

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel  
International GCSE**

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# **Mathematics A**

## **Paper 3HR**



**Higher Tier**

Wednesday 14 May 2014 – Morning  
**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference  
**4MA0/3HR**

**You must have:**

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. 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.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.
- **Calculators may be used.**
- You must **NOT** write anything on the formulae page.  
Anything you write on the formulae page will gain **NO** credit.

### **Information**

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

*Turn over ▶*

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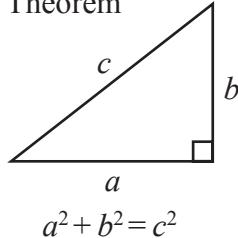
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**PEARSON**

**International GCSE MATHEMATICS  
FORMULAE SHEET – HIGHER TIER**

Pythagoras' Theorem

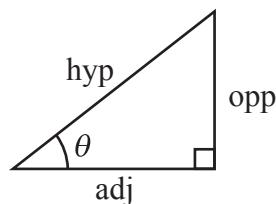
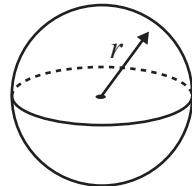
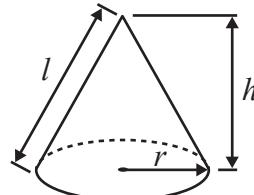


$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

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

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

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



$$\text{adj} = \text{hyp} \times \cos \theta$$

$$\text{opp} = \text{hyp} \times \sin \theta$$

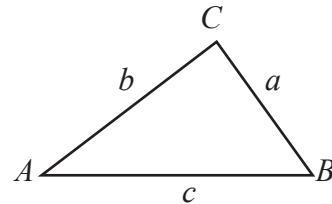
$$\text{opp} = \text{adj} \times \tan \theta$$

$$\text{or } \sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

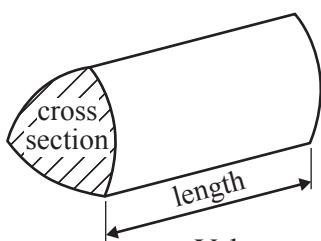
In any triangle  $ABC$



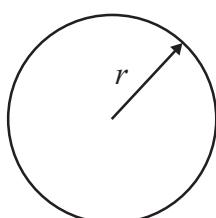
$$\text{Sine rule: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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

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

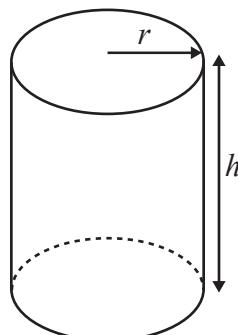


$$\text{Volume of prism} = \text{area of cross section} \times \text{length}$$



$$\text{Circumference of circle} = 2\pi r$$

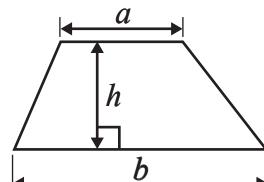
$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2$$



$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Curved surface area of cylinder} = 2\pi r h$$

$$\text{Area of a trapezium} = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$$



The Quadratic Equation  
The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$



**Answer ALL TWENTY ONE questions.**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**You must write down all stages in your working.**

- 1 (a) Complete the table to show each number written correct to 1 significant figure.

<b>Number</b>	42.37	58.92	21.04
<b>Number written correct to 1 significant figure</b>			

(2)

- (b) Use the approximations in part (a) to work out an estimate for the value of

$$\frac{42.37 + 58.92}{21.04}$$

Show clearly how you obtain your answer.

(2)

**(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)**

**Do NOT write in this space.**



2  $\mathcal{E} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

$A = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$

$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$

(a) Explain why  $A \cap B = \emptyset$

.....  
.....  
.....  
  
(1)

$x \in \mathcal{E}$  and  $x \notin A \cup B$

(b) Write down the value of  $x$ .

