

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

MATHEMATICS C
(Graduated Assessment)

1966/2343A

HIGHER TERMINAL PAPER – SECTION A

Tuesday

8 JUNE 2004

Afternoon

1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Geometrical instruments

Tracing paper (optional)

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number												
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TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, on the dotted lines unless the question says otherwise.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- There is a space after most questions. Use it to do your working. In many questions marks will be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

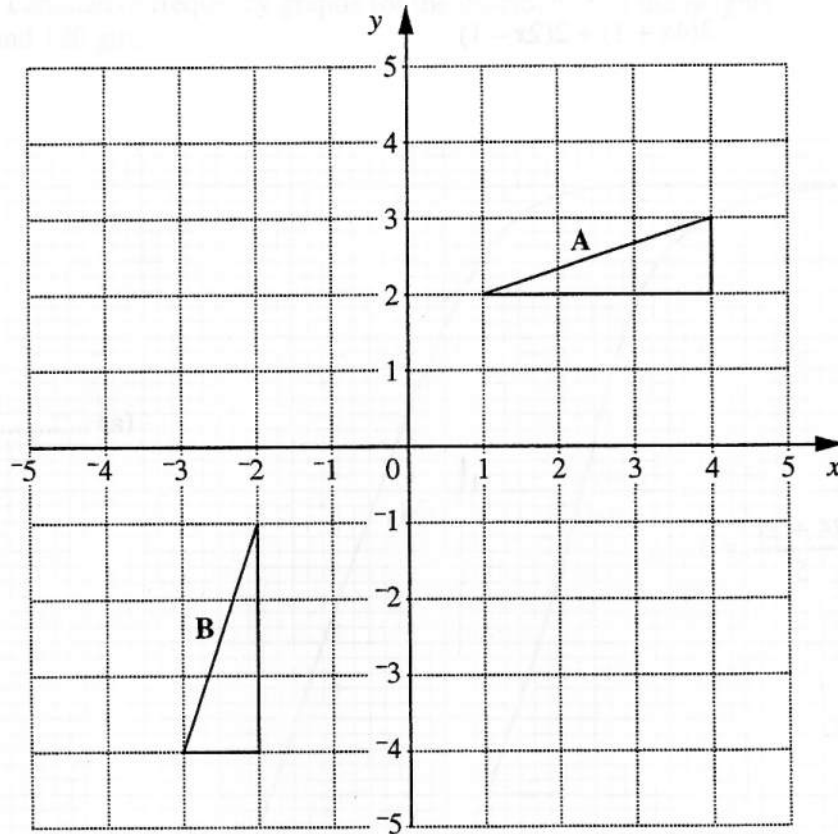
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this Section is 50.

WARNING
You are not allowed to use a
calculator in Section A of this paper.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section A	
Section B	
TOTAL	

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

1

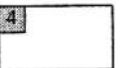


- (a) Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps triangle A onto triangle B.

.....[2]

- (b) Rotate triangle A through 90° clockwise about the point (1,1).
Label the image C.

[2]



- 2 (a) Expand and simplify.

$$3(4x + 1) + 2(2x - 1)$$

(a) [2]

- (b) Solve.

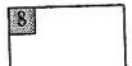
$$\frac{24 + 2x}{5} = 3$$

(b) [3]

