

GCSE Mathematics Practice Tests: Set 3

Paper 2F (Calculator)

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

You should have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators may 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.*

Advice

- 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.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1. 5 pencils cost £1.85

Work out the cost of 9 of these pencils

		5 pencils = £1.85	
(÷5)		1 pencil = £0.37	
(×9)		9 pencils = <u>£3.33</u>	
			£ <u>3.33</u>

(Total 2 mark)

Congruency

2. These two triangles are congruent.

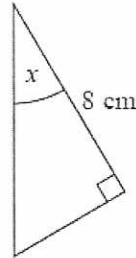
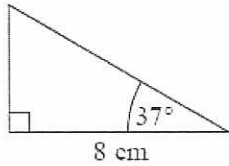


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

- (a) Write down the size of the angle marked x .

37°
(1)

These two quadrilaterals are congruent.

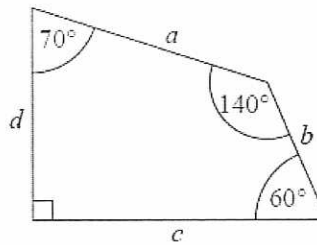
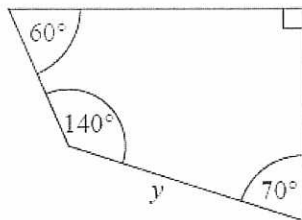


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

Side y is equal to one of the sides, a or b or c or d .

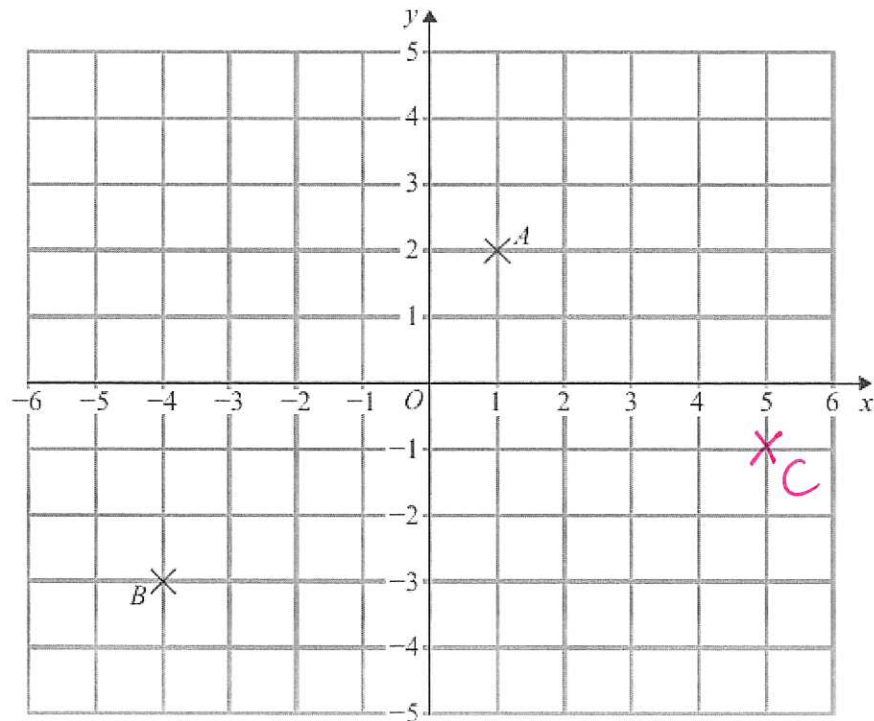
- (b) Which side?

Between angles 140° and 70° ⇒ ∴ (a) a.
(1)

(Total 2 mark)

Coordinates

3.



(a) (i) Write down the coordinates of the point A .

(.....,)

(ii) Write down the coordinates of the point B .

(.....,)

(2)

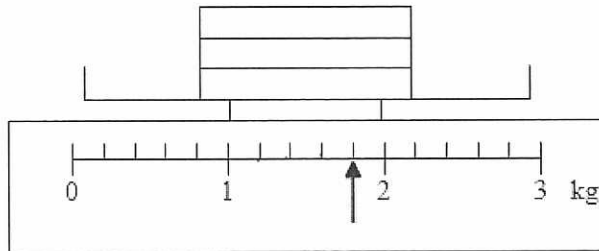
(b) On the grid, plot the point $(5, -1)$.
Label this point C .

(1)

(Total 3 mark)

Reading Scales

4. The scale shows the total weight of 3 boxes.



Each box is the same weight.

Work out the weight of one box.

