

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
MATHEMATICS SYLLABUS A**

J512/04

Paper 4
(Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the question paper

OCR Supplied Materials:
None

Other Materials Required:

- Electronic calculator
- Geometrical instruments
- Tracing paper (optional)

**Wednesday 14 January 2009
Afternoon**

Duration: 2 hours



Candidate Forename						Candidate Surname					
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Centre Number							Candidate Number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Show your working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

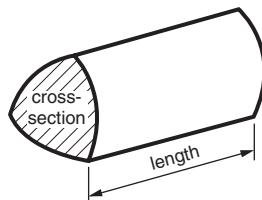
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You are expected to use an electronic calculator for this paper.
- Use the π button on your calculator or take π to be 3.142 unless the question says otherwise.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

Formulae Sheet: Higher Tier

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

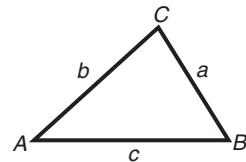


In any triangle **ABC**

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

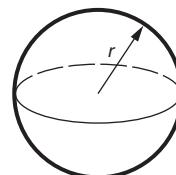
$$\text{Cosine rule } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

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



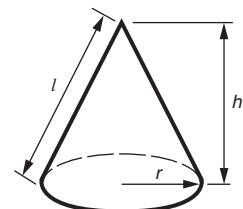
$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

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



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

$$\text{Curved surface area of cone} = \pi r l$$



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 Calculate.

(a)
$$\frac{16.5}{8.25 + 5.15}$$

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

.....

.....

(a) _____ [2]

(b)
$$\frac{45}{(0.3)^2}$$

.....

.....

(b) _____ [2]

2 Josh painted his bedroom.

Complete his paint bill by working out the three missing values.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Paint Bill		
3 tins silk emulsion	@ £17.99 per tin	£_____
_____ tins gloss	@ £11.99 per tin	£_____
Total cost	£ 77.95	

[4]

3 (a) Factorise.

(i) $6x + 16$

(a)(i) _____ [1]

(ii) $x^2 + 6x$

(ii) _____ [1]

(b) Solve.

(i) $\frac{x}{12} = 6$

(b)(i) _____ [1]

(ii) $6x + 1 = 11 + 4x$

.....
.....

(ii) _____ [3]

(iii) $\frac{x}{6} + 2 = 9$

.....
.....

(iii) _____ [2]

(c) Rearrange the following to make x the subject.

$y = 6x - 7$

.....
.....
.....

(c) _____ [2]

- 4 15 women each changed a car wheel.
These are the times taken, in minutes.

22	15	13	17	22
8	16	21	7	10
12	33	9	18	22

- (a) Draw an ordered stem and leaf diagram to show these times.

Key:

[3]

- (b) Work out the median and range of these times.

(b) Median = _____ minutes

Range = _____ minutes [2]

15 men each changed a car wheel.
The median time taken by these men was 16 minutes.
The range of their times was 33 minutes.

- (c) Write down one comparison between the times taken by these men and women.

[1]

- 5 (a) The n th term of a sequence is $n^2 + 2$.

Write down the first three terms of this sequence.

.....
.....

(a) _____, _____, _____ [2]

- (b) Another sequence begins

7, 11, 15, 19,

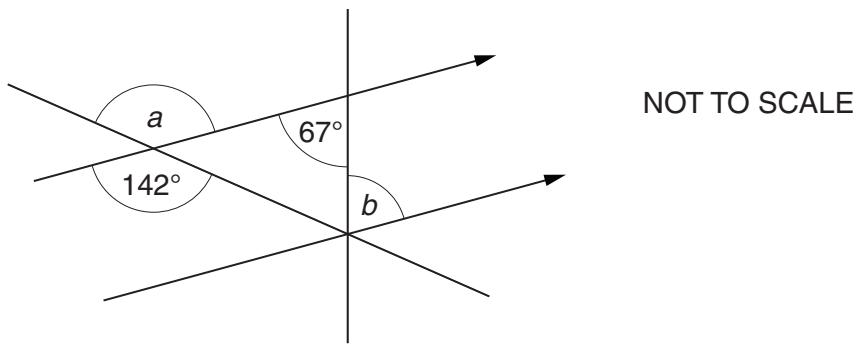
Write down the n th term of this sequence.

.....
.....

(b) _____ [2]

- 6 (a) Find the sizes of angle a and angle b .

Write down a reason for each answer.

