

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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**Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)****Wednesday 7 June 2023**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference**1MA1/2H****Mathematics****PAPER 2 (Calculator)****Higher Tier**

**You must have:** Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator, Formulae Sheet (enclosed). Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

**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.*
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Calculators may be used.**
- If your calculator does not have a  $\pi$  button, take the value of  $\pi$  to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

**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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

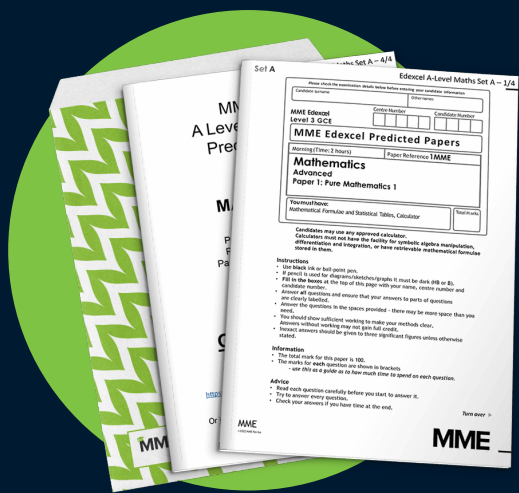
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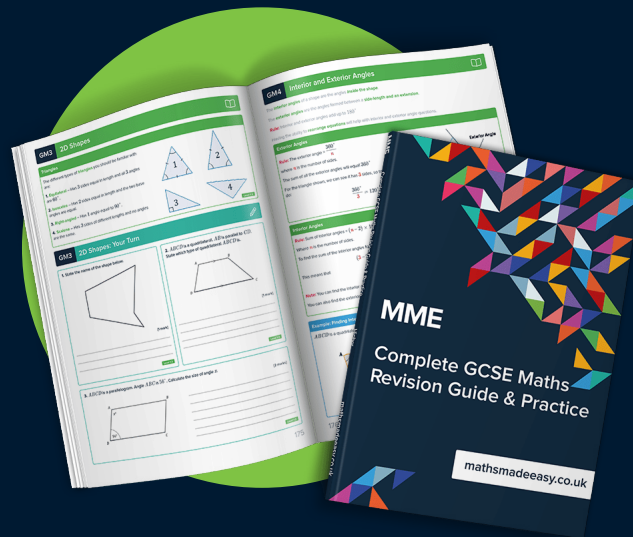
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# MME. GCSE Revision - GCSE Maths



GCSE Maths Predicted Papers 2024



GCSE Maths Revision Guide



GCSE Maths Revision Cards



Course in a Box – GCSE Maths (Guaranteed Pass)

[View All GCSE Maths](#)

[mathsmadeeasy.co.uk](https://mathsmadeeasy.co.uk)

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1 (a) Work out the value of  $\frac{25 - \sqrt{43.87}}{6 + 2.1^2}$

Write down all the figures on your calculator display.

1.76527923

(2)

(b) Work out the value of the reciprocal of 0.625

$$\frac{1}{0.625} = 1.6$$

1.6

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

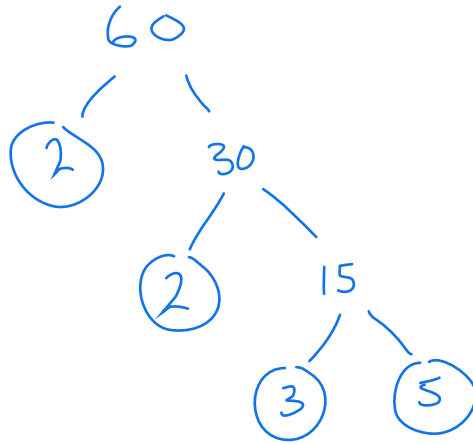
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- 2 Write 60 as a product of its prime factors.



$$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

- 3 There are 48 counters in a bag.  
There are only red counters and blue counters in the bag.

$$\text{number of red counters} : \text{number of blue counters} = 1 : 2$$

Helen has to work out how many red counters are in the bag.

She says,

“There are 24 red counters in the bag because 1 is half of 2 and 24 is half of 48”

Is Helen correct?

You must give a reason for your answer.

$$1 + 2 = 3 \text{ parts so } 3 \text{ parts} = 48 \text{ counters}$$

$$1 \text{ part} = 16 \text{ counters} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{)} \\ \div 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

So there are 16 red counters, not 24

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)



4  $-2 \leq n < 5$

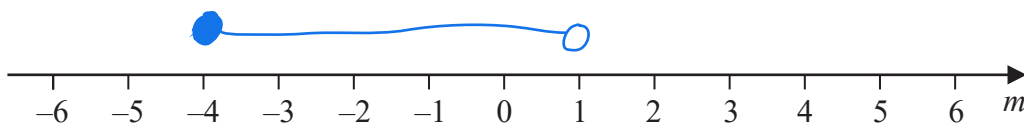
$n$  is an integer.

(a) Write down the greatest possible value of  $n$ .