$x = \dots$

(1)

$A \cap C = \{3, 7\}$ ,  $B \cap C = \{8\}$  and  $A \cup B \cup C = \mathcal{E}$

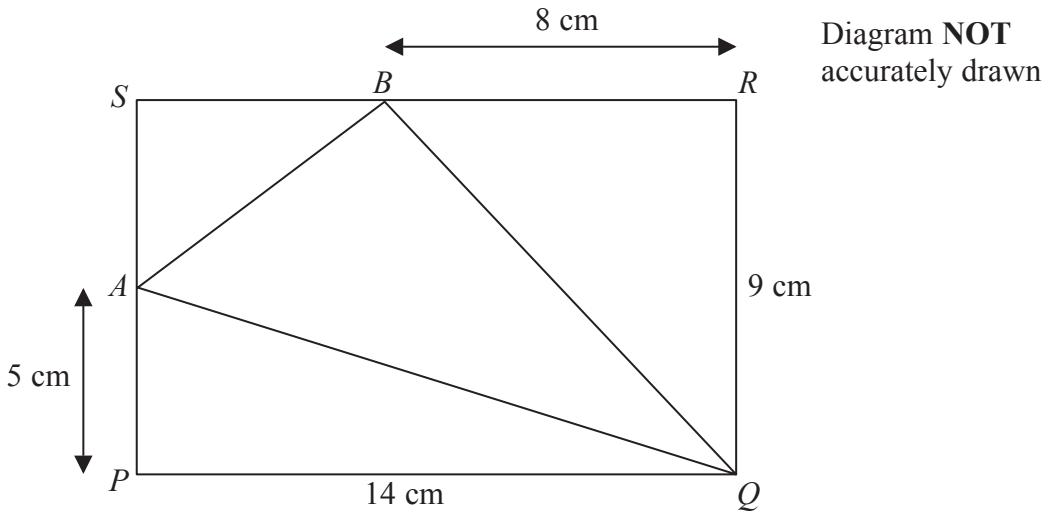
(c) List all the members of  $C$ .

.....  
  
(2)

**(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)**



- 3 The diagram shows a rectangle  $PQRS$ .  
 $PQ = 14 \text{ cm}$  and  $QR = 9 \text{ cm}$ .  
The point  $A$  lies on  $PS$  so that  $PA = 5 \text{ cm}$ .  
The point  $B$  lies on  $SR$  so that  $BR = 8 \text{ cm}$ .



- (a) Work out the area of triangle  $AQB$ .

.....  $\text{cm}^2$   
(4)

- (b) Work out the length of  $AQ$ .  
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

.....  $\text{cm}$   
(3)

(Total for Question 3 is 7 marks)



- 4 Freya keeps hens.

The table shows information about the number of boxes of eggs she sold in each of 52 weeks.

Number of boxes sold in a week	Number of weeks
0 to 4	2
5 to 9	6
10 to 14	20
15 to 19	13
20 to 24	8
25 to 29	3

- (a) Write down the modal class.

.....  
(1)

- (b) Work out an estimate for the mean number of boxes of eggs that Freya sold each week.  
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

.....  
(4)



Dan picks at random one of the 52 weeks.

- (c) Find the probability that in this week Freya sold at least 15 boxes of eggs.

.....  
(2)

**(Total for Question 4 is 7 marks)**

---

- 5 (a) Factorise  $7dg - 9de$

.....  
(2)

- (b) Expand and simplify  $(x + 2)(x + 5)$

.....  
(2)

**(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)**

---



- 6 Solve  $3(2z - 5) = 4z + 11$   
Show clear algebraic working.

$z = \dots$

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)

- 7 The table gives some information about the average price of a litre of petrol in England.

	January 2007	January 2012
Average price of a litre of petrol (pence)	87.3	133.3

- (a) Work out the percentage increase in the average price of a litre of petrol in England between January 2007 and January 2012.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

.....%  
(3)



The average price of a litre of petrol in England increased by 20% from January 2010 to January 2012.

- (b) Work out the average price of a litre of petrol in England in January 2010.  
Give your answer in pence, correct to 1 decimal place.

..... pence  
(3)

**(Total for Question 7 is 6 marks)**

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**Do NOT write in this space.**



