

- 1 A bus leaves a port every 15 minutes, starting at 09 00.
The last bus leaves at 17 30.

How many times does a bus leave the port during one day?

Answer [2]

- 2 Factorise completely $ax + bx + ay + by$.

Answer [2]

- 3 Use your calculator to find the value of

(a) $3^0 \times 2.5^2$,

Answer(a) [1]

(b) 2.5^{-2} .

Answer(b) [1]

- 4 The cost of making a chair is \$28 correct to the nearest dollar.

Calculate the lower and upper bounds for the cost of making 450 chairs.

Answer lower bound \$

upper bound \$ [2]

5 Jiwan incorrectly wrote $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{3}{9}$.

Show the correct working and write down the answer as a mixed number.

Answer [3]

6 The force, F , between two magnets varies **inversely** as the **square** of the distance, d , between them.

$$F = 150 \text{ when } d = 2.$$

Calculate F when $d = 4$.

Answer $F =$ [3]

$$7 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the value of a and the value of b .

Answer $a =$

$b =$ [3]

8 A cruise ship travels at 22 knots.

[1 knot is 1.852 kilometres per hour.]

Convert this speed into metres per second.

Answer m/s [3]

9 A sequence is given by $u_1 = \sqrt{1}$, $u_2 = \sqrt{3}$, $u_3 = \sqrt{5}$, $u_4 = \sqrt{7}$, ...

(a) Find a formula for u_n , the n th term.

Answer(a) $u_n = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(b) Find u_{29} .

Answer(b) $u_{29} = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]

10 Write as a single fraction in its simplest form.

$$\frac{3}{x+10} - \frac{1}{x+4}$$

Answer $\dots\dots\dots$ [3]

11 Find the values of m and n .

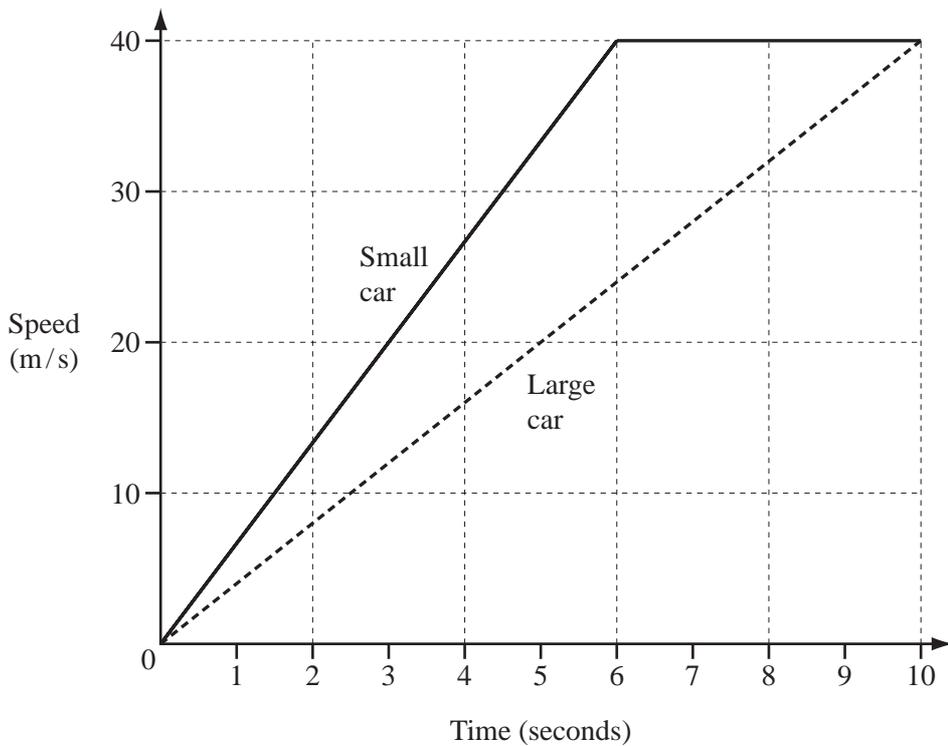
(a) $2^m = 0.125$

Answer(a) $m = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(b) $2^{4n} \times 2^{2n} = 512$

