

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.Write in dark blue or black pen.You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

If working is needed for any question it must be shown below that question.

Electronic calculators should be used.

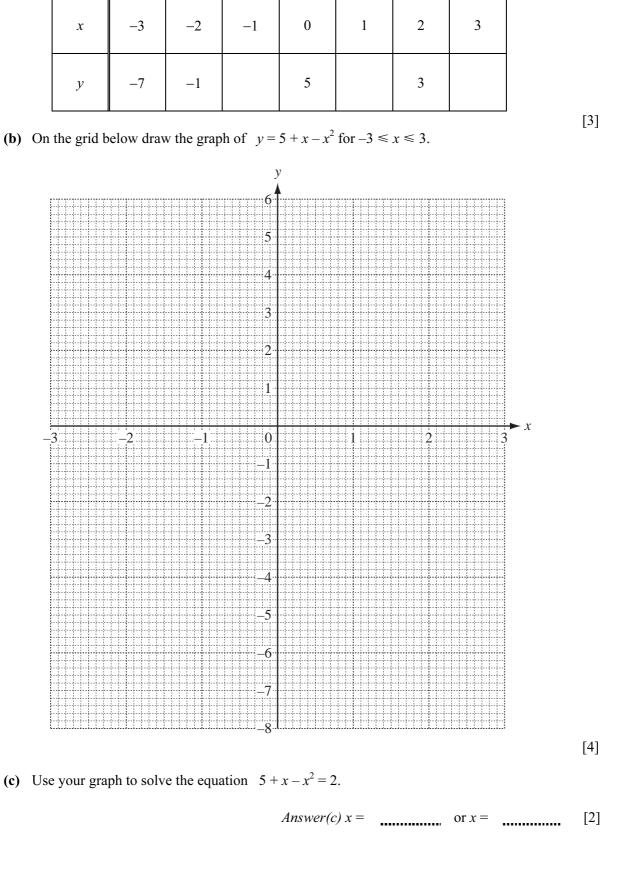
If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place. For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the marks for this paper is 104.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.



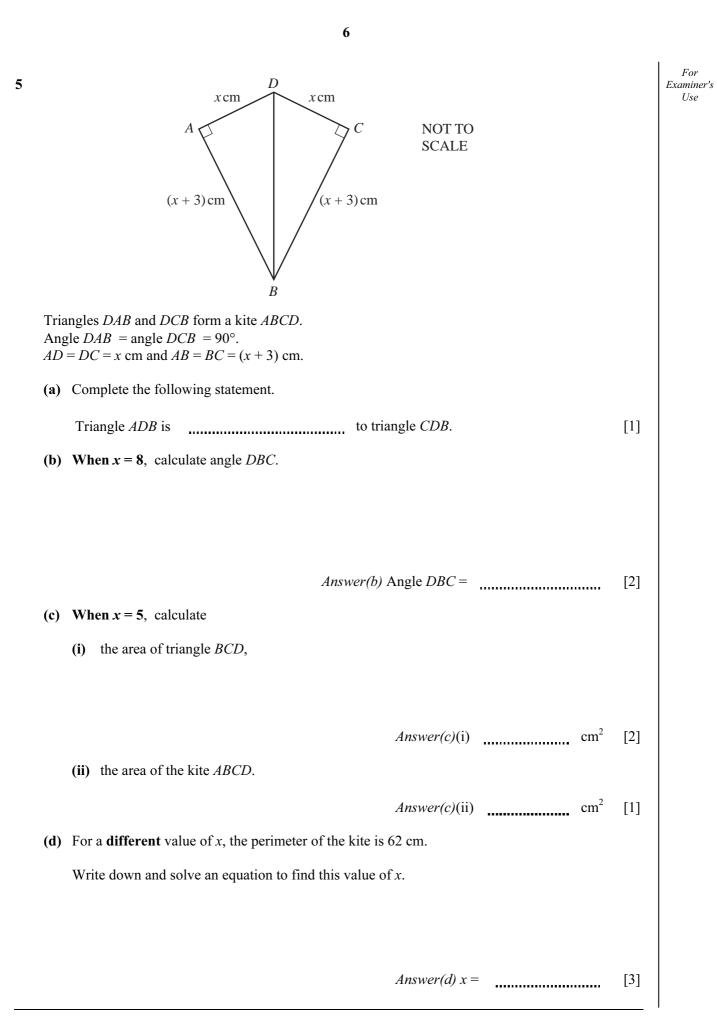
2	(a)	Write down	For Examiner's Use
		(i) five numbers which are multiples of 7,	0.50
	(b)	<i>Answer(a)</i> (ii) and [2] 10 12 13 16 17 23 25 39	
		From the list above, write down	
		(i) a square number that is also an odd number,	
		<i>Answer(b)</i> (i) [1]	
		(ii) a prime number that is one more than a square number.	
		<i>Answer(b)</i> (ii) [1]	
	(c)	<i>n</i> is an integer and n^3 is between 60 and 70. Find the value of <i>n</i> .	
	(d)	$Answer(c) \ n = \qquad [1]$ k and m are prime numbers.	
	(u)	$k^2 + m = 23$	
		Find k and m .	
		Answer(d) k =	
		m = [2]	