4

(1)

(b) On the number line below, show the inequality  $-4 \leq m < 1$



(2)

(c) Solve  $\frac{2}{5}g - 4 < 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{5}g < 10 & \quad \downarrow +4 \\ 2g < 50 & \quad \downarrow \times 5 \\ g < 25 & \quad \downarrow \div 2 \end{aligned}$$

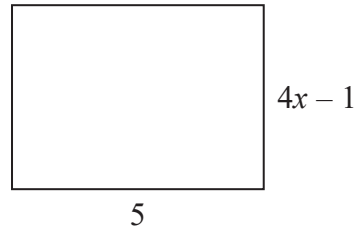
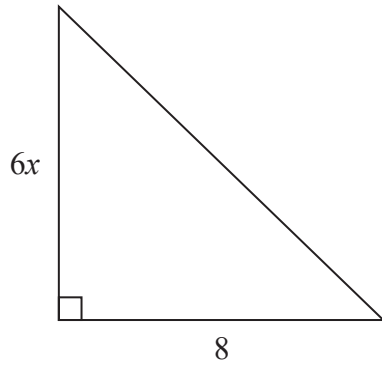
$g < 25$

(3)

(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)



5 Here is a triangle and a rectangle.



All measurements are in centimetres.

The area of the triangle is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$  greater than the area of the rectangle.

Work out the value of  $x$ .

$$\text{Area of triangle is } \frac{8 \times 6x}{2} = 24x$$

$$\text{Area of rectangle is } 5 \times (4x - 1) = 20x - 5$$

$$\text{Area of triangle is } 10 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ more, so } 24x = 20x - 5 + 10$$

$$24x = 20x + 5$$

$$4x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4}$$

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)



- 6 Last year a family recycled 800 kg of household waste.  
57% of this waste was paper and glass.

$$\text{weight of paper recycled} : \text{weight of glass recycled} = 12 : 7 \quad \text{--- } 12+7 = 19 \text{ parts}$$

Calculate the weight of glass the family recycled.

$$\begin{aligned} 57\% \text{ of } 800 &= 0.57 \times 800 \\ &= 456 \text{ kg of paper and glass} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } 19 \text{ parts} = 456 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ part} = 24 \text{ kg}$$

$$7 \text{ parts} = 168 \text{ kg of glass}$$

..... 16.8 kg

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)

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- 7 A number,  $d$ , is rounded to 1 decimal place.  
The result is 12.7

Complete the error interval for  $d$ .

$$12.65 \leq d < 12.75$$

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

- 8 Tamsin buys a house with a value of £150 000  
The value of Tamsin's house increases by 4% each year.

$$\begin{aligned} 100\% + 4\% \\ = 104\% \\ = 1.04 \end{aligned}$$

Rachel buys a house with a value of £160 000  
The value of Rachel's house increases by 1.5% each year.

$$\begin{aligned} 100\% + 1.5\% \\ = 101.5\% \\ = 1.015 \end{aligned}$$

At the end of 2 years, whose house has the greater value?  
You must show how you get your answer.

Tamsin

$$£150\,000 \times 1.04 \times 1.04 = £162,240$$

Rachel

$$£160,000 \times 1.015 \times 1.015 = £164,836$$

Rachel's is worth more

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)



- 9 The cumulative frequency table gives information about the ages of 80 people working for a company.

Age ( $a$ years)	Cumulative frequency
$20 < a \leq 30$	20
$20 < a \leq 40$	48
$20 < a \leq 50$	64
$20 < a \leq 60$	75
$20 < a \leq 70$	80

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- (a) On the grid opposite, draw a cumulative frequency graph for this information.

(2)

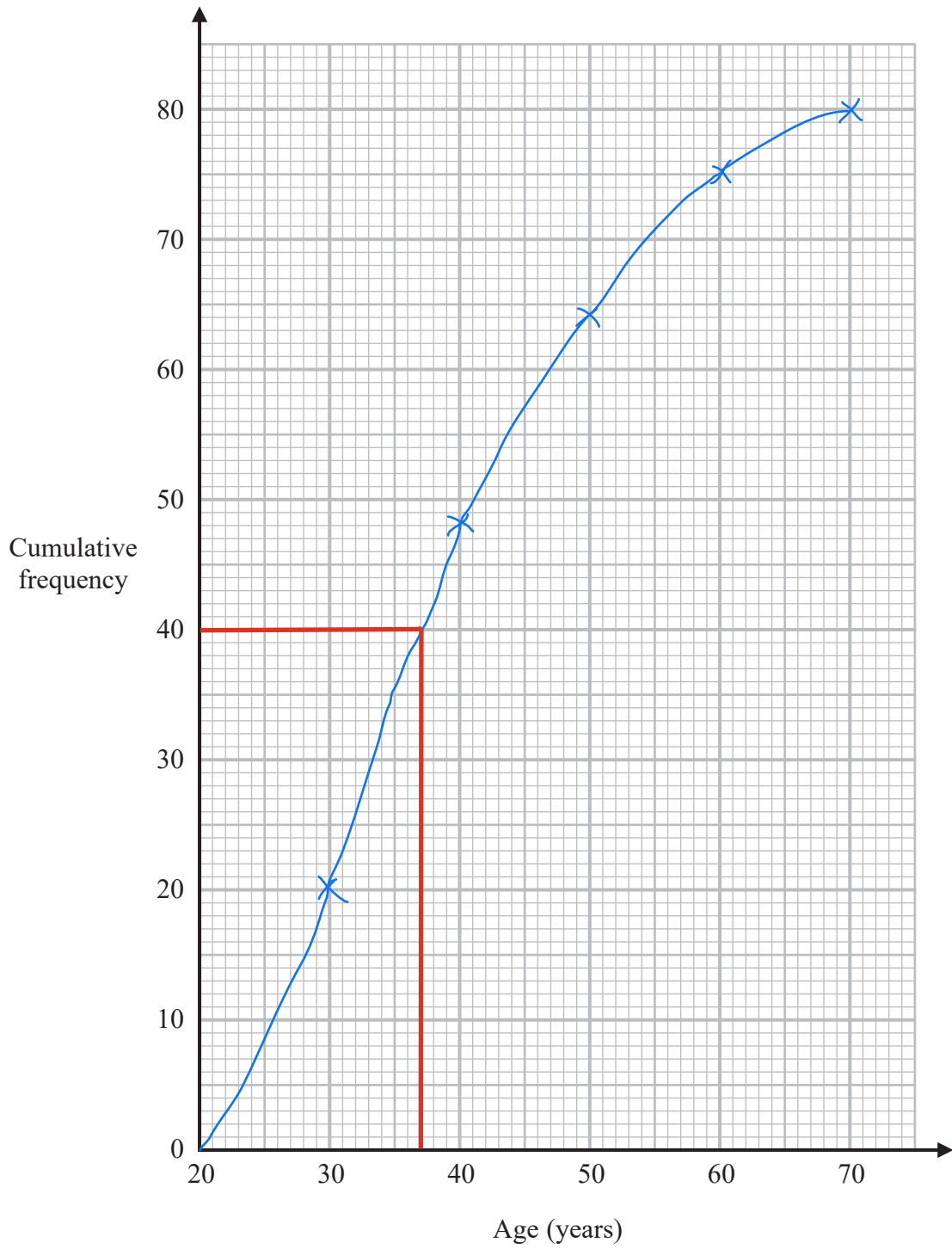
- (b) Use your graph to find an estimate for the median age.