5 lines for 1 whole kg
 $\therefore 1 \text{ line} = 0.2 \text{ kg}$

Read Scale
 $(\div 3)$ | $1.8 \text{ kg} = 3 \text{ boxes}$
 $0.6 \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ box}$

..... 0.6 kg

(Total 3 mark)

5. The table shows midday temperatures in four cities on one day in winter.

Negative Numbers

City	Midday temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Paris	2
Cardiff	-5
London	-3
Edinburgh	-1

- (a) Which city had the lowest midday temperature?

Cardiff

(1)

By midnight, the temperature in London had fallen by 5°C .

- (b) Work out the midnight temperature in London.

$-3 - 5 = -8^{\circ}\text{C}$

..... -8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

(2)

(Total 3 marks)

Money Problem

6. Here is a café menu.

Menu	
Cup of tea	75p
Cup of coffee	95p
Can of cola	80p
Beefburger	£1.65
Hot dog	£1.40

Kerry buys **one** beefburger and **one** can of cola.

(a) Work out the total cost.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Beefburger} = \pounds 1.65 \\
 \text{Cola} = \pounds 0.80 \\
 \hline
 \text{Total} = \pounds \underline{\underline{2.45}}
 \end{array}$$

£ 2.45

(2)

Tyler wants to buy 2 hot dogs, a cup of tea and a can of cola. He has a £5 note.

(b) Does Tyler have enough money?
Give reasons for your answer.

Hot Dogs	2 × £1.40 = £2.80
Tea	= £0.75 (+)
Cola	= £0.80
Total	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline = \pounds 4.35 \end{array} $

Conclusion: Yes Tyler has enough since $\pounds 5 > \pounds 4.35$.

(3)

(Total 5 marks)

midway between two numbers

7. (a) Work out the number which is exactly halfway between 1.2 and 1.4

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1.3 & \\ 1.2 & \downarrow & 1.4 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots\dots\dots 1.3 \\ \dots\dots\dots \end{array} \quad (1)$$

- (b) Change 0.4 kilograms to grams.

Converting Metric units

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g} & 1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g} \\ (x4) & 4\text{kg} = 4000\text{g} \\ (\div 0) & 0.4\text{kg} = 400\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots\dots\dots 400 \text{ grams} \\ \dots\dots\dots \end{array} \quad (1)$$

- (c) Change 90 km/h into metres/second.

Converting Compound Measures

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 1\text{km} = 1000\text{m} & 90\text{km/h} = 90000\text{m/h} \\ 60\text{secs} = 1\text{min} & 3600\text{secs} = 60\text{mins} = 1\text{h} \\ (x60) & \end{array}$$
$$\therefore 90000\text{m/h} = \frac{90000\text{m}}{3600\text{s}} = \underline{\underline{25}} \text{ metres/second} \quad (2)$$

(Total 4 marks)

Averages (Raw Data)

8. Here is a list of numbers.

~~4~~ ~~8~~ ~~5~~ ~~9~~ 10 ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~

(a) Work out the median.

Reorder: | ~~3~~ 4 4 ~~5~~ (5) ~~6~~ ~~8~~ 9 10

middle data: | 5

(2)

(b) Work out the mean.

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\text{Total added up}}{\text{How many numbers}} = \frac{3+4+4+5+5+6+8+9+10}{9}$$

$$= \frac{54}{9} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

(2)

(Total 4 mark)

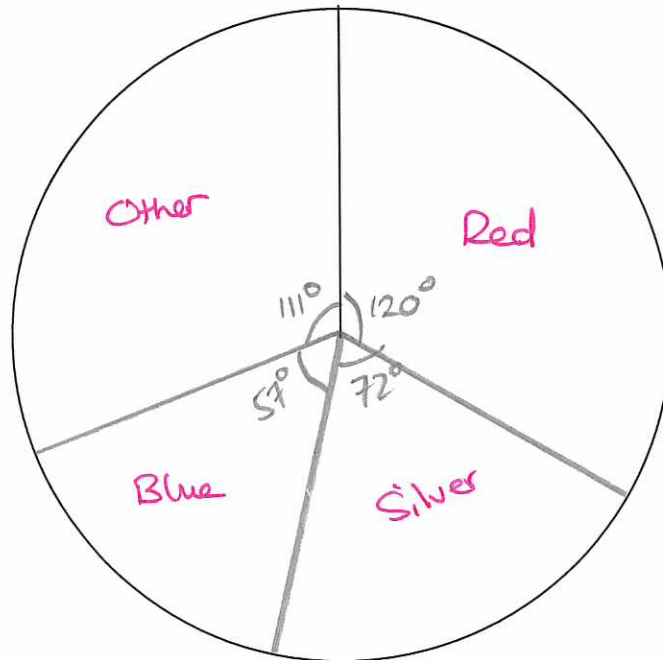
Drawing Pie Charts

9. There are 120 cars in a car park.

Colour of car	Frequency		Degrees
Red	40	$\times 3$	120°
Silver	24	$\times 3$	72°
Blue	19	$\times 3$	57°
Other	37	$\times 3$	111°
Total		120	360°

$$360 \div 120 = 3^\circ \text{ per frequency}$$

Draw an accurate pie chart for this information.