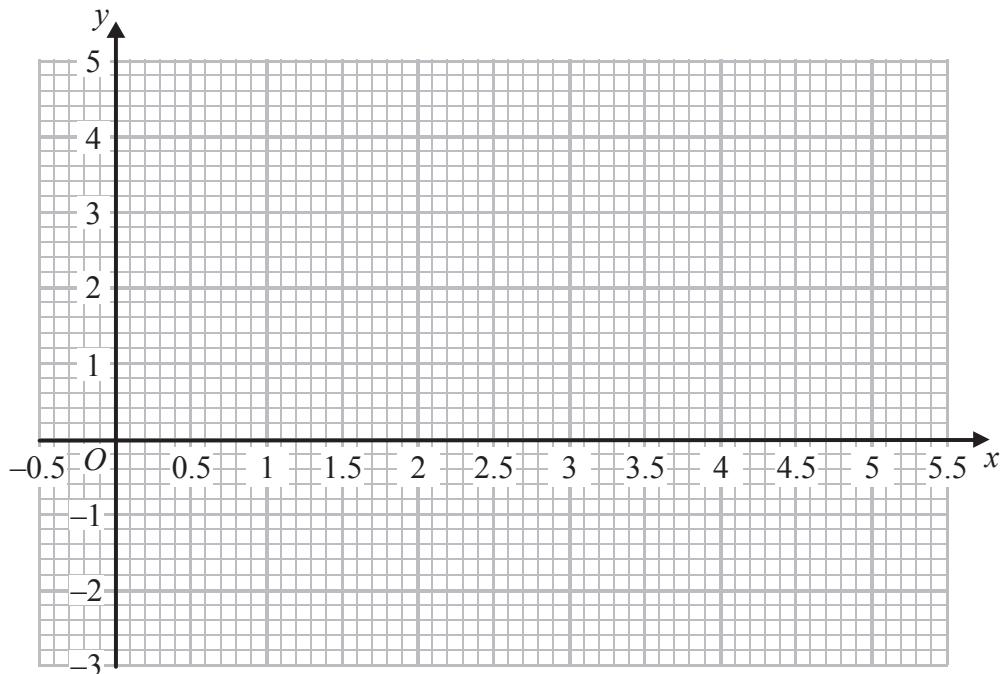
- 8 (a) Complete the table of values for  $y = x^2 - 5x + 4$

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$y$			-2			4

(2)

- (b) On the grid, draw the graph of  $y = x^2 - 5x + 4$  for all values of  $x$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 5$

(2)



**(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)**

**Do NOT write in this space.**



- 9 A cylinder has diameter 12 cm and length 30 cm.

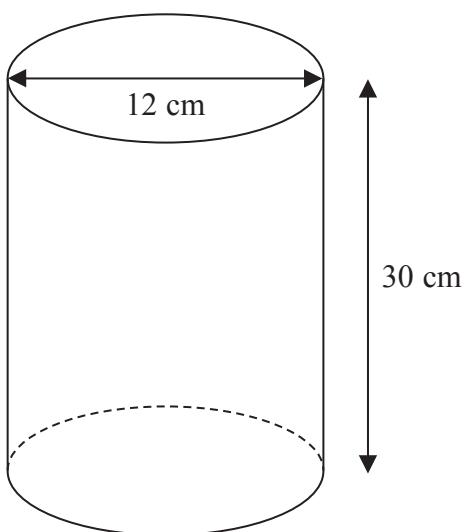


Diagram NOT  
accurately drawn

Work out the curved surface area of the cylinder.  
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

