

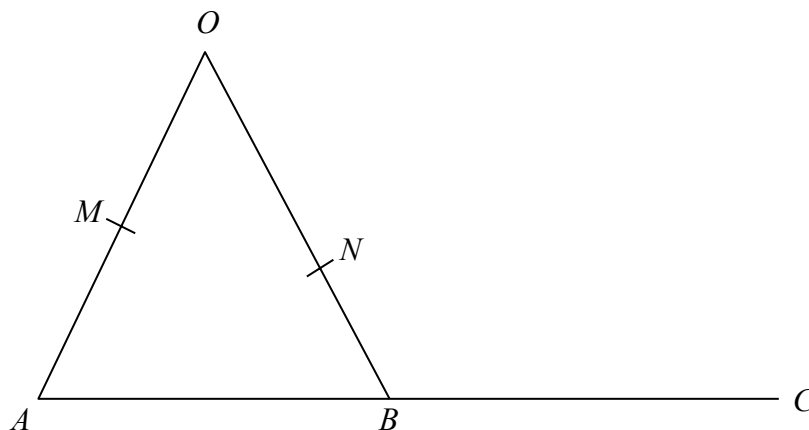
GCSE Grade 8/9

Maths
Booklet 6

Paper 3H
Calculator

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1



OMA , ONB and ABC are straight lines.

M is the midpoint of OA .

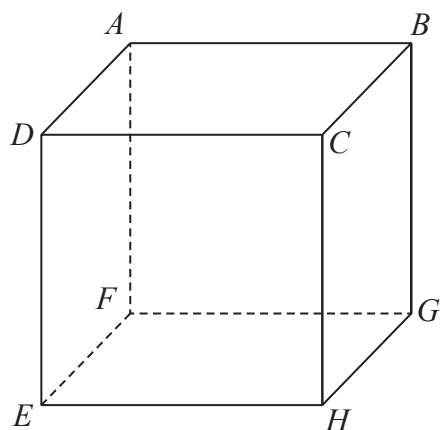
B is the midpoint of AC .

$\vec{OA} = 6\mathbf{a}$ $\vec{OB} = 6\mathbf{b}$ $\vec{ON} = k\mathbf{b}$ where k is a scalar quantity.

Given that MNC is a straight line, find the value of k .

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

- 2 The diagram shows a cube.



$AH = 11.3$ cm correct to the nearest mm.

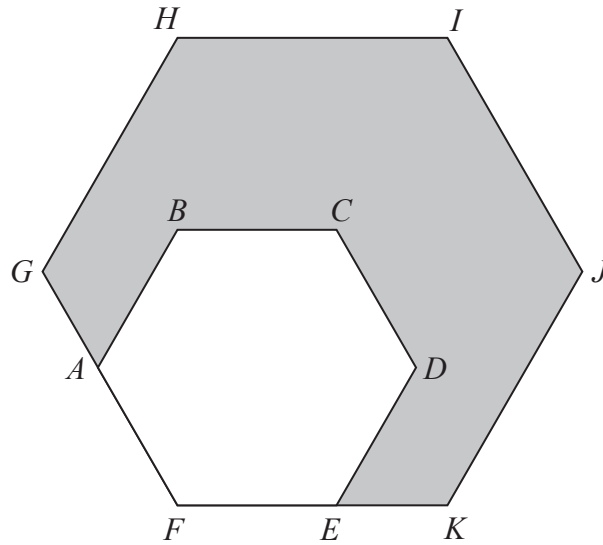
Calculate the lower bound for the length of an edge of the cube.
You must show all your working.

..... cm

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)



3



$ABCDEF$ is a regular hexagon with sides of length x .

This hexagon is enlarged, centre F , by scale factor p to give hexagon $FGHIJK$.

Show that the area of the shaded region in the diagram is given by $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(p^2 - 1)x^2$

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 $5c + d = c + 4d$

(a) Find the ratio $c : d$

.....
(2)

$6x^2 = 7xy + 20y^2$ where $x > 0$ and $y > 0$

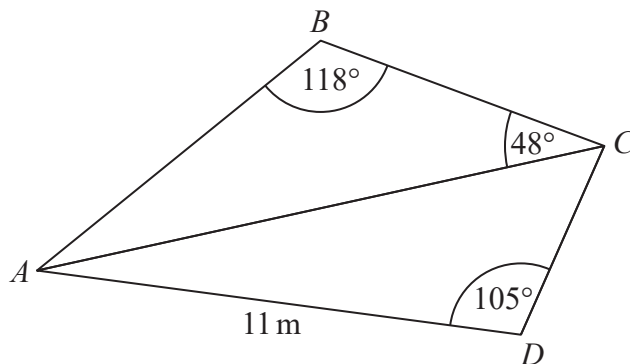
(b) Find the ratio $x : y$

.....
(3)

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)



5 ABC and ADC are triangles.



The area of triangle ADC is 56 m^2

Work out the length of AB .

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

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..... m

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)



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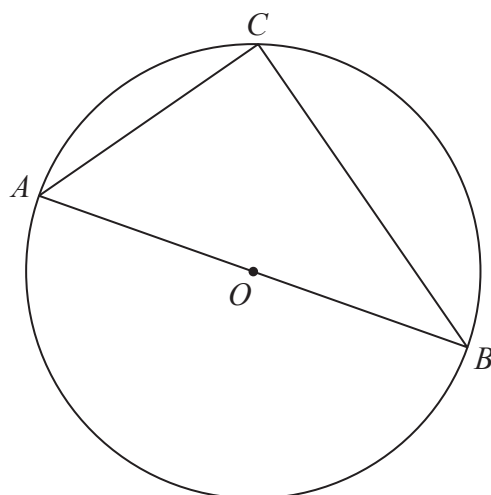
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- 6 Prove algebraically that the straight line with equation $x - 2y = 10$ is a tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 = 20$

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)





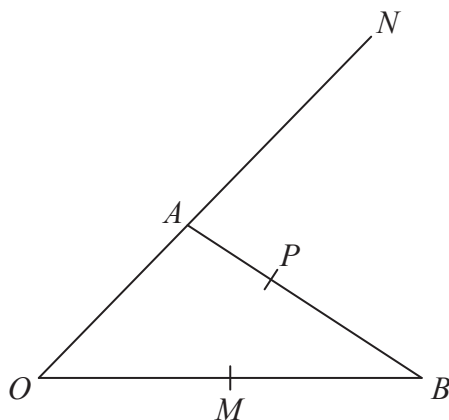
A , B and C are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O .
 AOB is a diameter of the circle.

Prove that angle ACB is 90°

You must **not** use any circle theorems in your proof.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)





OAN , OMB and APB are straight lines.

$AN = 2OA$.

M is the midpoint of OB .

$$\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a} \quad \vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$$

$\vec{AP} = k\vec{AB}$ where k is a scalar quantity.

Given that MPN is a straight line, find the value of k .

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)