(Total 3 marks)

Worded Simultaneous Equations

10. The cost of 1.5 kg of peaches is £0.84 (1)
The total cost of 3 kg of peaches and 2 kg of apples is £2.34 (2)
Work out the cost of 1 kg of apples.

Info (1)		1.5 kg peaches = £0.84
(x2)		3 kg peaches = £1.68
Info (2)		3 kg peaches + 2 kg apples = £2.34
		£1.68 + 2 kg apples = £2.34
(-1.68)		2 kg apples = £0.66
(÷2)		1 kg apples = <u>£0.33</u>

£0.33

(Total 3 marks)

Using Formulae

11. Here is a rule for working out the volume of a pyramid.

Multiply the base area by the height and
then divide by 3

A pyramid has a base area of 9 cm^2 and a height of 4 cm.

- (a) Use the rule to work out the volume of this pyramid.

$$V = \frac{\text{base area} \times h}{3} \quad \left| \quad V = \frac{9 \text{ cm}^2 \times 4 \text{ cm}}{3} = \frac{36 \text{ cm}^3}{3} = \underline{\underline{12 \text{ cm}^3}}$$

..... 12 cm^3
(2)

A different pyramid has a volume of 20 cm^3 .
The base area of this pyramid is 10 cm^2 .

- (b) Work out the height of this pyramid.

$$V = \frac{\text{base area} \times h}{3} \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} 20 \text{ cm}^3 &= \frac{10 \text{ cm}^2 \times h}{3} \\ (\times 3) & \\ 60 \text{ cm}^3 &= 10 \text{ cm}^2 \times h \\ (\div 10 \text{ cm}^2) & \\ \underline{\underline{6 \text{ cm}}} &= h \end{aligned}$$

..... 6 cm
(3)

(Total 5 marks)

12. Brian wants to go on holiday.
He is going to take out a loan of £500 to help pay for the holiday.

Brian will have to pay back the £500 plus 20% interest over 12 months. He will pay back the same amount of money each month.

How much money will he pay back each month?

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 \text{Interest needed} & \pounds 500 + 20\% \\
 20\% = \pounds 100 & = \pounds 500 + \pounds 100 = \pounds 600 \\
 \pounds 600 \text{ over 12 months} & 12 \overline{) 600} = \underline{\underline{\pounds 50}}
 \end{array}$$

£ 50

(Total 4 marks)

13. (a) Work out $\frac{5}{9}$ of 72 kg.

$$\frac{5}{9} \times 72 \text{ kg} = \underline{\underline{40 \text{ kg}}}$$

..... 40 .kg

(2)

- (b) Show that $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$

Adding Fractions

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 \text{LCM} = 15 & \frac{5}{15} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{9}{15} \\
 \text{Simplify} & = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{5}}} \quad \square
 \end{array}$$

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Angles in Triangles

3. The diagram shows part of the design of a stained glass window.

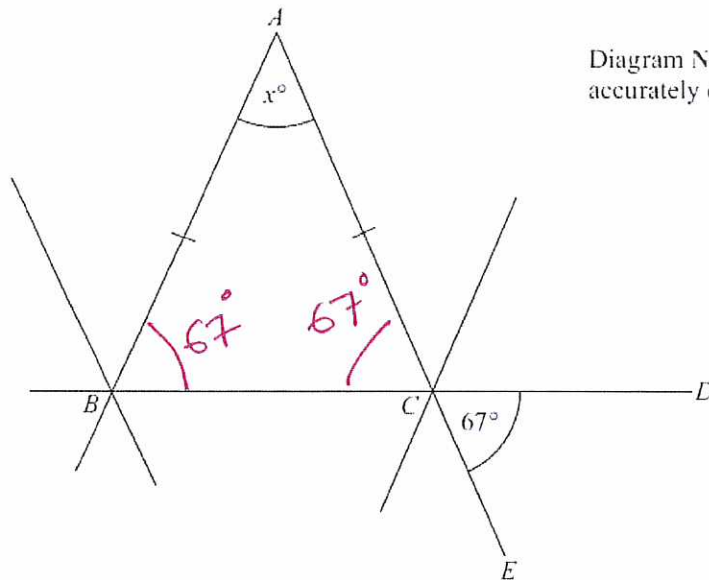


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

ABC is an isosceles triangle. BCD and ACE are straight lines. Angle $DCE = 67^\circ$.