Answer(b) $n = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

12

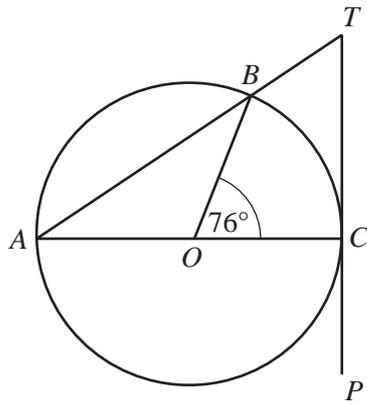


A small car accelerates from 0 m/s to 40 m/s in 6 seconds and then travels at this constant speed.
A large car accelerates from 0 m/s to 40 m/s in 10 seconds.

Calculate how much further the small car travels in the first 10 seconds.

Answer $\dots\dots\dots$ m [4]

13



North
↑

NOT TO
SCALE

AOC is a diameter of the circle, centre O .
 AT is a straight line that cuts the circle at B .
 PT is the tangent to the circle at C .
Angle $COB = 76^\circ$.

(a) Calculate angle ATC .

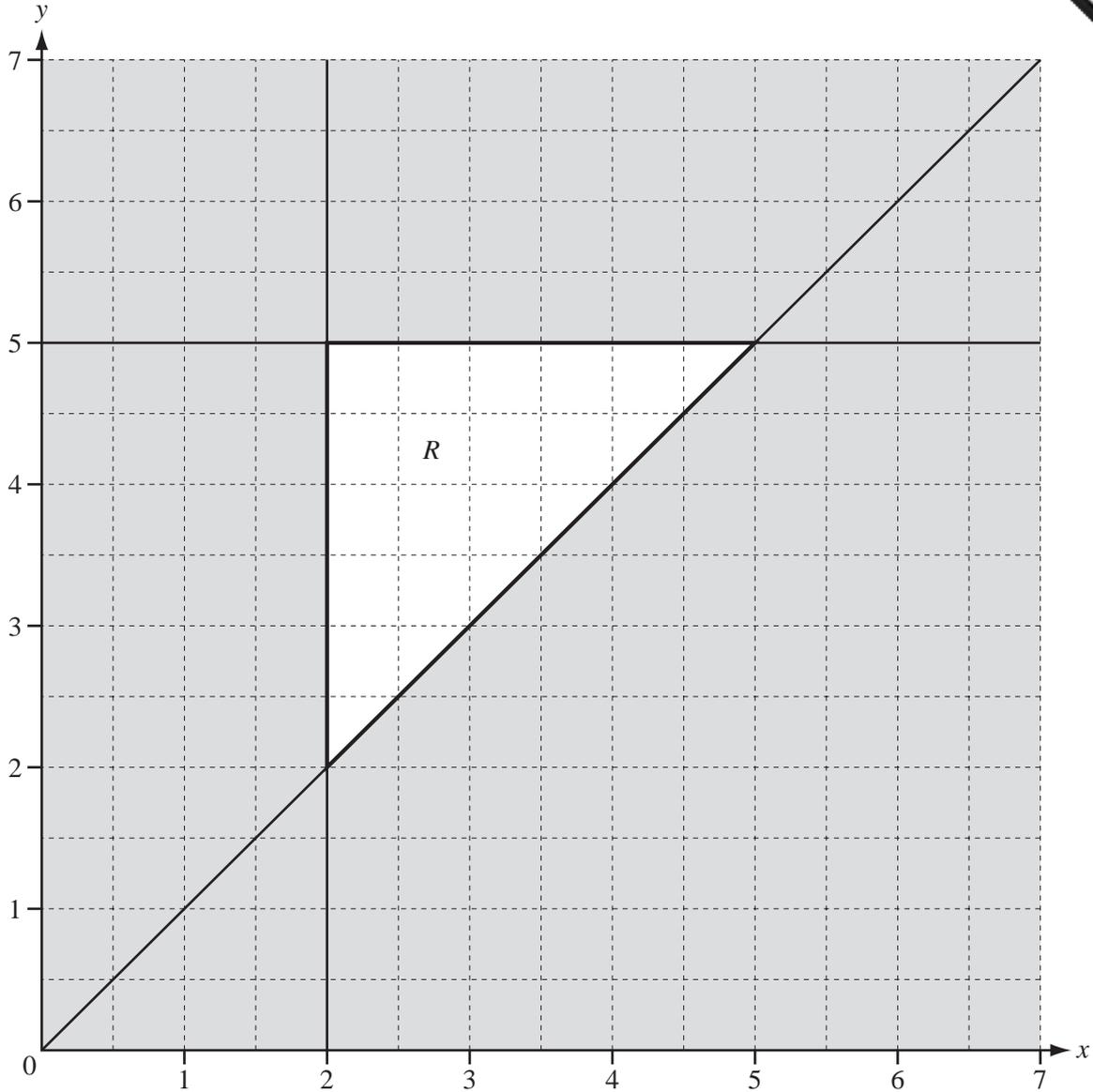
Answer(a) Angle $ATC = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(b) T is due north of C .

