

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
A501/02
MATHEMATICS A
Unit A (Higher Tier)

WEDNESDAY 9 NOVEMBER 2011: Afternoon
DURATION: 1 hour

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Scientific or graphical calculator

Geometrical instruments

Tracing paper (optional)

**You are permitted to use a
calculator for this paper**

This paper has been pre modified for carrier language

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

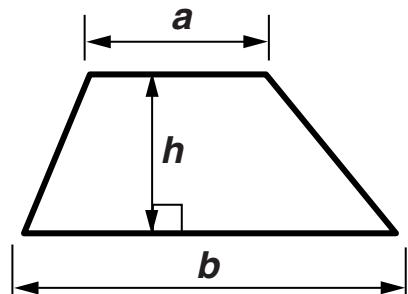
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Your answers should be supported with appropriate working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Answer **ALL** the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

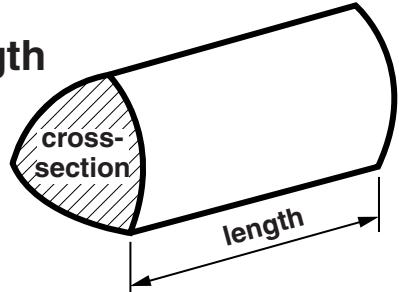
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.

FORMULAE SHEET: HIGHER TIER

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



Volume of prism = (area of cross-section) × length

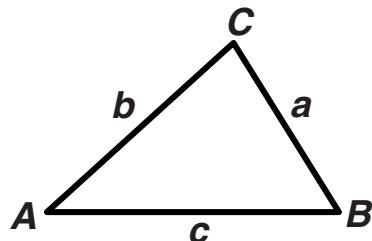


In any triangle ABC

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

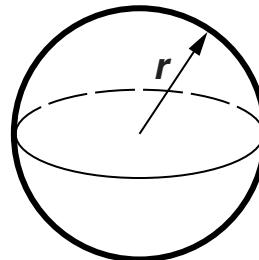
Cosine rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

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



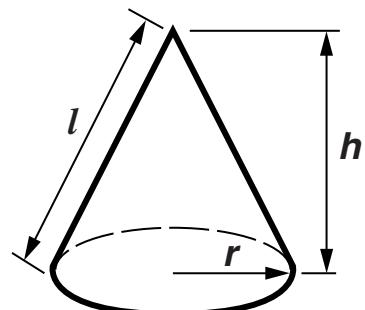
Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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



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

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



The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \neq 0$, are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

1 (a) Debi makes bread.

She always uses brown flour and white flour in the ratio 2 : 1.

(i) For a medium loaf of bread she needs 420 g of flour altogether.

How much brown flour does she need for a medium loaf?

(a)(i) _____ g [2]

(ii) For a large loaf she uses 360 g of brown flour.

How much flour does she use altogether for a large loaf?

(ii) _____ g [2]

- (b) Tim makes a medium loaf using wholemeal flour and white flour.
He uses 260 g of wholemeal flour and 160 g of white flour.

Write the ratio

wholemeal flour : white flour

that Tim uses.

Give your answer in its simplest form.

(b) _____ [2]

2 (a) Multiply out.

$$3(2a - 5)$$

(a) _____ [2]

(b) Factorise.

$$b^2 + 7b$$

(b) _____ [1]

3 (a) Calculate.

$$\sqrt{6.4^2 - 4 \times 9.03}$$

(a) _____ [1]

(b) (i) Write 540 as the product of its prime factors.

(b)(i) _____ [3]

(ii) Find the LCM (least common multiple) of 540 and 50.

(ii) _____ [2]

- 4** *Use a pair of compasses and a ruler to answer this question.
Do not rub out your construction lines.*

The scale drawing below, shows two schools, Ashton (A) and Bedward (B).