$$\frac{80}{2} = 40$$

so need age of 40<sup>th</sup> person

..... 37 years  
(1)





(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

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P 7 5 1 5 0 A 0 9 2 8

10 A biased dice is thrown 60 times.

The table shows information about the number that the dice lands on each time.

<b>Number on dice</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Frequency</b>	12	7	8	9	9	15

total  
60

Gethin throws the dice twice.

(a) Work out an estimate for the probability that the dice will land on 6 both times.

prob of landing on 6 is  $\frac{15}{60}$

so prob of landing on 6 twice is  $\frac{15}{60} \times \frac{15}{60} = \frac{225}{3600} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16}$

(3)

Sally is going to throw the same dice  $n$  times and record the number it lands on each time.

She will use her results to work out a more reliable estimate for the probability in part (a).

(b) What can you say about the value of  $n$ ?

To be more reliable than before,  $n$  needs to be bigger than 60

(1)

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

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11 Use algebra to solve the simultaneous equations

$$2x + 6y = 5 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$3x - 4y = -12 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1)  $\times 3$  gives

$$6x + 18y = 15 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

(2)  $\times 2$  gives

$$6x - 8y = -24 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

(3) - (4) gives

$$26y = 39$$

$$y = 1.5$$

Substitute into (1)

$$2x + 6 \times 1.5 = 5$$

$$2x + 9 = 5$$

$$2x = -4$$

$$x = -2$$

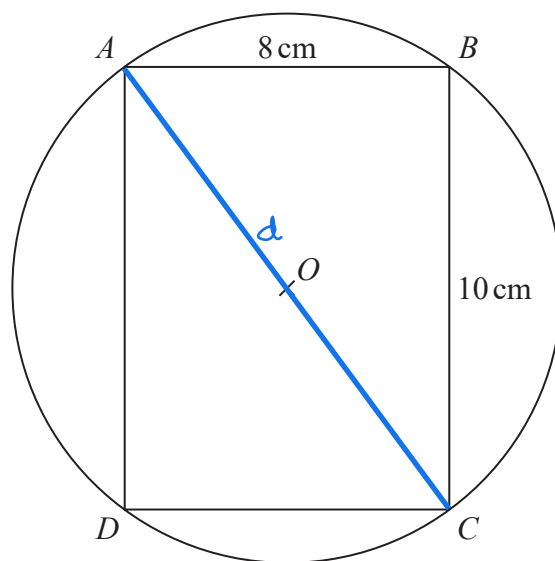
$$x = \underline{-2}$$

$$y = \underline{1.5}$$

(Total for Question 11 is 4 marks)



- 12 The points  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  lie on a circle, centre  $O$ .  
 $ABCD$  is a rectangle.



$$AB = 8 \text{ cm} \quad BC = 10 \text{ cm}$$

Work out the circumference of the circle.  
 Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Using Pythagoras } d^2 &= 8^2 + 10^2 \\ d^2 &= 164 \\ d &= \sqrt{164} \end{aligned}$$