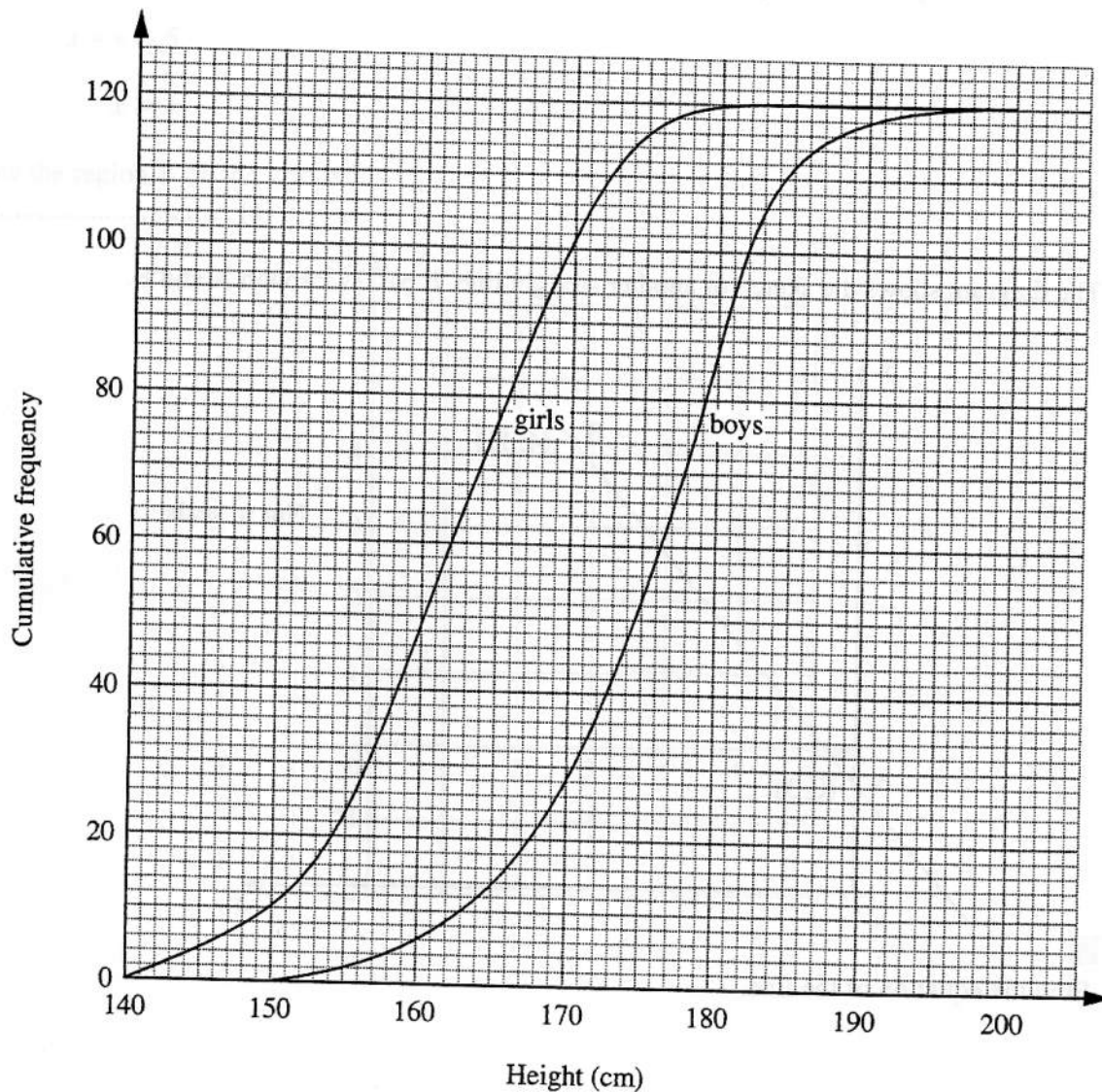
- (c) Solve by factorising.

$$x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$$

(c) [3]



- 3 These are the cumulative frequency graphs for the distribution of the heights of 120 boys and 120 girls.



- (a) How many boys are not more than 180 cm tall?

(a)[1]

- (b) What is the difference in the median heights of the boys and the girls?

(b)cm [2]

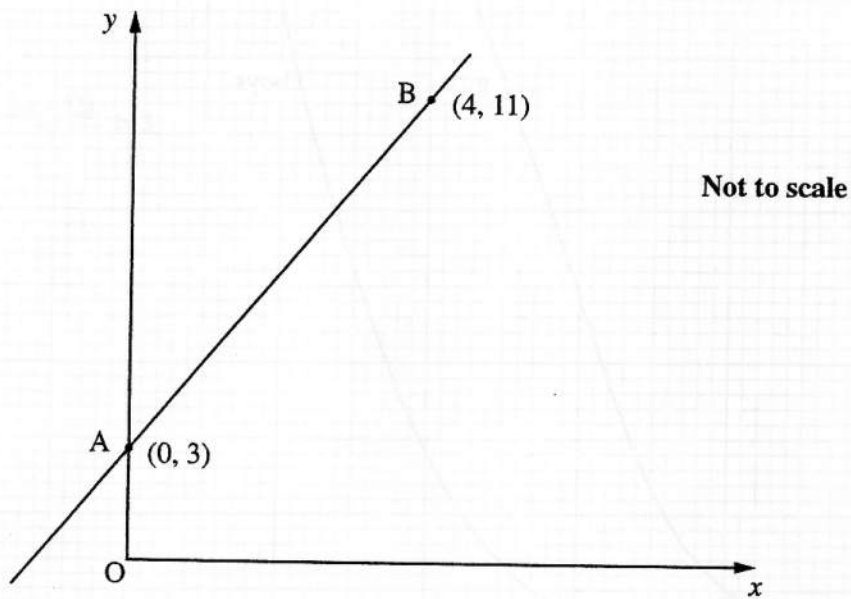
3

- 4 (a) The equation of a straight line is $y = 4x - 2$.

Make x the subject of this equation.

(a)[2]

- (b) The diagram shows the sketch of another straight line. It passes through A and B.



Find the equation of the line.