SCALE: 2 CM REPRESENTS 1 MILE

A•

• B

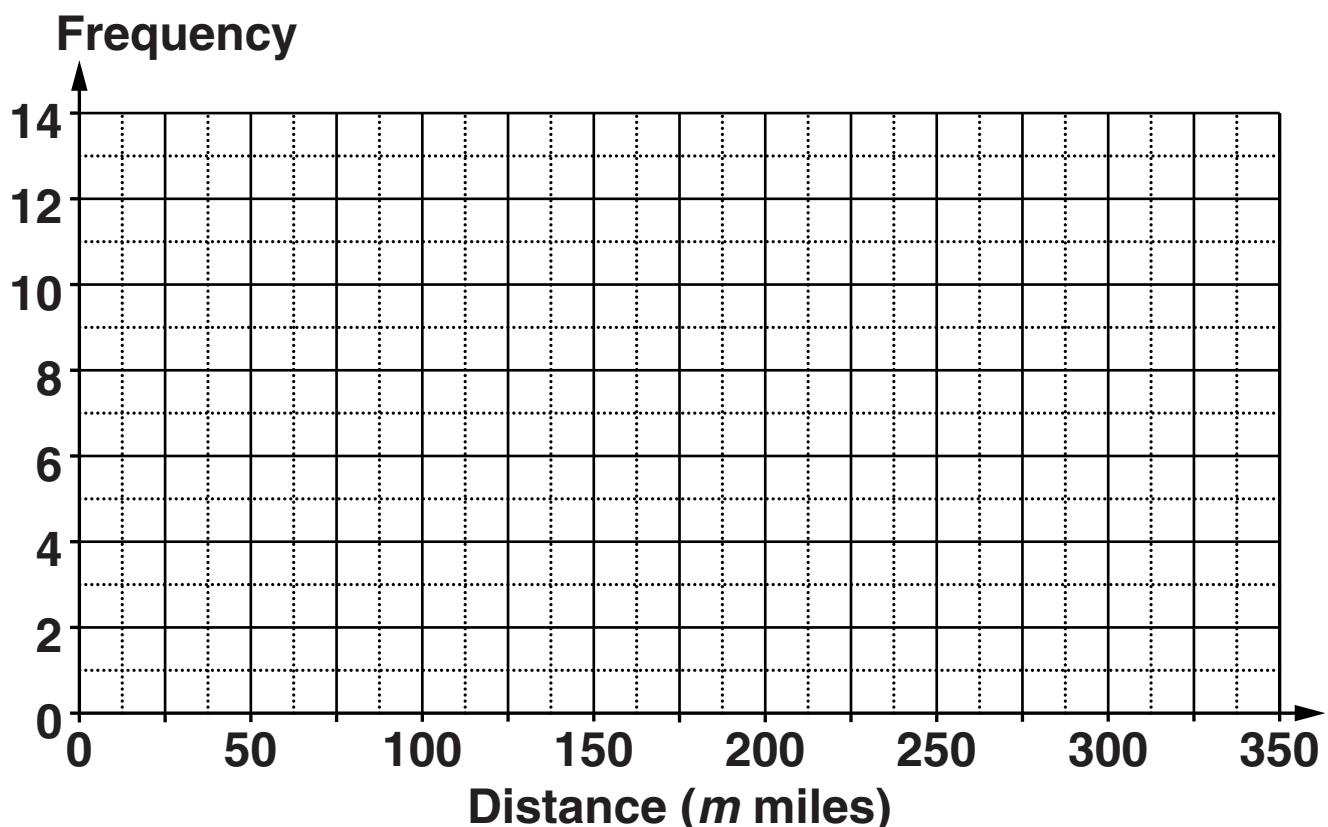
Students who go to Ashton School live 3 miles or less from the school.

Construct and shade the area where students can live who go to Ashton School even though they live nearer to Bedward School. [5]

- 5 Mukulika asked 50 drivers how many miles they had travelled that day.
This table summarises their responses.

Distance (m miles)	Frequency
$0 < m \leq 50$	7
$50 < m \leq 100$	10
$100 < m \leq 150$	14
$150 < m \leq 200$	9
$200 < m \leq 250$	5
$250 < m \leq 300$	3
$300 < m \leq 350$	2

(a) Draw a frequency polygon to represent this information.