3 (a) Complete the table of values for $y = 5 + x - x^2$.

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6 In triangle *ABC*, BC = 9 cm and AC = 11 cm. The side *AB* has been drawn for you.

	A	B		
(a)	Usiı	ng ruler and compasses only, complete the triangle ABC.	[2]	
(b)	Mea	asure and write down the size of angle <i>CAB</i> .		
		Answer(b) Angle $CAB =$	[1]	
(c)	For the constructions below, use a straight edge and compasses only. Leave in all your construction arcs.			
	(i)	Construct the bisector of angle ABC . Label the point P where the bisector crosses AC .	[2]	
	(ii)	Construct the locus of points which are equidistant from A and from C . Label the point Q where the locus crosses AC .	[2]	
(d)	(i)	Write down the length of PQ in centimetres.		
		Answer(d)(i) cm	[1]	
	(ii)	Shade the region inside the triangle which is nearer to AB than to BC and nearer to C than to A .	[1]	
(e)	Triangle <i>ABC</i> is a scale drawing. The 9 cm line, <i>BC</i> , represents a wall 45 metres long. The scale of the drawing is $1 : n$. Find the value of <i>n</i> .			
		Answer(e) n =	[2]	

For Examiner's Use (a) The first four terms of a sequence are given below. 5 9 13 17 Write down (i) the next term, Answer(a)(i) [1] (ii) the 8th term, Answer(a)(ii) [1] (iii) an expression, in terms of *n*, for the *n*th term of the sequence. Answer(a)(iii) [2] (b) The first four terms of a different sequence are given below. 4 10 18 28 (i) Find the next term. Answer(b)(i) [1] (ii) The *n*th term of this sequence is n(n+p) where p is an integer. Find the value of *p*. Answer(b)(ii) p =[2] (iii) Find the 100th term of this sequence. Answer(b)(iii) [1]