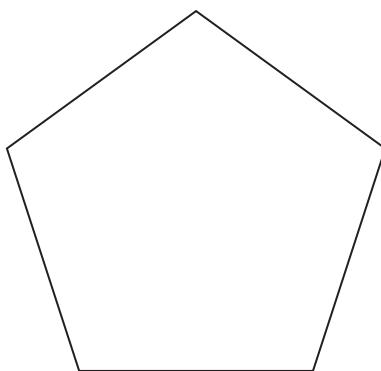


$a =$ _____ ° Reason _____

$b =$ _____ ° Reason _____ [4]

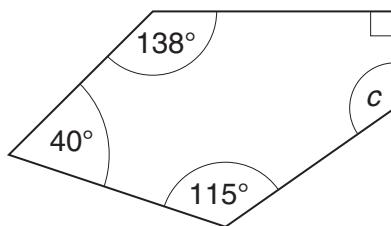
- (b) (i) The sum of the interior angles of a regular pentagon is 540° .

Without measuring any angles, explain why this is true.



[3]

- (ii) This is an irregular pentagon.



NOT TO SCALE

Work out angle c .

.....
.....

$$(b)(ii) \underline{\hspace{2cm}} {}^\circ [2]$$

- (iii) The area of another pentagon is 4.5 cm^2 .

Change 4.5 cm^2 into mm^2 .

.....
.....

$$(iii) \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2 [2]$$

- (c) In the following expressions, the letters f , g , and h represent lengths.

$$fgh$$

$$f^2(g + h)$$

$$2f(g + h)$$

Which one of these expressions could represent an area?

$$(c) \underline{\hspace{2cm}} [1]$$

7 (a) $5x^3 = 40$.

Work out the value of x .

.....
.....

(a) _____ [2]

- (b) Write 52 as a product of prime factors.

.....
.....

(b) _____ [2]

- (c) What is the LCM (least common multiple) of 27 and 33?

.....
.....

(c) _____ [2]

- (d) What is the HCF (highest common factor) of 96 and 144?

.....
.....

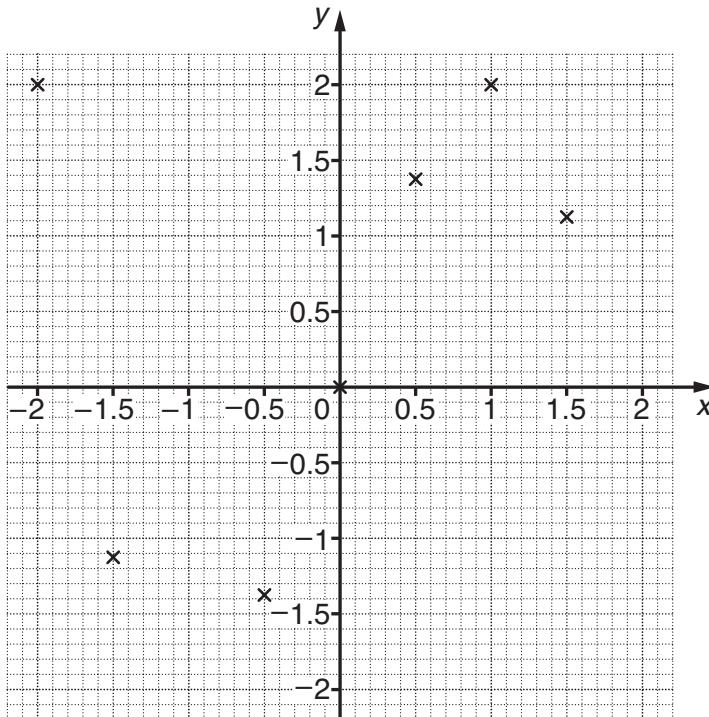
(d) _____ [2]

- 8 (a) Complete this table for $y = 3x - x^3$.

x	-2	-1.5	-1	-0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
y	2	-1.125		-1.375	0	1.375	2	1.125	

[2]

- (b) Complete the graph of $y = 3x - x^3$ for $-2 \leq x \leq 2$.



[2]

- (c) Use your graph to estimate the values of x when $y = 1$.