[3]

(b) Calculate an estimate of the mean distance travelled.

(b) _____ miles [4]

6 Solve.

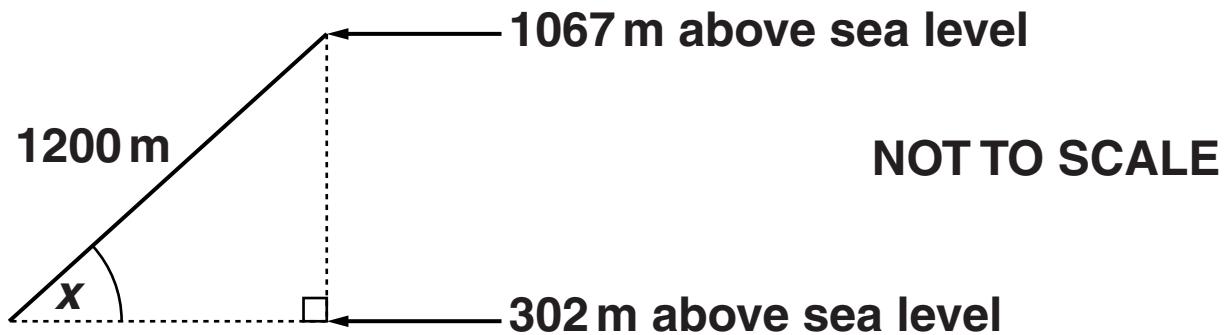
(a) $10x - 7 = 2x + 3$

(a) _____ [3]

(b) $7(5 - 2x) = 0$

(b) _____ [3]

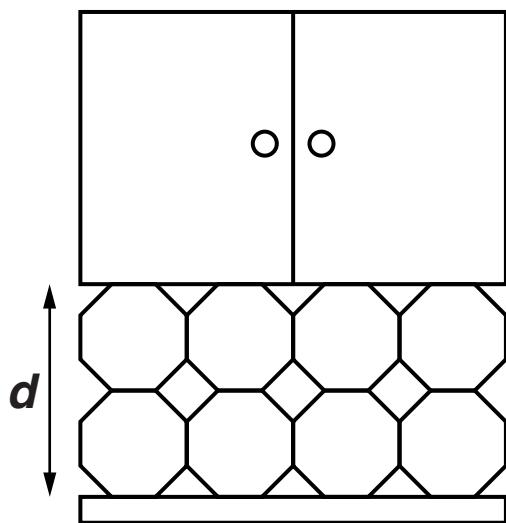
- 7 The cable car which goes up Table Mountain starts at a height of 302 m above sea level.
It goes to the top of the mountain at 1067 m above sea level.
The length of the cable is 1200 m.



Calculate x , the angle that the cable makes with the horizontal.