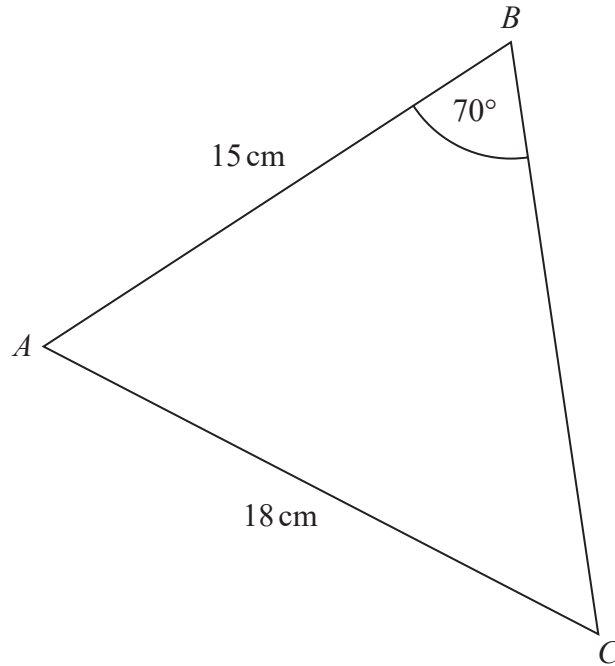
$$\begin{aligned} \text{So circumference} &= \pi \times \sqrt{164} \\ &= 40.2 \text{ cm (3sf)} \end{aligned}$$

..... 40.2 ..... cm

(Total for Question 12 is 4 marks)



13  $ABC$  is a triangle.



Calculate the size of angle  $BAC$ .  
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$$\frac{\sin 70}{18} = \frac{\sin BCA}{15}$$

$$15 \times \frac{\sin 70}{18} = \sin BCA$$

$$\sin^{-1} \left( 15 \times \frac{\sin 70}{18} \right) = BCA$$

$$51.543\dots = BCA$$

Angles in a triangle add to  $180^\circ$  so  $BAC = 180 - 70 - 51.543$   
 $= 58.5^\circ$  (1dp)

.....  $58.5^\circ$

(Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)



14 Show that  $\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3}$  can be written in the form  $\frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$  where  $a, b, c$  and  $d$  are integers.

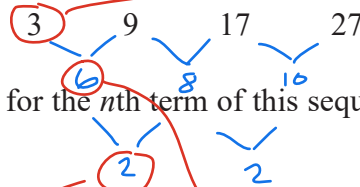
$$\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} = \frac{(x+2)(x-3)}{(2x+1)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{x+2}{2x+1}$$

$a = 1$   
 $b = 2$   
 $c = 2$   
 $d = 1$

(Total for Question 14 is 3 marks)

15 Here are the first four terms of a quadratic sequence.



Find an expression, in terms of  $n$ , for the  $n$ th term of this sequence.

$$2a = 2 \implies a = 1$$

$$3a + b = 6 \implies 3 + b = 6 \implies b = 3$$

$$a + b + c = 3 \implies 1 + 3 + c = 3 \implies 4 + c = 3 \implies c = -1$$

So sequence is  $n^2 + 3n - 1$

$$n^2 + 3n - 1$$

(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)

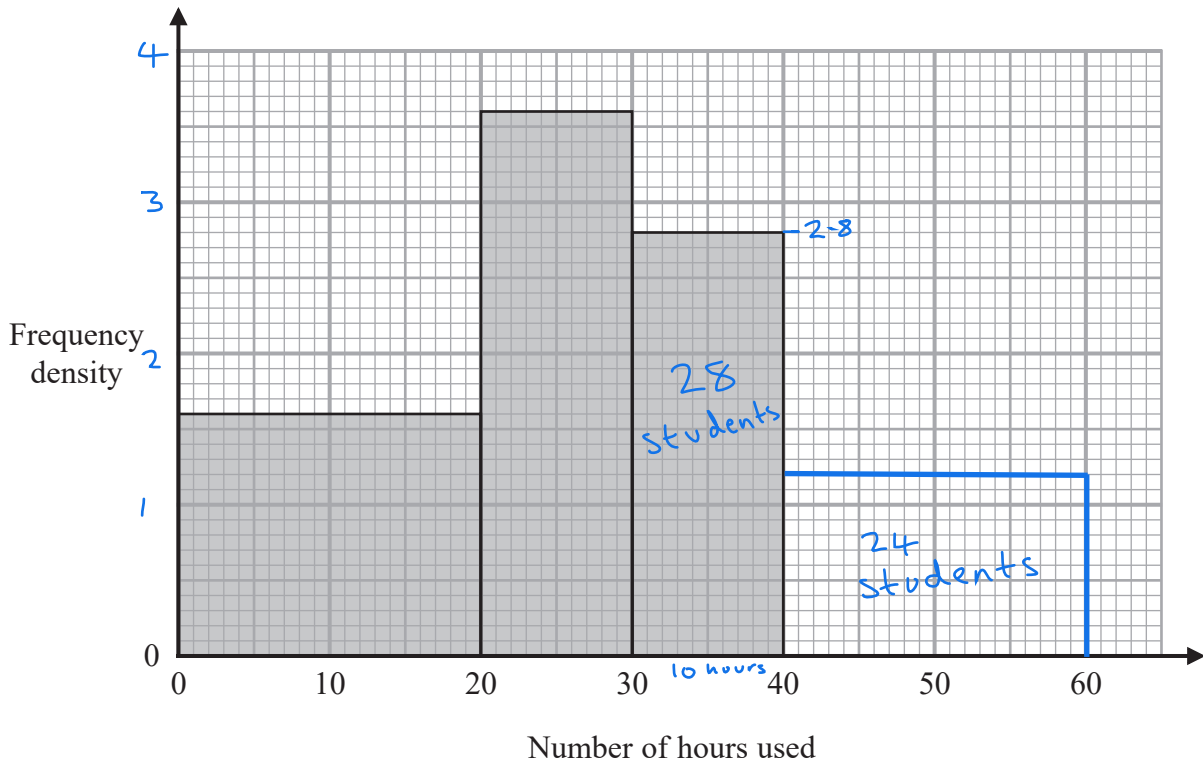


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16 The histogram gives information about the number of hours some students used their phones last week.  
The histogram is incomplete.



