40 seconds of the journey. [2]

$s = \frac{2d}{t} \quad \therefore d = \frac{st}{2}$

In first 40sec $= d = \frac{20 \times 40}{2} = 400\text{m/s}$

(ii) Calculate the **total** time for this 16 000 m journey.
Give your answer in seconds. [5]

time at 20m/s $= \frac{16000 - (400 + (0.5 \times 80 \times 20)}{20}$

$= \frac{16000 - (400 + 800)}{20}$

$= \frac{16000 - 1200}{20} = 740 \text{ seconds}$

Total journey time =

$740 + 40 + 80 = 860$ seconds

Examiner only

Total time for this 16 000 m journey is 860 seconds.

(b) When the train begins its next journey, it accelerates uniformly at $1{\cdot}081\,\text{m/s}^2$.
Write this acceleration as a mixed number in its simplest form. [3]

$1{\cdot}081\,\text{m/s}^2 = x$

1st $10 \times 1{\cdot}081 = 10{\cdot}8181$

2nd $1000 \times 1{\cdot}08 = 1081{\cdot}8181$

Subtract values = $1081{\cdot}8181 - 10{\cdot}8181 = 1071$

Subtract multipliers = $1000 - 10 = 990$

$= \frac{1071}{990}$

$= 1\frac{81}{990} = 1\frac{9}{110}$

11. Safety Cones is a company that makes traffic cones.
Its traffic cones have a base in the shape of an octagonal prism, with a hollow cone shape sitting on top of the base.
The bases of the traffic cones are symmetrical and have a circular hole in them to allow the traffic cones to be stacked.

The dimensions of the octagonal base are shown below.
The height of this octagonal base is 5 cm.

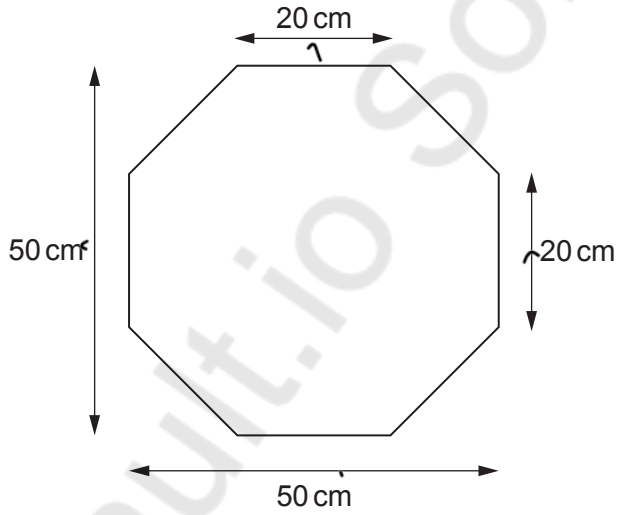

Diagram not drawn to scale

The cone that sits on top of the octagonal base is shown below.
It has a height of 60 cm and a circular base area of 800 cm^2.

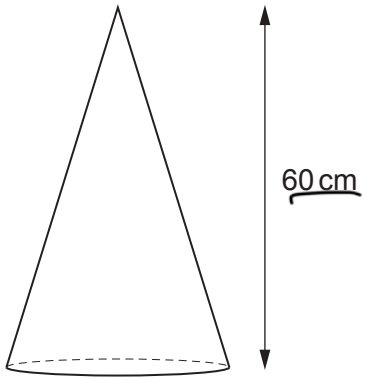

Diagram not drawn to scale

Examiner only

Gary is transporting a stack of 10 of these traffic cones in the back of his van.

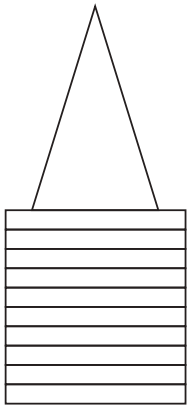

Diagram not drawn to scale

Calculate the volume of the space that this stack of 10 traffic cones takes up in the back of Gary's van.
Give your answer in cm^3.
You should assume that the space taken up includes the space underneath the bottom traffic cone and any gaps between the cones. [7]

Volume of octagonal prism =

$= 50 \times 20 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (50+20) \times \frac{50-20}{2}$

$= 50 \times 20 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 70 \times 15$

$= 1000 + 1050 = 2050$

$= 2050 \times 10 \times 5 = 102500 cm^3$

Volume of cone

$= \frac{1}{3} \times 800 \times 60 = 16000 cm^3$

Total volume $= 102500 cm^3 + 16000 cm^3$

$= 118500 cm^3$

END OF PAPER

Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.

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