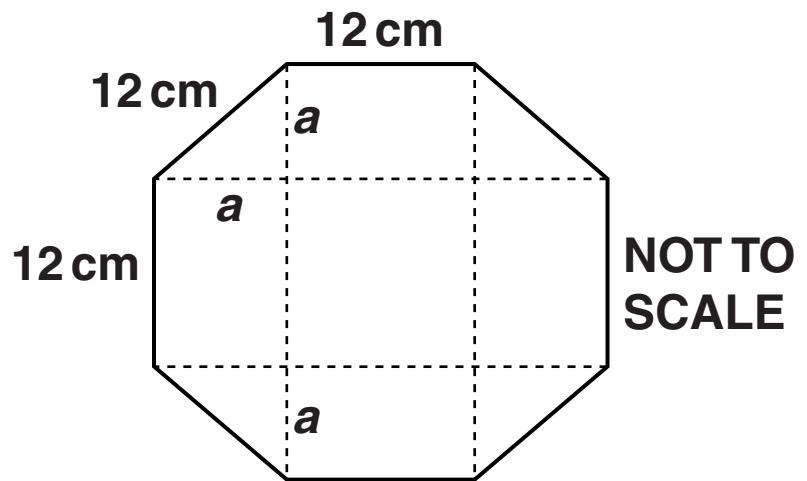
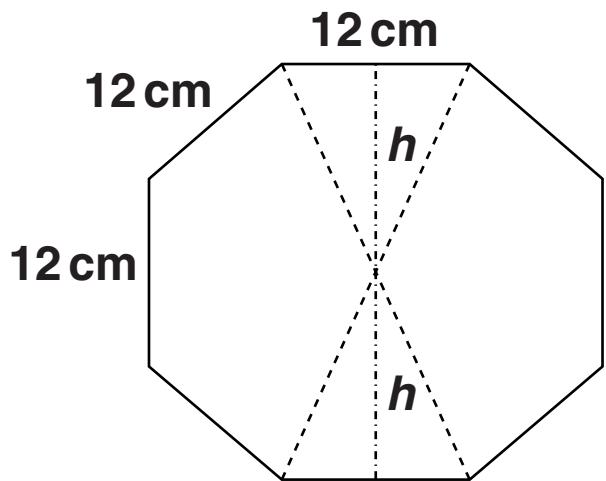
° [4]

- 8 A tile is a regular octagon of side 12 cm.
Jo will use two rows of these tiles, with some square tiles, in her kitchen between the worktop and the wall cupboards.



Calculate d , the distance between the worktop and the wall cupboards.

These diagrams show some possible ways of splitting up an octagon which you may find helpful.



_____ cm [6]

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9 You are given that $f(x) = 7 - 2x$.

(a) Find $f(6)$.

(a) _____ [1]

(b) Solve $f(x) = 0$.

(b) _____ [1]

(c) Express $f(3 + x)$ in the form $a + bx$.

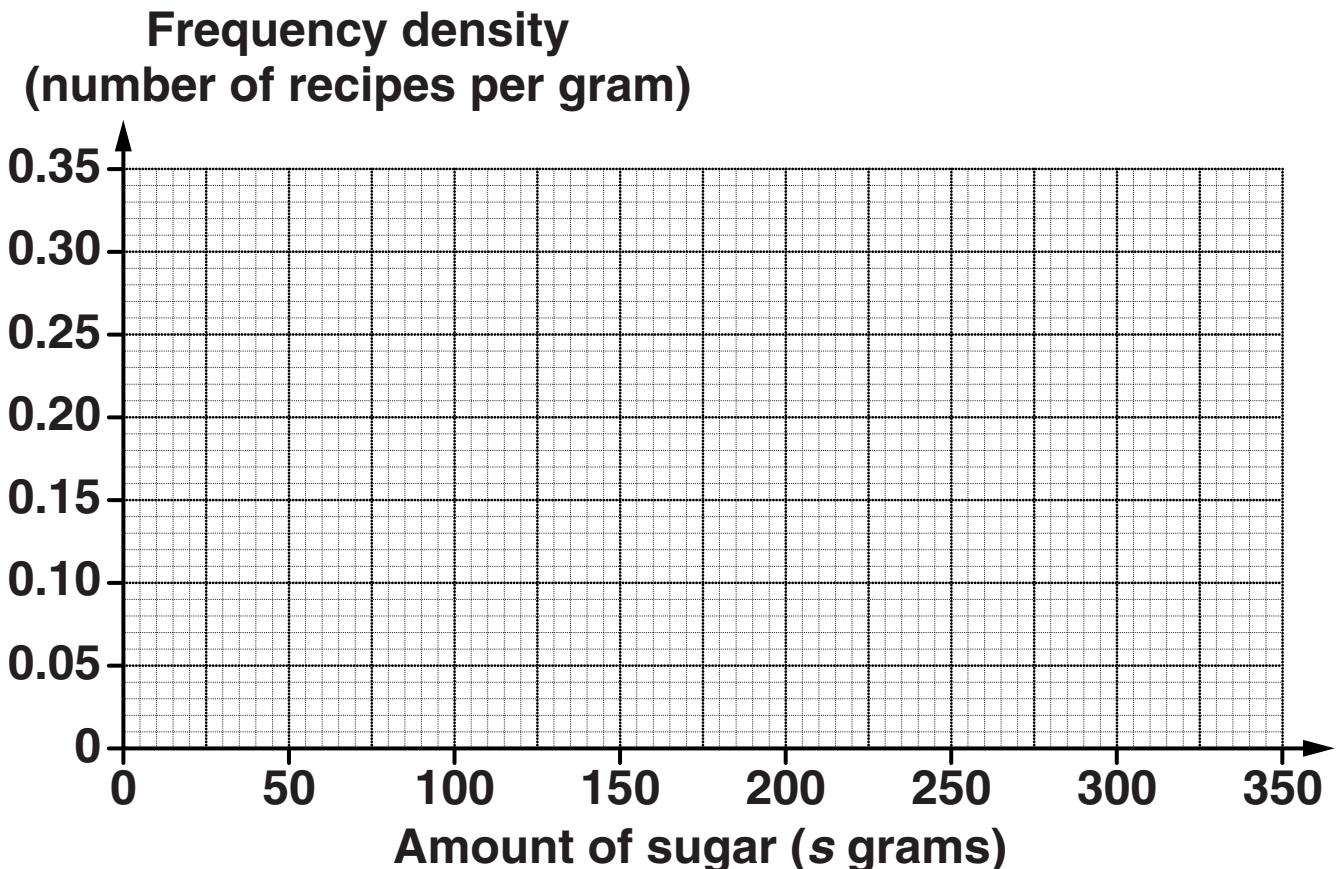
(c) _____ [2]