28 students used their phones for between 30 and 40 hours.  
24 students used their phones for between 40 and 60 hours. — bar width = 20

(a) Use this information to complete the histogram.

Height of 30-40 bar:  $28 \div 10 = 2.8$  so can fill in scale on frequency density

Frequency density for 40-60 hours is  $24 \div 20 = 1.2$

(2)

No student used their phone for more than 60 hours.

(b) Work out the total number of students.

Add area of bars:

$$(1.6 \times 20) + (3.6 \times 10) + 28 + 24 = 120$$

120

(2)

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)



17 (a) Show that the equation  $x^4 - x^2 - 5 = 0$  can be written in the form  $x = \sqrt[4]{x^2 + 5}$

$$x^4 = x^2 + 5$$

$$x = \sqrt[4]{x^2 + 5}$$

(1)

(b) Starting with  $x_0 = 1.5$

use the iteration formula  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt[4]{x_n^2 + 5}$  three times to find an estimate for a solution of  $x^4 - x^2 - 5 = 0$

$$x_0 = 1.5$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[4]{1.5^2 + 5} = 1.6409 \dots$$

$$x_2 = \sqrt[4]{1.6409^2 + 5} = 1.6654 \dots$$

$$x_3 = \sqrt[4]{1.6654^2 + 5} = 1.669763088$$

.....1.669763088

(3)

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)



18  $2a:5c = 6:25$   
 $4b:7c = 20:21$

Show that  $a+b:b+c = 17:20$

$$2a:5c = 6:25$$

$$a:c = 3:5$$

$$4b:7c = 20:21$$

$$b:c = 5:3$$

make  $c$  the same in both ratios:

$a:c$	$b:c$
$3:5$	$5:3$
$9:15$	$25:15$

can now combine ratios  $a:b:c$   
 $9:25:15$

$$\text{So } a+b = 25+9 = 34 \quad \text{and } b+c = 25+15 = 40$$

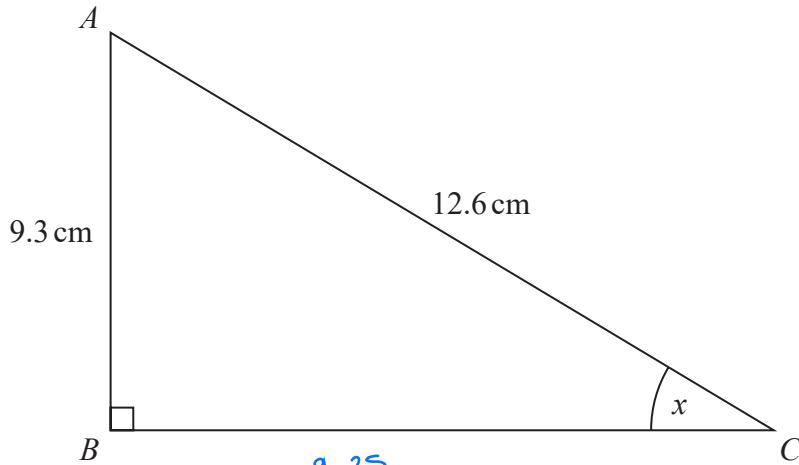
$$\text{So } a+b:b+c = 34:40 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right) \div 2$$

$$= 17:20$$

(Total for Question 18 is 3 marks)



19  $ABC$  is a right-angled triangle.



$AB = 9.3$  cm correct to the nearest mm.

$AC = 12.6$  cm correct to the nearest mm.

Calculate the lower bound for the size of the angle marked  $x$ .  
You must show all your working.

$$\sin x = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

← for smallest fraction need  
min value for AB and max value for AC

$$\text{so } \sin x = \frac{9.25}{12.65}$$

$$x = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{9.25}{12.65} \right)$$

$$= 46.989^\circ \quad (3 \text{ dp})$$

..... 46.989 °

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)

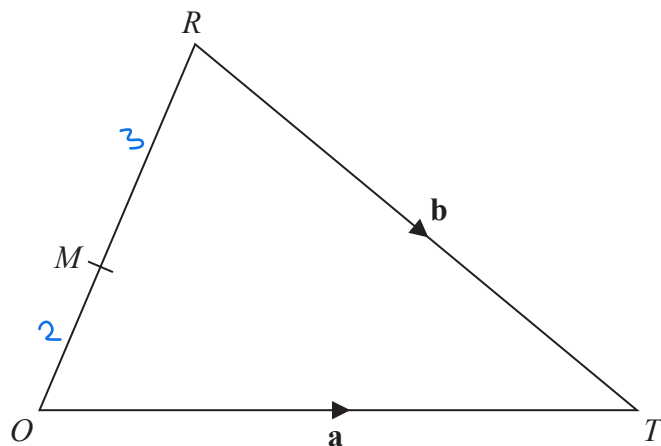


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20  $ORT$  is a triangle.



$$\vec{OT} = \mathbf{a} \quad \vec{RT} = \mathbf{b}$$

$M$  is the point on  $OR$  such that  $OM:MR = 2:3$

Express  $\vec{MT}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$\vec{OR} = \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$$

