## Collins

## Edexcel

GCSE

## Mathematics

## SET B - Paper 1 Higher Tier (Non-Calculator)

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## Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## You must have:

- Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.


You may not use a calculator

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided - there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators may not be used.
- Diagrams are NOT accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must show all your working out.


## 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.
- 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.

Name: $\qquad$

## Answer ALL questions.

## Write your answers in the spaces provided.

## You must write down all the stages of your working.

1
$\mathrm{f}(x)=x-3$
Write down an expression for $\mathrm{f}^{-1}(x)$

## 2 Write down the roots of the equation $(x-2)(x+3)=0$

3 Here is a right-angled triangle $A B C$.


Work out the exact value of the length $x$.
$x=$
cm
(Total for Question $\mathbf{3}$ is $\mathbf{2}$ marks)
$4 \quad$ Solve $3(x-2)+4=\frac{x}{2}$

5 Work out the surface area of the cuboid shown.

$\mathrm{cm}^{2}$

7 Part of a regular polygon is shown.


How many sides does the polygon have?
(a) Write $2.3 \times 10^{5}$ as an ordinary number.
(b) Write 0.0005 in standard form.
(c) Work out $2 \times 10^{4} \times 8 \times 10^{3}$

Give your answer in standard form.

9 The graph of $y=2 x^{2}-3 x-5$ is shown.

(a) Write down the values of $x$ when $y=4$.
(b) Write down the coordinates of the minimum point.

10 Here is a square.


Work out the area.

You must show your working.

11 Expand $(x+1)^{2}(x-3)$

12 A cylinder has a base diameter that is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the height.
The volume of the cylinder is $48 \pi$
Work out the radius of the base.


Write down the three inequalities that define the region $R$.

Give your answer in the form $a+b \sqrt{2}$, where $a$ and $b$ are integers.

15 Draw a histogram for the data below.

| Height, $h$ cm | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5 \leqslant h<10$ | 15 |
| $10 \leqslant h<20$ | 35 |
| $20 \leqslant h<35$ | 30 |
| $35 \leqslant h<45$ | 15 |
| $45 \leqslant h<50$ | 5 |


(a) $O$ is the centre of the circle.


Not drawn accurately

Write down the size of angle $a$ in degrees.


Not drawn accurately

Write down the size of angle $b$ in degrees.
(c) $A B C$ are points on the circumference of a circle, centre $O$.

SAT is a tangent.
$B C$ is a diameter.

Angle $B A T=32^{\circ}$


Work out the size of angle $C B A$, marked $x$ on the diagram.

You must show your working, which may be on the diagram.

$$
x=
$$

$\qquad$

17 Work out $64^{\frac{2}{3}}$

The cumulative frequency diagram shows the ages of people at a wedding.

(a) Write down an estimate of the median age.
(b) Work out an estimate of the interquartile range.
(c) The youngest person at the wedding was 5 years old.

Draw a box plot for the data.

$19 O A B C$ is a trapezium.
$\overrightarrow{O A}=\mathbf{a}$
$\overrightarrow{A B}=\frac{3}{2} \mathbf{b}$


Not drawn accurately
(a) Write down the vector $\overrightarrow{O B}$ in terms of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$.
(b) $\overrightarrow{B C}=-\mathbf{a}+\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{b}$

Work out the vector $\overrightarrow{O C}$.

21 The area of a right-angled isosceles triangle is $9 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$


Work out the perimeter of the triangle.

Give your answer in the form $a+b \sqrt{c}$, where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers.

22 A bag contains 10 counters.
7 of them are red, 3 of them are blue.

Two counters are taken from the bag.
Work out the probability that they are different colours.

23 Simplify fully $\frac{4 x^{2}-4 x-15}{2 x+8} \times \frac{2 x^{2}+5 x-12}{4 x^{2}-9}$
$A(3,10)$ and $\mathrm{B}(7,8)$ are two points.
Work out the equation of the line that is
perpendicular to $A B$
passes through the midpoint of $A B$.