(b)[3]

5

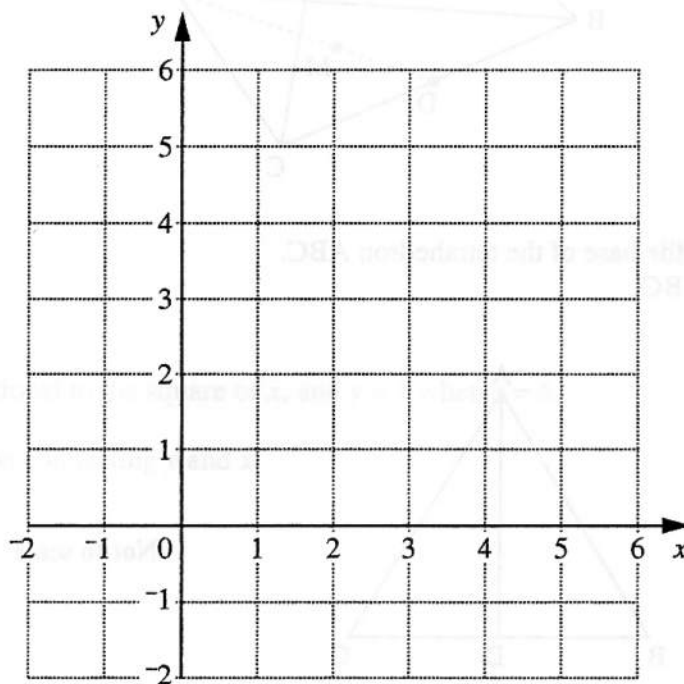
- 5 The region **R** is defined by these inequalities.

$$y \geq x + 1$$

$$x + y \leq 5$$

$$x \geq 1$$

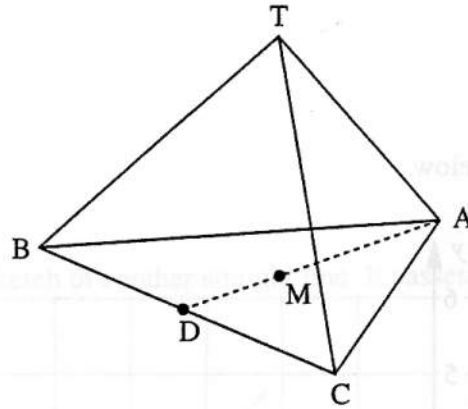
Show the region **R** on the grid below.



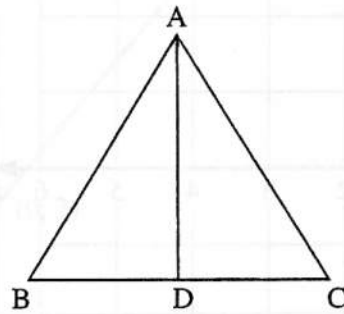
[4]

4	
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- 6 ABCT is a regular tetrahedron with ABC horizontal.
The length of each edge is 6 cm.



This diagram shows the base of the tetrahedron ABC.
D is the midpoint of BC.



Not to scale

- (a) Show that the length AD is $3\sqrt{3}$ cm.

- (b) M is the point on AD such that $AM = \frac{2}{3} AD$.

T is vertically above M.

Calculate TM, writing your answer in the form $a\sqrt{b}$.

- (b)cm [3]

6

- 7 y is inversely proportional to the square of x, and $y = 4$ when $x = 5$.

- (a) Find the equation connecting y and x.

- (a)[3]

- (b) Calculate y when $x = 0.5$.

- (b)[1]

4

8 (a) Evaluate.

$$16^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 8^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

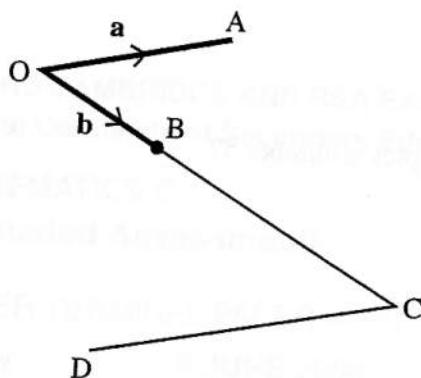
(a)[3]

(b) Express $0.\dot{2}\dot{7}$ as a fraction in its simplest form.

(b)[3]

6

- 9 In the diagram $\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$.



Not to scale

C is the point such that $\vec{BC} = 2\vec{OB}$.
D is the point such that $\vec{DC} = 2\vec{OA}$.

- (a) Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} ,

(i) \vec{AB} ,

(a)(i)[1]

(ii) \vec{BD} .

(ii)[2]

- (b) Prove that DCB and AOB are similar triangles.

.....[2]



TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 10

- 10 Jodie and Karen play a game with a pack of 40 numbered cards.
There are four cards with each number from 0 to 9.

Jodie picks a card and keeps it.
Karen then picks a card.

- (a) What is the probability that they both pick a number 5?

(a)[2]

- (b) After each game they replace the cards.

They play the game 50 times.

They each pick a card with the same number in 12 of the games.

Is this more than you would expect or less?

Explain your answer clearly, showing your calculations.

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.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

5