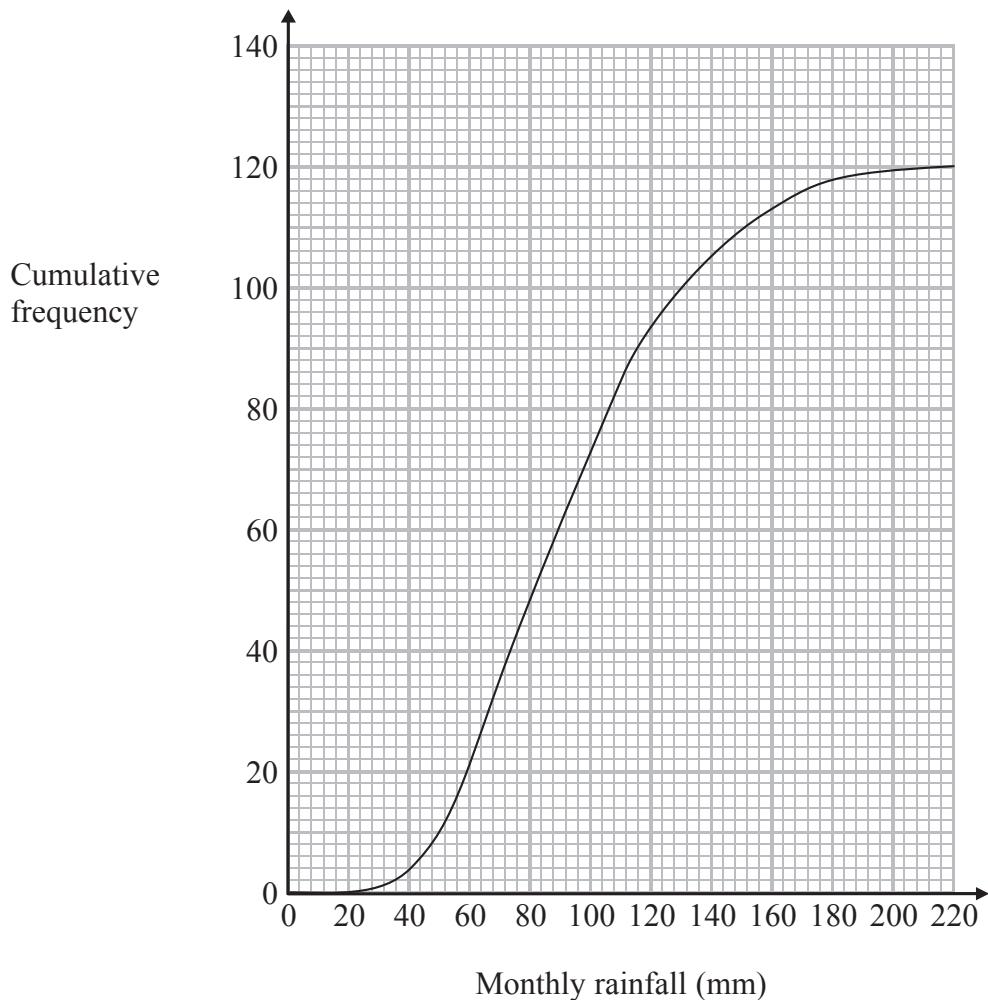
.....  $\text{cm}^2$

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)



P 4 3 0 7 4 A 0 1 1 2 4

- 10** The cumulative frequency graph gives information about the monthly rainfall, in millimetres, in the United Kingdom during 120 months in the years 2001 to 2010.



- (a) Use the graph to estimate the number of months for which rainfall was less than 50 mm.

(1)

- (b) Use the graph to find an estimate for the median monthly rainfall.

(1)

- (c) Use the graph to find an estimate for the interquartile range of the monthly rainfall.

(2)

**(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)**



**11** The functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined as

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2x}{x+1}$$

(a) Work out  $f(6)$

.....  
(1)

(b) Work out  $fg(-3)$

.....  
(2)

(c)  $g(a) = -2$

Work out the value of  $a$ .

$a =$  .....  
(2)

(d) Express the inverse function  $f^{-1}$  in the form  $f^{-1}(x) = \dots$

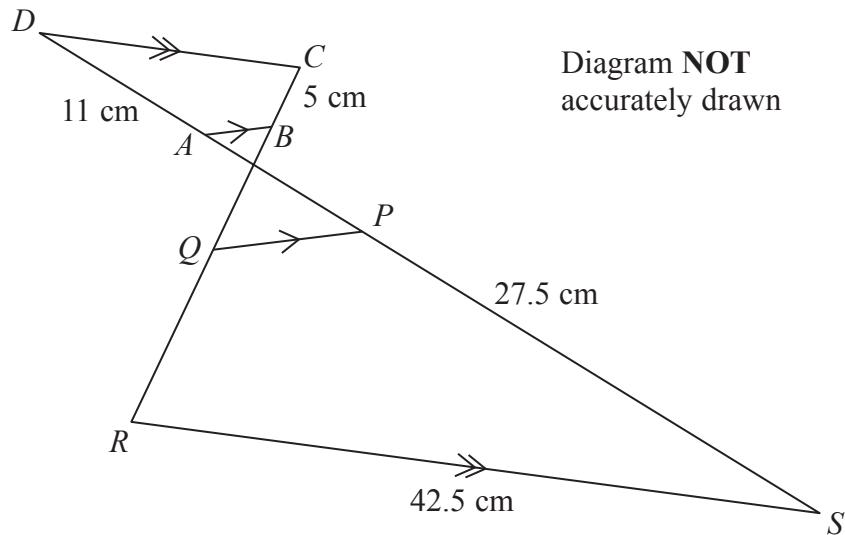
$f^{-1}(x) =$  .....  
(3)

**(Total for Question 11 is 8 marks)**



P 4 3 0 7 4 A 0 1 3 2 4

- 12 In the diagram,  $DAPS$  and  $CBQR$  are straight lines.  
 $AB$  is parallel to  $QP$  and  $DC$  is parallel to  $RS$ .  
 $AD = 11$  cm,  $BC = 5$  cm,  $PS = 27.5$  cm and  $RS = 42.5$  cm.