Calculate the bearing of B from C .

Answer(b) $\dots\dots\dots$ [2]

14



The region R is bounded by three lines.

Write down the three inequalities which define the region R .

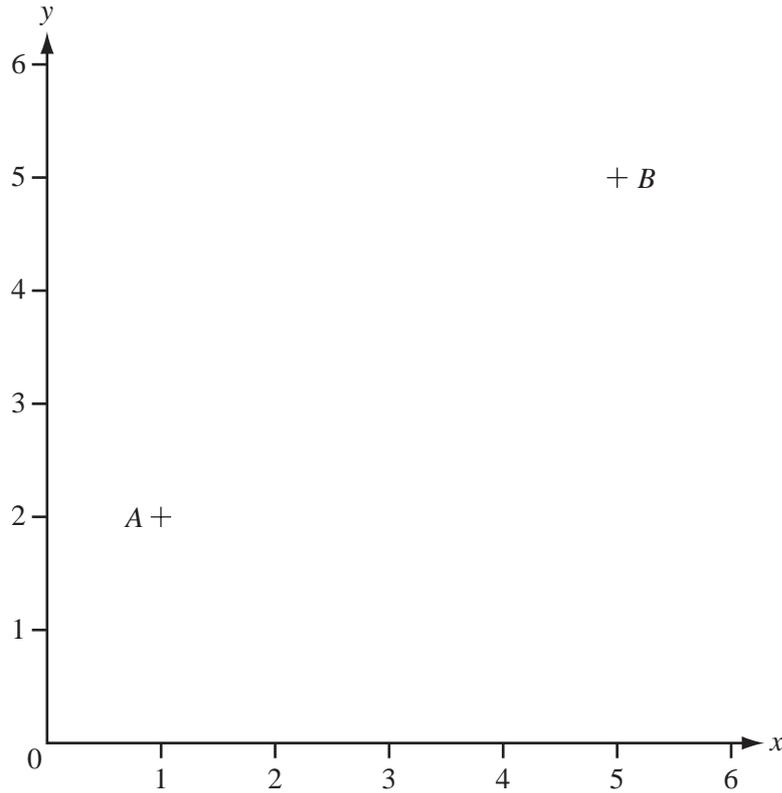
Answer

.....

.....

[4]

15



The points $A(1, 2)$ and $B(5, 5)$ are shown on the diagram .

(a) Work out the co-ordinates of the midpoint of AB .