- 10** Sita recorded the amount of sugar and fat in each of 50 cake recipes.

- (a) This table summarises her results for the amount of sugar in each recipe.

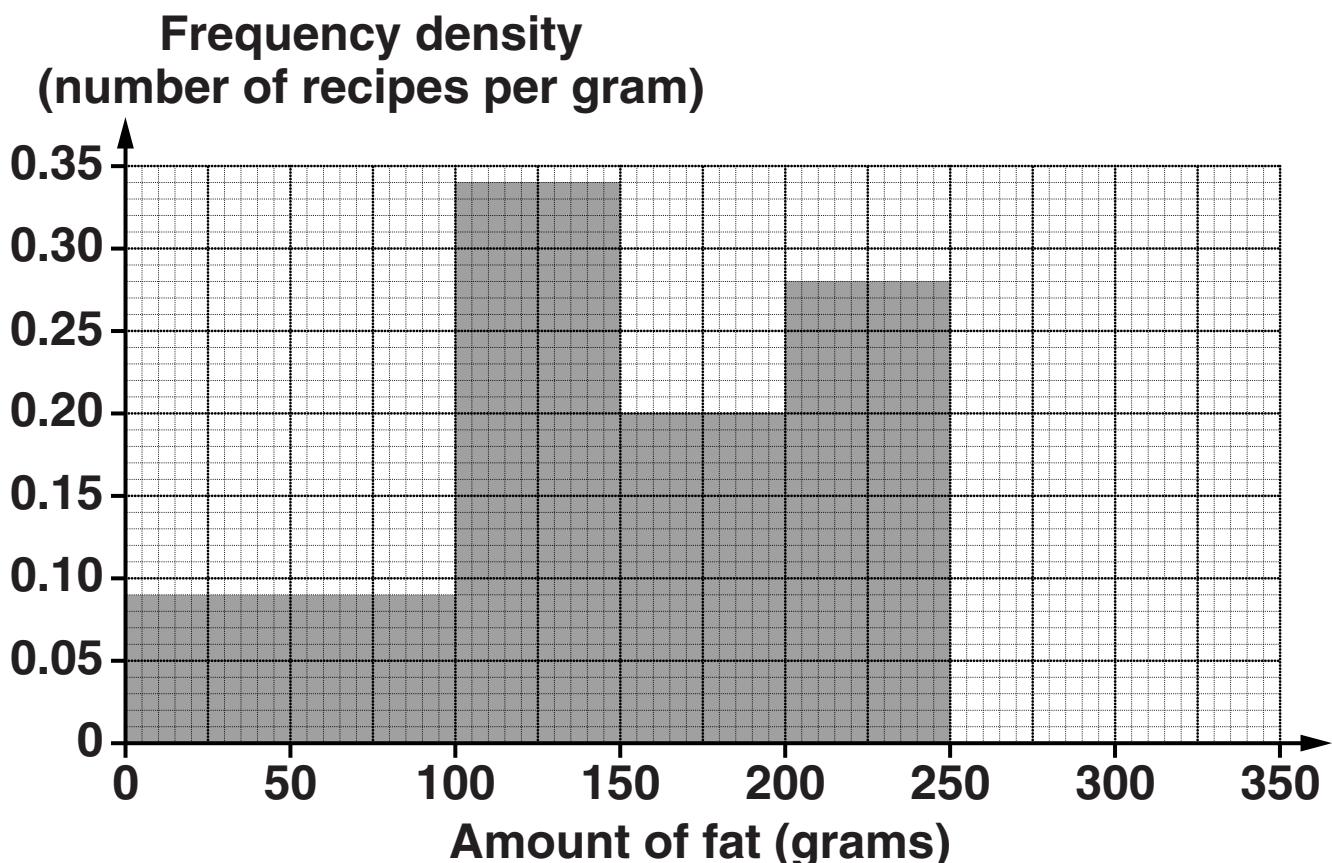
Amount of sugar (s grams)	Frequency
$0 \leq s < 100$	10
$100 \leq s < 150$	15
$150 \leq s < 200$	10
$200 \leq s < 250$	14
$250 \leq s < 350$	1