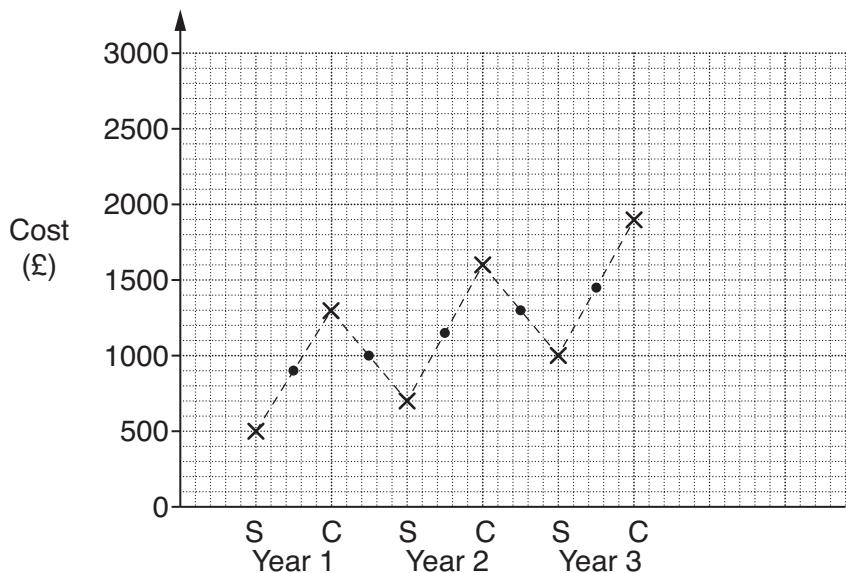
(c) _____ [2]

- (d) Sam wants to use this graph to solve $2x - x^3 = 0$.

Find the equation of the line she should draw on the graph.

(d) _____ [2]

- 9 Barney kept a record of the cost, in £, of his office Summer parties (S) and Christmas parties (C). The graph shows these costs (x) and the 2-point moving averages (•) for three years.



- (a) Explain why Barney used 2-point moving averages.

[1]

- (b) Show how the first moving average has been calculated.

[2]

- (c) The moving average calculated from the Year 3 Christmas and Year 4 Summer parties is £1420.

Calculate the cost of the Year 4 Summer party.

(c) £ _____ [2]

- (d) 89 women and 31 men work for Barney.
He wishes to take a representative sample, stratified by gender, of his staff.
He decides on a sample of size 20.

How many women should Barney include in the sample?

.....
.....
.....

(d) _____ [2]

- 10 Evan invested £50 in a savings account for 4 years at 6% compound interest per year.

He wants to use this formula to work out the amount, in £, in the savings account at the end of the 4 years.

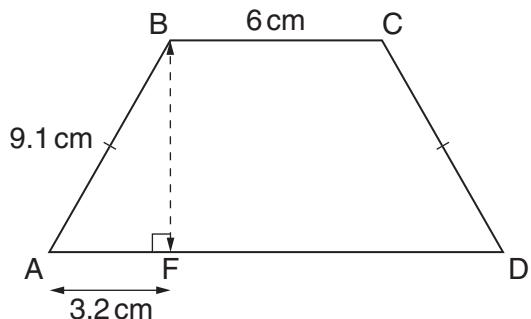
$$\text{Amount} = 50 \times c^d$$

What values should he use for c and d ?

.....
.....

$c =$ _____ $d =$ _____ [3]

- 11 (a) ABCD is an isosceles trapezium.
BF is perpendicular to AD.



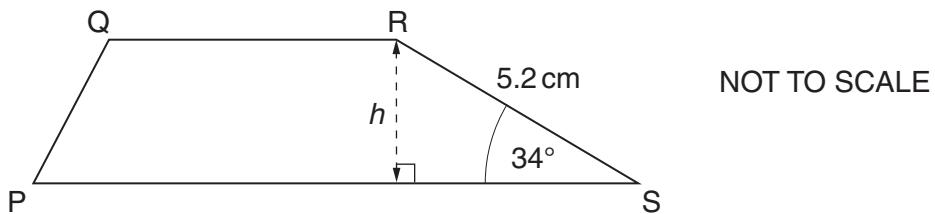
- (i) Calculate BF.

(a)(i) _____ cm [3]

- (ii) Calculate the area of ABCD.

(ii) _____ cm² [3]

- (b) PQRS is a trapezium.

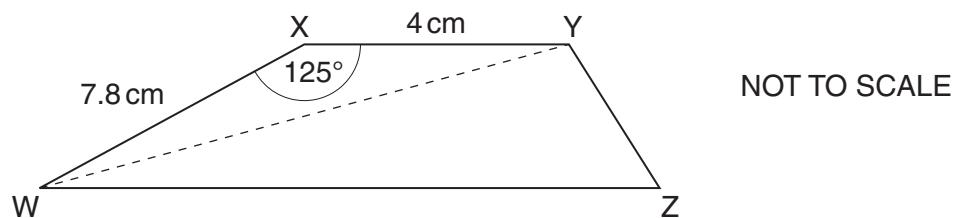


Calculate h .

.....
.....
.....
.....