Work out the size of the angle marked x° . Give reasons for your answer.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{ACB} &= \hat{DCE} = 67^\circ \\ \hat{ACB} &= \hat{ABC} = 67^\circ \\ \hat{BAC} &= 180^\circ - 67^\circ - 67^\circ \\ &= 46^\circ\end{aligned}$$

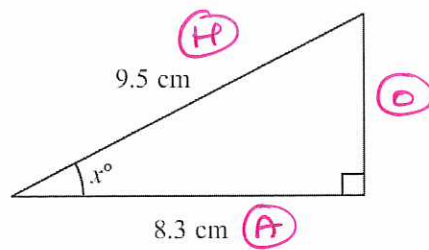
Vertically opposite angles are equal.

Base angles in isosceles triangle equal

Angles in a triangle = 180°

(Total 4 marks)

15.

Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

Work out the value of x .
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

SOHCAHTOA

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A}{H}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{8.3}{9.5}$$

$$x = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{8.3}{9.5} \right) = \underline{29.1 \text{ (1 d.p.)}}$$

Shift cos

$$x = \underline{29.1 \text{ (1 d.p.)}}$$

(Total 3 marks)

Best Buy

16. Nails of length 35 millimetres are sold in three sizes of packets.

There are 20 nails in a small packet, costing £1.36

There are 50 nails in a medium packet, costing £3.30

There are 90 nails in a large packet, costing £6.03

Small £1.36 20 nails	Medium £3.30 50 nails	Large £6.03 90 nails
-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

- (a) Which size of packet is the best value for money?
You must show clearly how you got your answer.

Small

($\div 20$)

£1.36 : 20 nails

£0.068 : 1 nail

Medium

($\div 50$)

£3.30 : 50 nails

£0.066 : 1 nail

Large

($\div 90$)

£6.03 : 90 nails

£0.067 : 1 nail

Conclusion

medium is the best value.

(4)

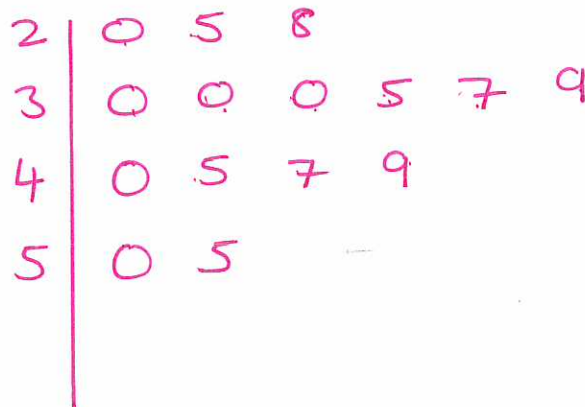
Stem and Leaf

Nails of different lengths are sold in mixed packets.

Here are the lengths, in millimetres, of the nails in a mixed packet.

20	35	49	30	45
40	50	25	39	30
30	37	47	55	28

(b) Draw an ordered stem and leaf diagram for this information.



key: 2|0 represents 20

(3)

(c) Find the median length.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Median} &= \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{15+1}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = \underline{\underline{8^{\text{th}} \text{ term}}} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{3|7}} = \underline{\underline{37 \text{ mm}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Expanding Double Brackets

17. (a) Expand and simplify $(x + 9)(x - 3)$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{expand} & x^2 - 3x + 9x - 27 \\ \text{collect} & \underline{\underline{x^2 + 6x - 27}} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x^2 + 6x - 27}}$$

(2)

- (b) Make a the subject of the formula $v = u + at$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} & v = u + at \\ (-u) & v - u = at \\ (\div t) & \underline{\underline{\frac{v-u}{t} = a}} \end{array}$$

Rearranging Formula

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{v-u}{t} = a}}$$

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Missing dimensions
(volume of a cuboid)

18. Suha Industries make drink containers.
They need to design a new container for 500 ml of drink.
The container has to be in the shape of a cuboid.
The base of the cuboid will be a square.
The square has sides of length 5 cm.
Work out the minimum height of the container.