Draw a histogram to represent this information.



[3]

- (b) This histogram summarises her results for the amount of fat in each recipe.**



- (i) What does the histogram show about the amount of fat in the recipe containing the most fat?**

[1]

(ii) How many recipes contained less than 100 g of fat?

(b)(ii) _____ [1]

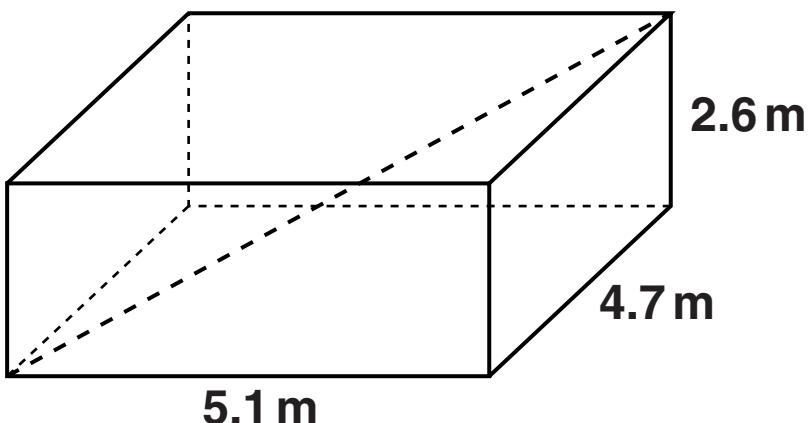
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11 Rearrange to make p the subject.

$$C + 5p = a(C - p)$$

[4]

- 12 Shirley and Jay are in a room which is a cuboid 5.1 m by 4.7 m by 2.6 m.**



- (a) Shirley estimates the length of the diagonal of the room (shown on the diagram) to be 13 m.**

Jay says:

**You are wrong! $5.1 + 4.7 + 2.6$ is 12.4.
That's less than 13.**

Explain why Jay's reasoning shows that the diagonal is less than 13 m.

[1]

(b) Calculate the actual length of the diagonal of the room.

(b) _____ m [3]

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