(b) _____ cm [3]

- (c) WXYZ is a trapezium.



Calculate WY.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(c) _____ cm [3]

12 Simplify.

(a) $t^2 \times t^7$

(a) _____ [1]

(b) $\frac{s^3}{s^6}$

(b) _____ [1]

(c) $s^3t^3 \times s^4t^2$

.....

(c) _____ [2]

(d) $(s^3t)^4$

.....

(d) _____ [2]

13 y is proportional to the square of x .

$y = 18$ when $x = 6$.

(a) Find an equation connecting y and x .

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.....
.....
.....

(a) _____ [3]

(b) Find the values of x when $y = 5$.

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.....
.....

(b) _____ [2]

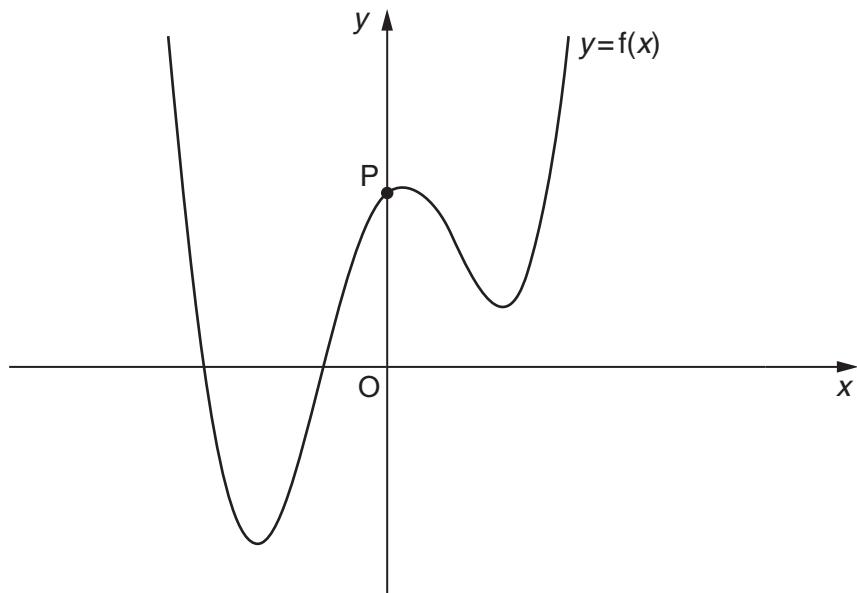
- 14 A toy car travels 180 cm, correct to the nearest 10 cm.
It takes 7 seconds, correct to the nearest second, to travel this distance.

Work out the greatest possible value of the average speed of the toy car.
You must show all your working.

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cm/s [4]

- 15 The diagram shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.



The graph passes through the point P (0, 2).

Write down the coordinates of the image of P when $y = f(x)$ is transformed to

(a) $y = f(x) - 3$,

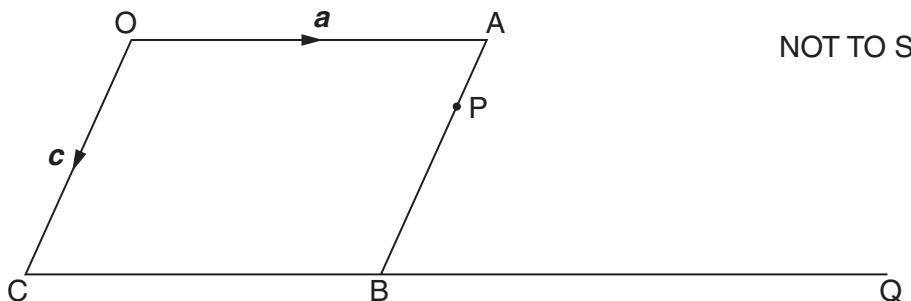
(a) (_____ , _____) [1]

(b) $y = f(x - 3)$.

(b) (_____ , _____) [1]

- 16 OABC is a parallelogram.

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a} \quad \overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{c}$$



P is the point on AB such that $\overrightarrow{AP} = \frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AB}$.

CBQ is a straight line such that CB : BQ = 1 : 3.

- (a) Write down, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{c} , the vectors

(i) \overrightarrow{AP} ,

(a)(i) _____ [1]

(ii) \overrightarrow{OP} ,

(ii) _____ [1]

(iii) \overrightarrow{BQ} ,

(iii) _____ [1]

(iv) \overrightarrow{OQ} .

(iv) _____ [1]

- (b) Explain, using vectors, why O, P and Q lie on a straight line.

.....
.....
.....

(b) _____ [1]