Quadrilateral  $ABCD$  is similar to quadrilateral  $PQRS$ .

- (a) Find the ratio of the length of  $AB$  to the length of  $PQ$ .  
 Give your answer in the form  $1 : n$

1 : .....  
 (2)

- (b) Work out the length of  $RQ$ .

..... cm  
 (2)

- (c) Work out the length of  $CD$ .

..... cm  
 (2)



The area of quadrilateral  $ABCD$  is  $54 \text{ cm}^2$

- (d) Work out the area of quadrilateral  $PQRS$ .

.....  $\text{cm}^2$   
(2)

**(Total for Question 12 is 8 marks)**

- 13** Solve the simultaneous equations

$$3x + 4y = 6$$

$$5x + 6y = 11$$

Show clear algebraic working.

$x =$  .....

$y =$  .....

**(Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)**



P 4 3 0 7 4 A 0 1 5 2 4

**14** (a)  $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(2)

(b) The point  $P$  lies on the curve with equation  $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$

The gradient of the curve at  $P$  is  $-\frac{3}{2}$

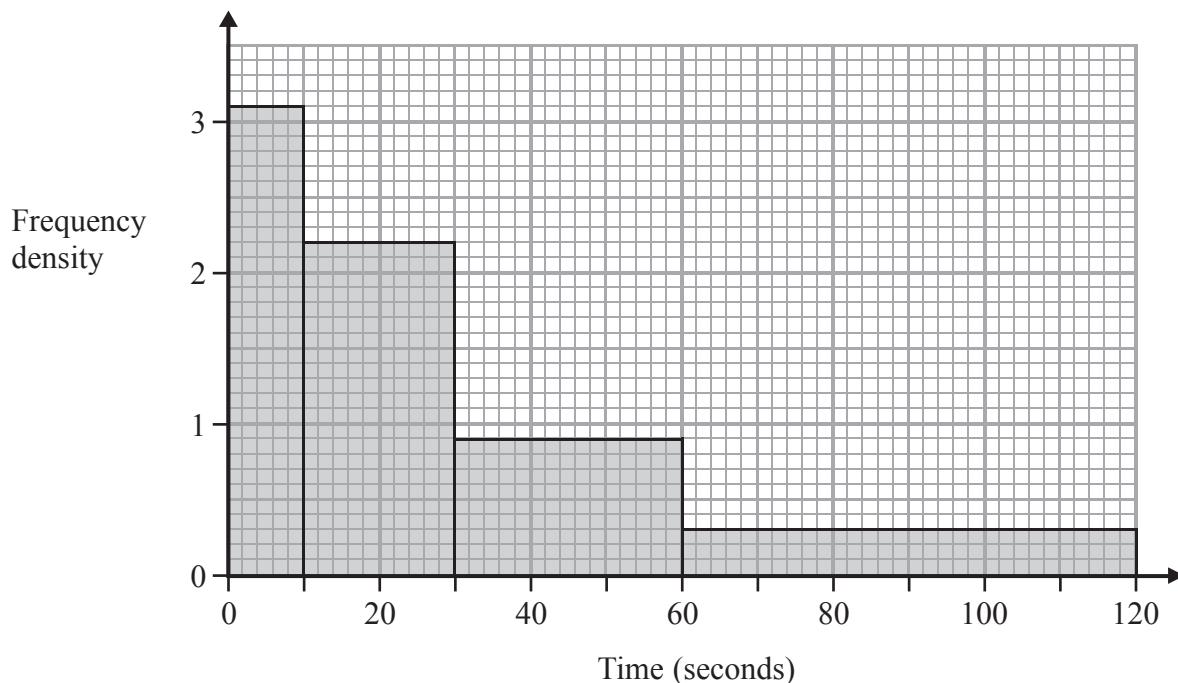
Find the coordinates of  $P$ .