Answer(a) (..... ,) [1]

(b) Write down the column vector \vec{AB} .

Answer(b) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix}$ [1]

(c) Using a straight edge and compasses only, draw the locus of points which are equidistant from A and from B . [2]

16 In a survey of 60 cars, the type of fuel that they use is recorded in the table below.

Each car only uses one type of fuel.

Petrol	Diesel	Liquid Hydrogen	Electricity
40	12	2	6

(a) Write down the mode.

Answer(a) [1]

(b) Olav drew a pie chart to illustrate these figures.

Calculate the angle of the sector for Diesel.

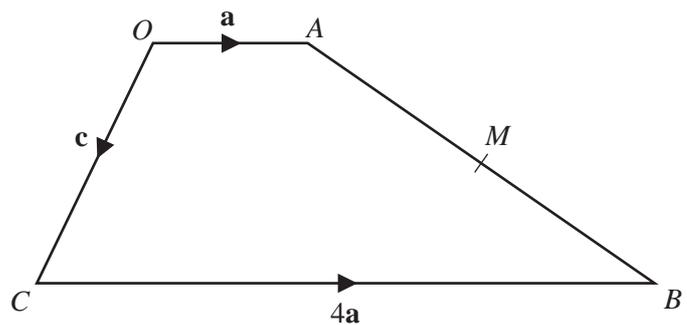
Answer(b) [2]

(c) Calculate the probability that a car chosen at random uses Electricity.

Write your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

Answer(c) [2]

17



O is the origin, $\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$, $\vec{OC} = \mathbf{c}$ and $\vec{CB} = 4\mathbf{a}$.
 M is the midpoint of AB .

(a) Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{c} , in their simplest form

(i) the vector \vec{AB} ,

Answer(a)(i) $\vec{AB} = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(ii) the position vector of M .

Answer(a)(ii) $\dots\dots\dots$ [2]

(b) Mark the point D on the diagram where $\vec{OD} = 3\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}$. [2]

18

$$w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

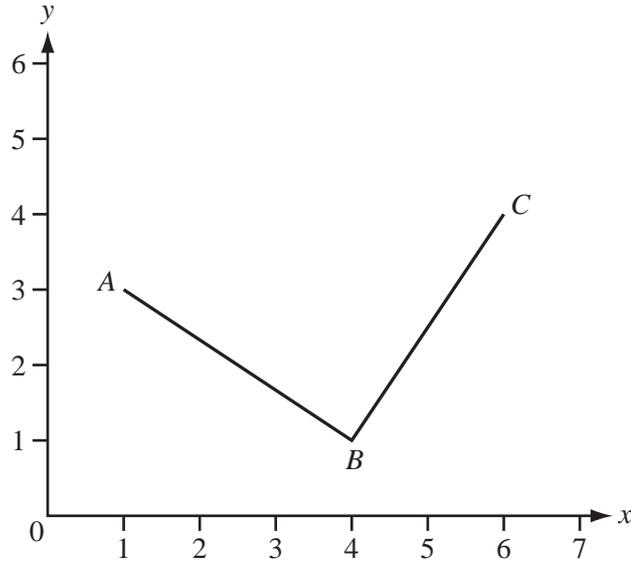
(a) Find w when $L = 8 \times 10^{-3}$ and $C = 2 \times 10^{-9}$.
 Give your answer in standard form.

Answer(a) $w = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

(b) Rearrange the formula to make C the subject.

Answer(b) $C = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

19



$A(1, 3)$, $B(4, 1)$ and $C(6, 4)$ are shown on the diagram.

(a) Using a straight edge and compasses only, construct the angle bisector of angle ABC . [2]

(b) Work out the equation of the line BC .

Answer(b) [3]

(c) ABC forms a right-angled isosceles triangle of area 6.5 cm^2 .

Calculate the length of AB .

Answer(c) $AB =$ cm [2]