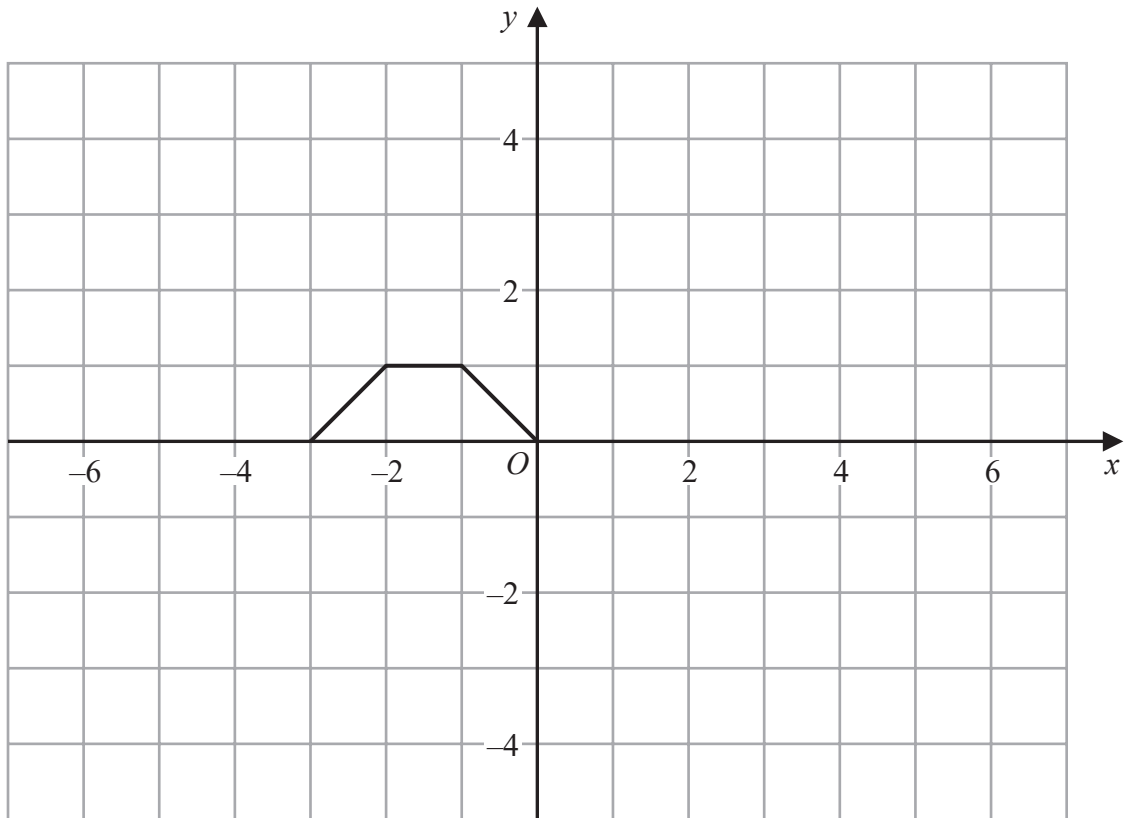
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{MR} &= \frac{3}{5} \vec{OR} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{MT} &= \vec{MR} + \vec{RT} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{b} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \mathbf{a} - \frac{3}{5} \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \mathbf{a} + \frac{2}{5} \mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

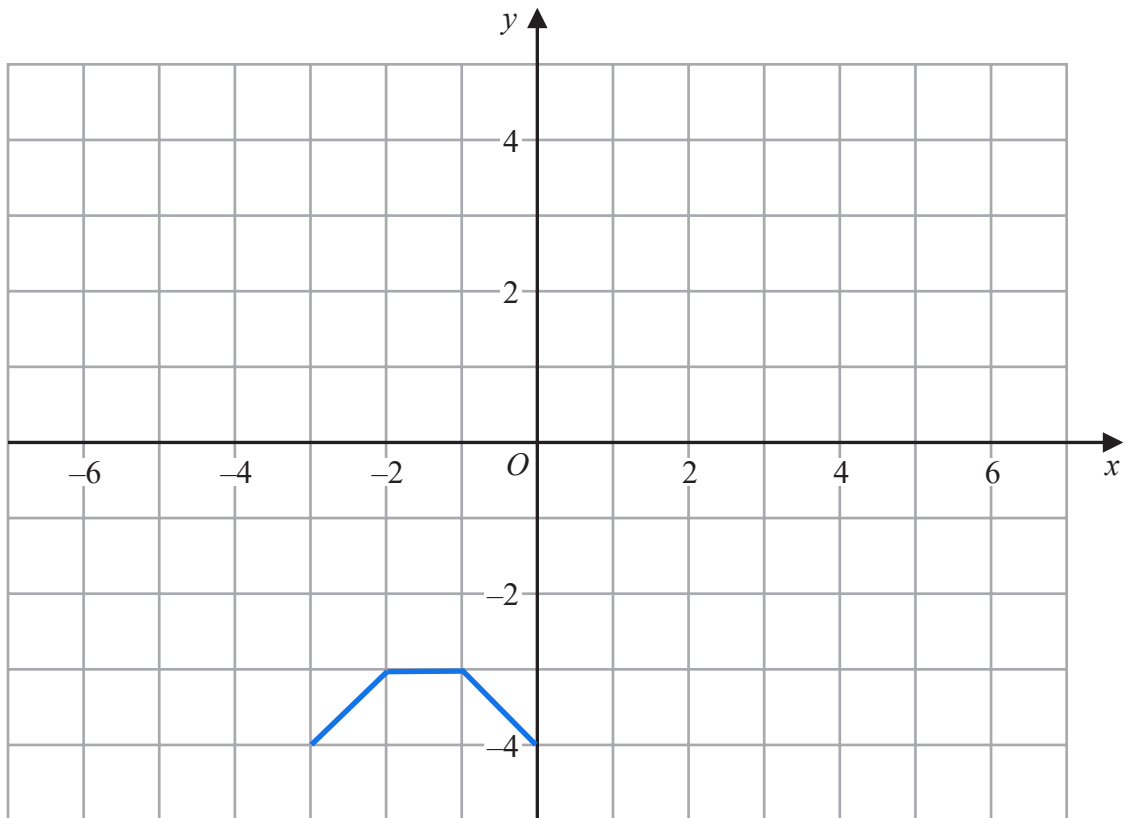
$$\frac{3}{5} \mathbf{a} + \frac{2}{5} \mathbf{b}$$