(....., .....)  
(5)

**(Total for Question 14 is 7 marks)**



- 15** The histogram shows information about the times taken by a telephone call centre to answer incoming calls.



Work out an estimate for the percentage of calls that are answered in less than 40 seconds.

.....%

**(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)**



**16** (a) Expand  $(5 + 3\sqrt{2})^2$

Give your answer in the form  $(a + b\sqrt{2})$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers.  
Show your working clearly.

.....  
(2)

(b)  $(5 + 3\sqrt{2})^2 = p + \frac{q}{\sqrt{8}}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers.

Find the value of  $q$ .

$q =$  .....  
(3)

**(Total for Question 16 is 5 marks)**



- 17 The table shows information about the 40 coins in Karam's money box.

	Bronze coins			Silver coins		
	1	2	5	10	20	50
Value of coin (pence)	1	2	5	10	20	50
Number of coins	6	8	12	7	3	4

Karam shakes his money box until a coin falls out at random.

He does not replace the coin in the money box.

Karam shakes his money box again until a second coin falls out at random.

- (a) Work out the probability that both the coins that fall out are silver coins.

(2)

- (b) Work out the probability that the total value of the two coins that fall out is 60 pence or more.

(3)

**(Total for Question 17 is 5 marks)**



P 4 3 0 7 4 A 0 1 9 2 4

18

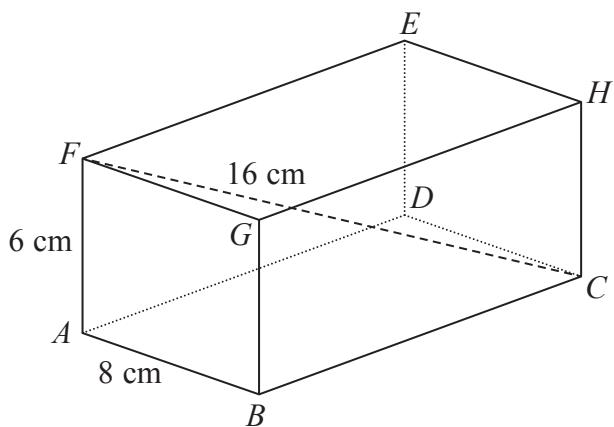


Diagram NOT  
accurately drawn

The diagram shows a cuboid  $ABCDEFGH$ .

$AB = 8 \text{ cm}$ ,  $AF = 6 \text{ cm}$  and  $FC = 16 \text{ cm}$ .

- (a) Find the length of  $BC$ .

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$BC = \dots \text{ cm}$$

(3)

- (b) Find the size of the angle between the line  $FC$  and the plane  $ABGF$ .

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

◦

(2)

**(Total for Question 18 is 5 marks)**



**19** Solve the inequality  $3x^2 + 5 < 53$

**(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)**

**20** Solve the equation  $\frac{2^{(n^2)}}{2^n \times 2^6} = 1$

Show clear algebraic working.

**(Total for Question 20 is 3 marks)**



P 4 3 0 7 4 A 0 2 1 2 4

21

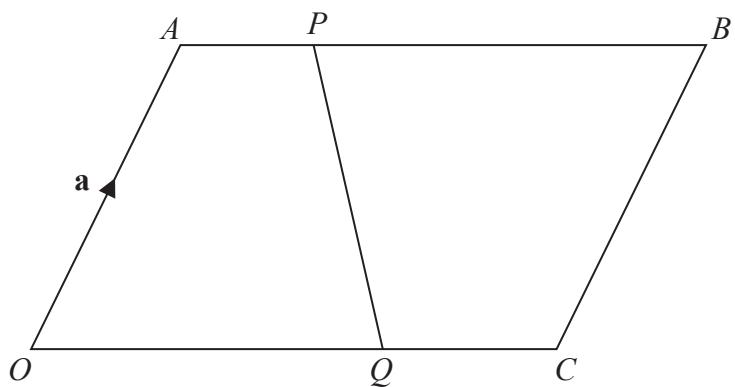


Diagram NOT  
accurately drawn

$OABC$  is a parallelogram.

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{c}$$

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

$Q$  is the point on  $OC$  such that  $OQ = \frac{2}{3}OC$ .

Find, in terms of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ .

Give your answer in its simplest form.

(Total for Question 21 is 3 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS**



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