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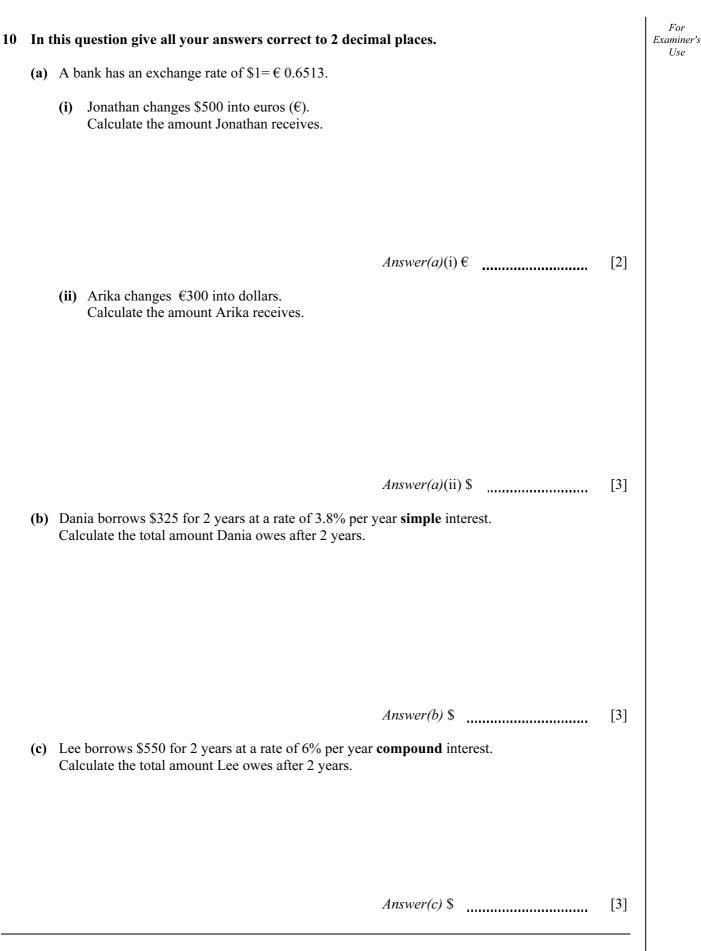
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8	Tom has 50 model cars. He has 10 blue cars and 19 red cars. He has no yellow cars.					
	(a)	Tom chooses a car at random.				
		Write down the probability that it is				
		(i) red,				
			Answer(a)(i)	[1]		
		(ii) red or blue,				
			Answer(a)(ii)	[1]		
		(iii) not blue,				
			Answer(a)(iii)	[1]		
		(iv) yellow.				
			Answer(a)(iv)	[1]		
	(b)	The probability that a car is damaged is 1.				
		How many cars are damaged?				
			Answer(b)	[1]		

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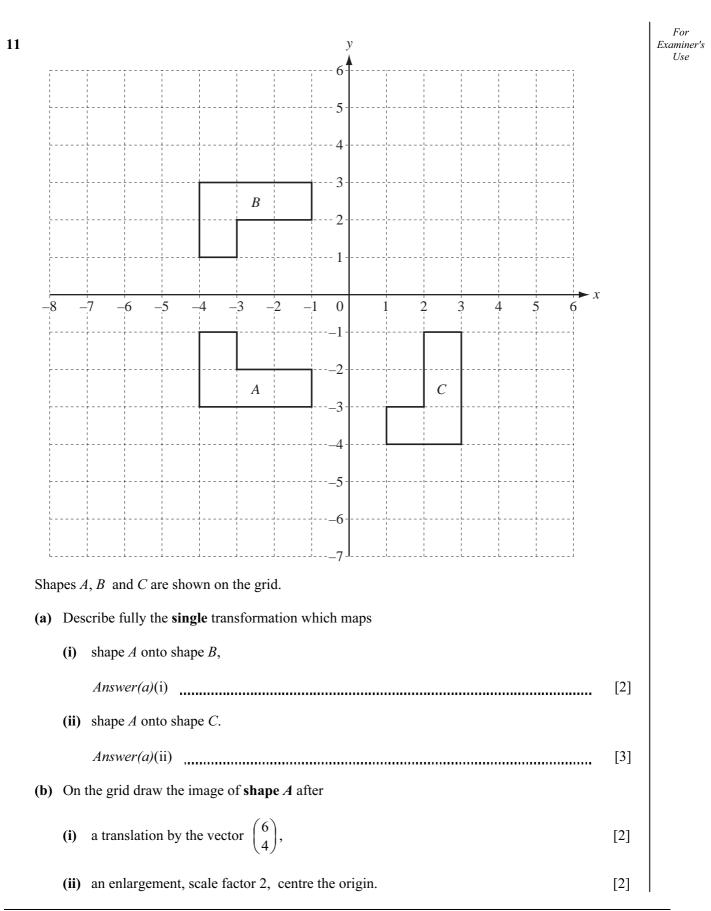
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Question 11 is printed on the next page.



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