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

21 Here is the graph of  $y = f(x)$



(a) On the grid below, draw the graph of  $y = f(x) - 4$  *shifted down 4*



(1)

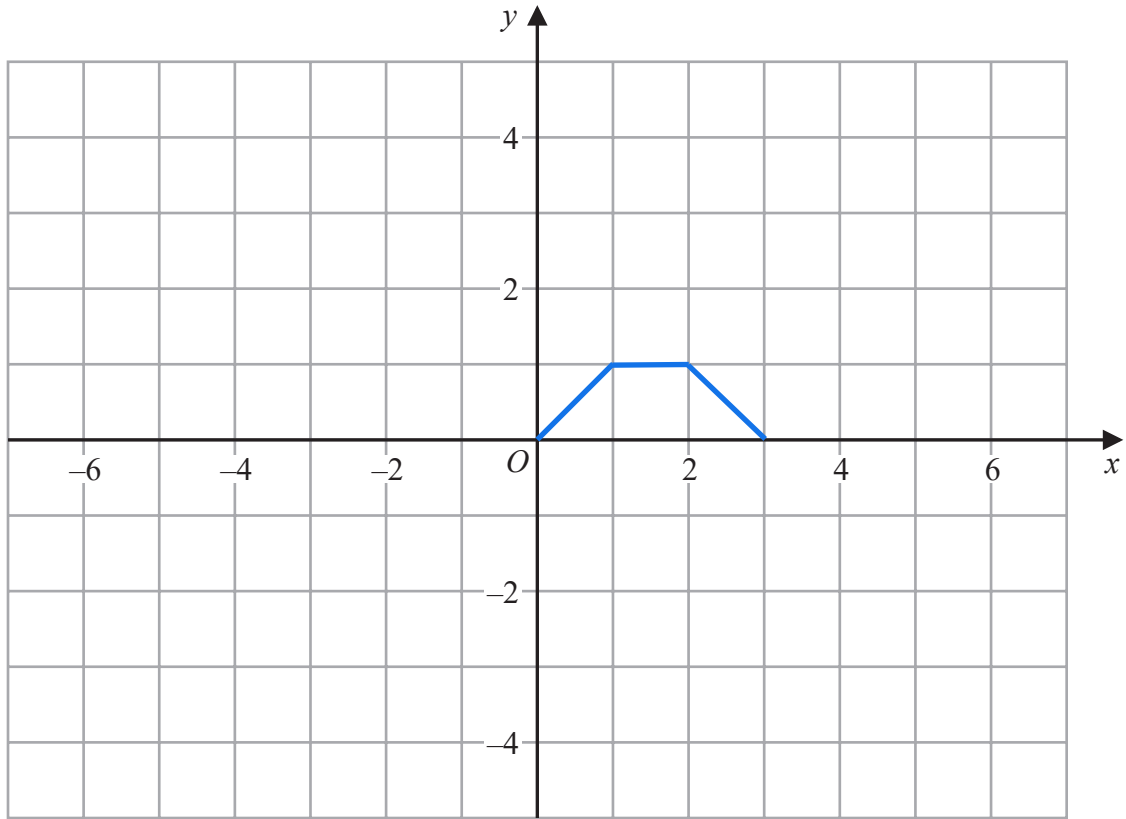
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(b) On the grid below, draw the graph of  $y = f(-x)$  reflection in y axis



(1)

(Total for Question 21 is 2 marks)

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22 There are only blue pens and red pens in a box.

The number of blue pens is four times the number of red pens.

Rita takes at random one pen from the box.

She records the colour of the pen and then replaces it in the box.

Rita does this  $n$  times, where  $n \geq 2$

Write down an expression, in terms of  $n$ , for the probability that Rita gets a blue pen at least once and a red pen at least once.

Say 4 blue pens and 1 red pen so  $P(\text{blue}) = \frac{4}{5}$  and  $P(\text{red}) = \frac{1}{5}$

After  $n$  times,  $P(\text{all blue}) = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$  and  $P(\text{all red}) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{mix of blue and red}) &= 1 - P(\text{all blue}) - P(\text{all red}) \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n$$

(Total for Question 22 is 2 marks)

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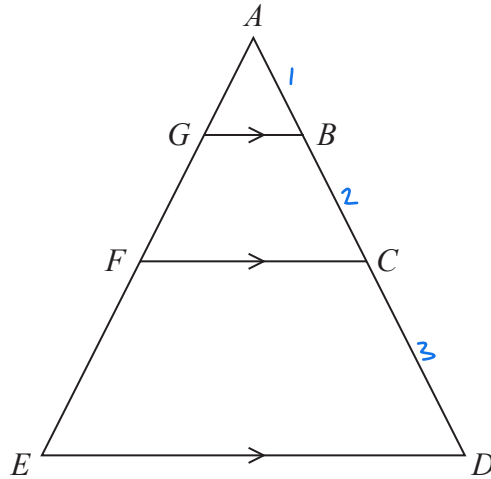


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23 Here are three similar triangles,  $ABG$ ,  $ACF$  and  $ADE$ .

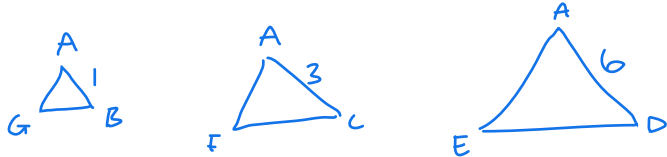


$ABCD$  and  $AGFE$  are straight lines.

$AB:BC:CD = 1:2:3$

Show that

area of  $ABG$  : area of  $BCFG$  : area of  $CDEF = 1:8:27$



ratio of lengths is 1:3:6  
 so ratio of areas is  $1^2:3^2:6^2$   
 $= 1:9:36$

Area of  $ABG = 1$

Area of  $BCFG = \text{Area of } \triangle ACF - \text{Area of } \triangle ABG = 9 - 1 = 8$

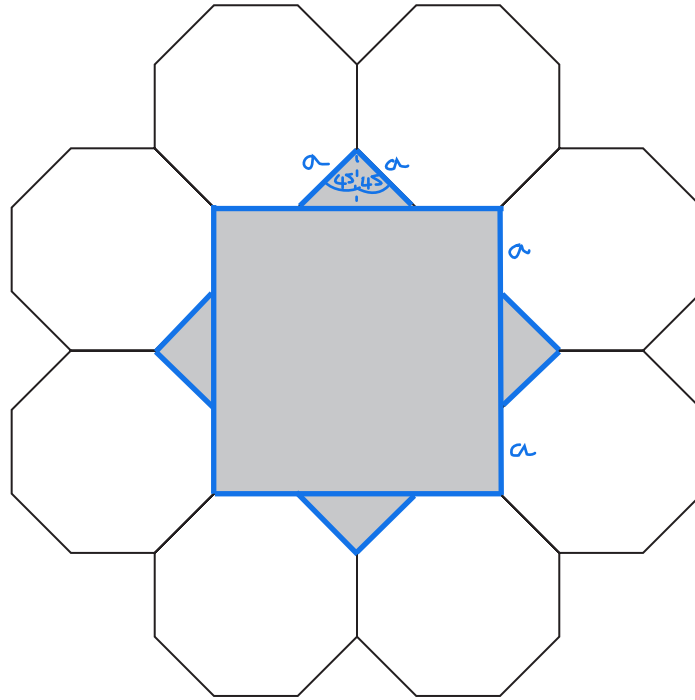
Area of  $CDEF = \text{Area of } \triangle ADE - \text{Area of } \triangle ACF = 36 - 9 = 27$

So  $ABG : BCFG : CDEF = 1:8:27$

(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)



24 The diagram shows 8 identical regular octagons joined to enclose a shaded shape.



Each octagon has sides of length  $a$ .

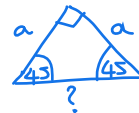
Find, in terms of  $a$ , an expression for the area of the shaded shape.

Give your answer in the form  $p(2 + \sqrt{2})a^2$  where  $p$  is an integer.  
You must show all your working.

Shaded area is square + 4 triangles

Exterior angle of octagon =  $360 \div 8 = 45^\circ$

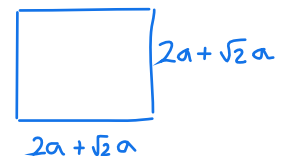
So triangles have angles  $45^\circ, 45^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$



Find length ? on triangle using Pythagoras:  $?^2 = a^2 + a^2$   
so  $? = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2}$

So length of big square is  $a + a + \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} = 2a + \sqrt{2a^2}$   
 $= 2a + \sqrt{2}a$   
 $= 2a + \sqrt{2}a$

Area of square is  $(2a + \sqrt{2}a)(2a + \sqrt{2}a)$   
 $= 4a^2 + 2\sqrt{2}a^2 + 2\sqrt{2}a^2 + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}a^2$   
 $= 4a^2 + 4\sqrt{2}a^2 + 2a^2$   
 $= (6 + 4\sqrt{2})a^2$



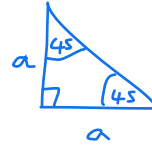
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Area of each triangle is  $\frac{a \times a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$



Total shaded area = square + 4 triangles

$$= (6 + 4\sqrt{2})a^2 + 4 \times \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$= 6a^2 + 4\sqrt{2}a^2 + 2a^2$$

$$= 8a^2 + 4\sqrt{2}a^2$$

$$= 4(2 + \sqrt{2})a^2$$

$$4(2 + \sqrt{2})a^2$$

(Total for Question 24 is 5 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS**