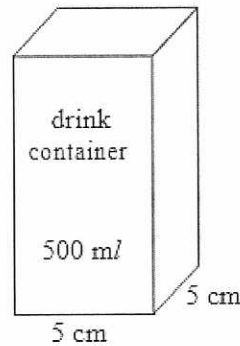


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$$V = l \times w \times d$$

$$500 = 5 \times 5 \times h$$

$$500 = 25 \times h$$

$$(\div 25) \quad 20 = \underline{\underline{h}}$$

..... 20 cm

(Total 3 marks)

19. On July 1st 2004, Jack invested £2000 at 5% per annum compound interest.
Work out the value of Jack's investment on July 1st 2006

compound interest

$$\text{Start} \times \text{multiplier}^t = \text{End}$$

$$\text{multiplier} = 1 + x\%$$

$$= 1 + 5\%$$

$$= 1.05$$

$$£2000 \times 1.05^2 = \underline{\underline{£2205}}$$

£ 2205

(Total 3 marks)

Density, Mass, Volume



20.

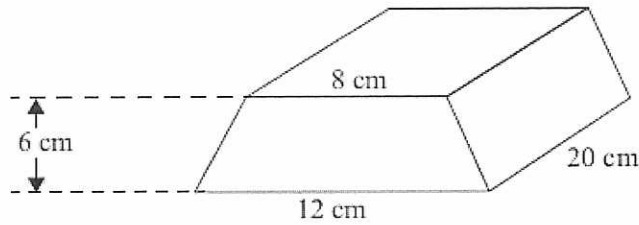


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

The diagram shows a solid prism made from metal.
The cross-section of the prism is a trapezium.

The parallel sides of the trapezium are 8 cm and 12 cm.
The height of the trapezium is 6 cm.
The length of the prism is 20 cm.

The density of the metal is 5 g/cm^3 .

Calculate the mass of the prism.
Give your answer in kilograms.

Density = 5 g/cm^3

cross-sectional area
"front face"

$V = \text{CSA} \times \text{length}$
 $\text{CSA} = \frac{h(a+b)}{2}$

$V = 60 \text{ cm}^2 \times \text{length}$

$m = D \times V$

g to kg ($\div 1000$)

$\text{CSA} = \frac{6(8+12)}{2} = \frac{6(20)}{2} = \frac{120}{2} = 60 \text{ cm}^2$

$V = 60 \text{ cm}^2 \times 20 \text{ cm} = 1200 \text{ cm}^3$

$m = 5 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 1200 \text{ cm}^3 = 6000 \text{ g}$

$6000 \text{ g} = 6 \text{ kg}$

..... 6 kg

(Total 5 marks)

21. The diagram shows a triangle.

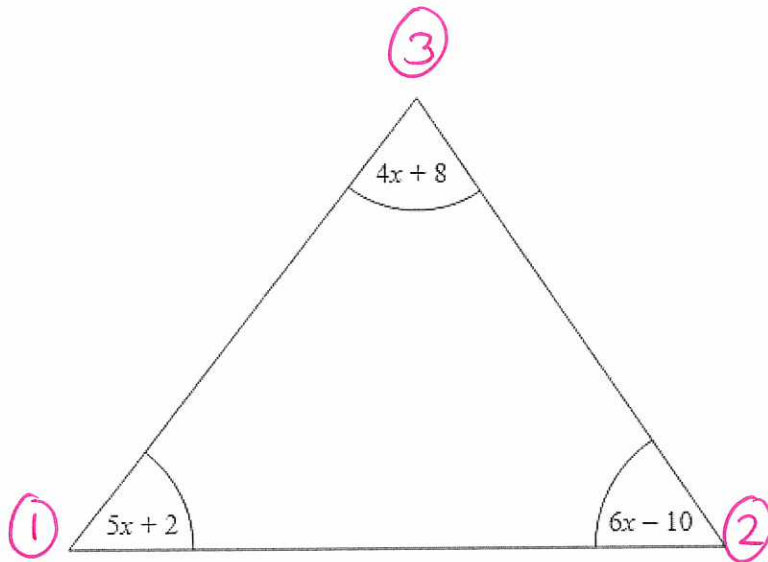


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

All the angles are measured in degrees.

Show that the triangle is isosceles.

Angles in a $\Delta = 180^\circ$	$4x + 8 + 5x + 2 + 6x - 10 = 180^\circ$
collect	$15x$
($\div 15$)	x
Angles: ① $5x + 2$	$= 5(12) + 2$
② $6x - 10$	$= 6(12) - 10$
③ $4x + 8$	$= 4(12) + 8$
Conclusion:	Two angles are the same \therefore <u>isosceles</u> .

(Total 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS