Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **4MA1/2HR**

Mathematics A
PAPER: 2HR
Higher Tier

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of 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 ▶

International GCSE Mathematics

### Formulae sheet – Higher Tier

Arithmetic series

Sum to n terms, $S_n = \dfrac{n}{2}\,[2a + (n - 1)d]$

The quadratic equation

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

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

Area of trapezium $= \dfrac{1}{2}(a + b)h$
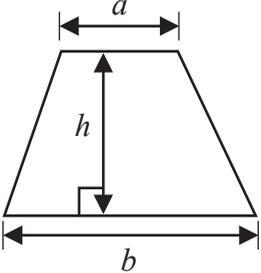
**Trigonometry**
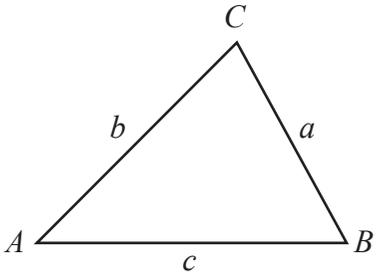
In any triangle ABC

Sine Rule $\dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine Rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

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

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

Curved surface area of cone $= \pi r l$
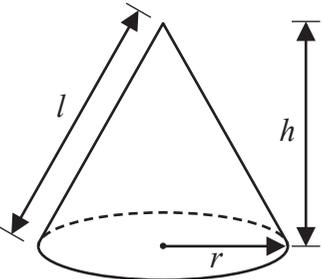
**Volume of prism**
= area of cross section × length
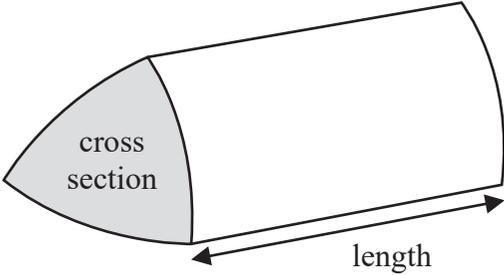
Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$
Curved surface area of cylinder $= 2\pi r h$
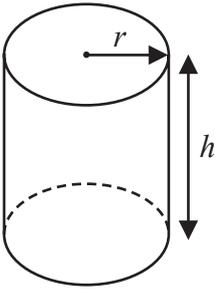
Volume of sphere $= \dfrac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$
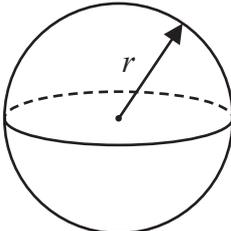
Answer ALL TWENTY FIVE questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1
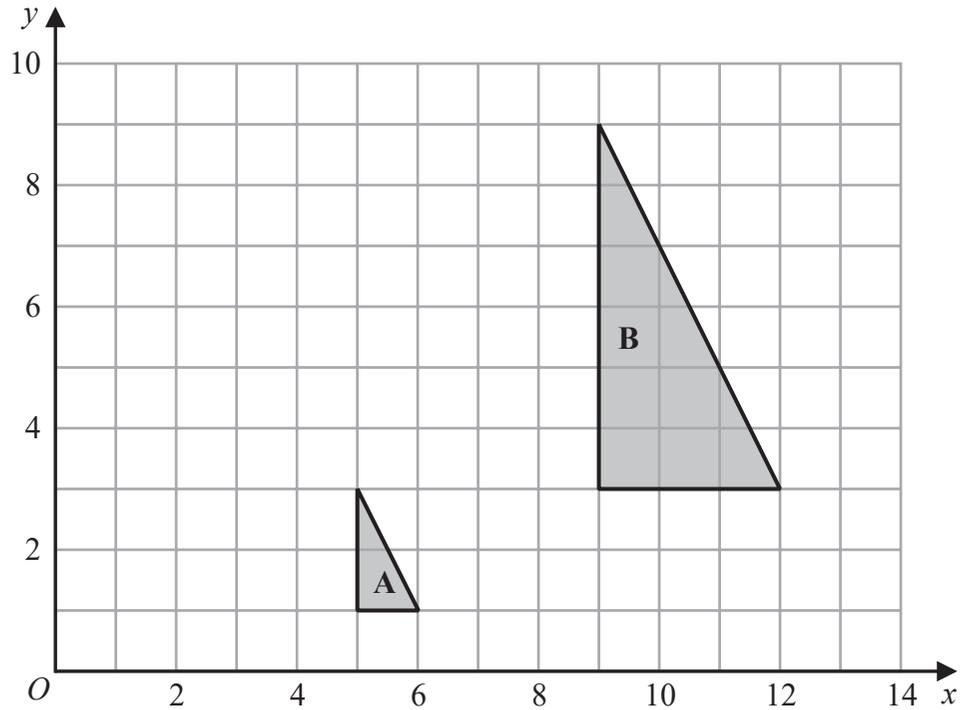
(a) Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle **A** onto triangle **B**

(3)

(b) On the grid above, translate triangle **A** by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Label your triangle **C**

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

Turn over ▶

2 Write 1200 as a product of powers of its prime factors.
Show your working clearly.

....

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

3 Alberto, Bill, Candela and Diana are four friends.

Here is some information about the height of each of these friends.

Alberto's height is 158 cm.
Bill's height is 175 cm.
Candela's height is greater than Diana's height.

The median height of these four friends is 160 cm.
The range of the heights of these four friends is 21 cm.

Work out Candela's height and Diana's height.

Candela .... cm

Diana .... cm

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

Turn over ▶

4 $\mathscr{E} = \{9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$
   $A = \{\text{multiples of 3}\}$
   $B = \{\text{odd numbers}\}$

(a) List the members of the set

   (i) $A \cap B$

   ....
   (1)

   (ii) $A \cup B$

   ....
   (1)

(b) Is it true that $24 \in A$?

   Tick one of the boxes below.

   Yes   No

   ☐   ☐

   Give a reason for your answer.

   (1)

Set C has 4 members such that $C \cap B' = \{10, 18\}$

(c) List the members of one possible set C

   ....
   (2)

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

**5** The diagram shows a shape made from a square *ABCD* and 4 identical semicircles.
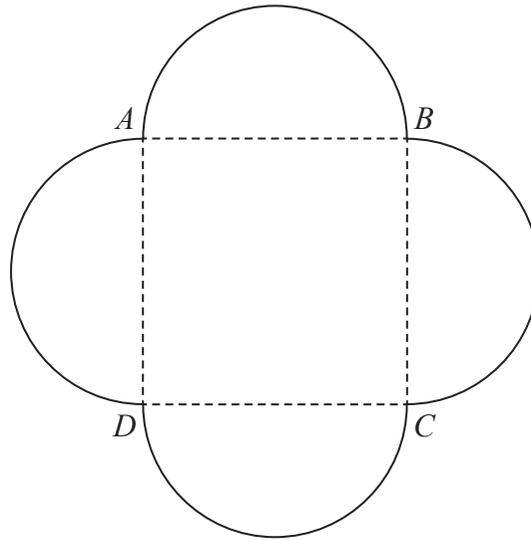
Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

As shown in the diagram, the semicircles have *AB*, *BC*, *CD* and *DA* as diameters.

The area of the square is $36\,\text{cm}^2$

Calculate the total area of the shape.
Give your answer correct to one decimal place.

.... cm^2

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

Turn over ▶

6 (a) Solve $p = \dfrac{3p - 5}{10}$

Show clear algebraic working.

$p = $ ....
(3)

(b) Simplify a^0 where $a > 0$

....
(1)

(c) Simplify fully $\dfrac{3xy^3}{6x^2y}$

....
(2)

(d) Factorise fully $10c^3d^2 + 15cd^4$

....
(2)

(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)

7 $\dfrac{2^k}{4^n} = 2^x$

Find an expression for x in terms of k and n

$x =$ ....

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 A cinema increased the cost of an adult ticket by 12%

After the increase, the cost of an adult ticket was £18.20

Work out the cost of an adult ticket before the increase.

£...

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)

9 The table gives information about the population, correct to 2 significant figures, of each of five cities in 2018

City	Population (2018)
Ahmedabad	7.7×10^6
Barcelona	5.5×10^6
Chicago	8.8×10^6
Lagos	1.3×10^7
Tokyo	3.7×10^7

(a) Write 8.8×10^6 as an ordinary number.

....

(1)

(b) Which of these cities had the least population in 2018?

....

(1)

(c) Work out the difference between the population of Tokyo and the population of Ahmedabad in 2018
Give your answer in standard form correct to 2 significant figures.

....

(2)

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

10 The diagram shows triangle *ABP* inside the regular hexagon *ABCDEF*
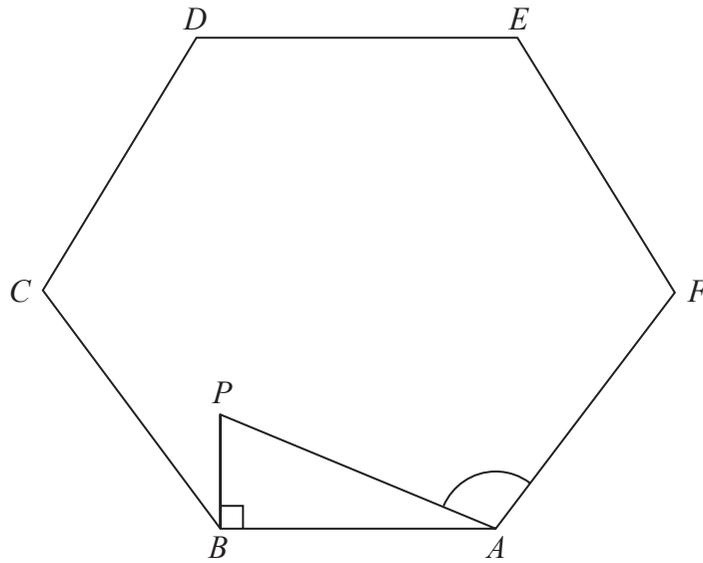
Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

$AB = 5$ cm $BP = 2$ cm   Angle $ABP = 90°$

Work out the size of angle *PAF*
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

.... °

(Total for Question 10 is 5 marks)

11 The cumulative frequency table shows information about the ages of 60 people who went to a gym on Saturday.

Age (*a* years)	Cumulative frequency
$10 < a \leqslant 20$	13
$10 < a \leqslant 30$	36
$10 < a \leqslant 40$	42
$10 < a \leqslant 50$	47
$10 < a \leqslant 60$	52
$10 < a \leqslant 70$	56
$10 < a \leqslant 80$	60

(a) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for the information in the table.

Cumulative frequency
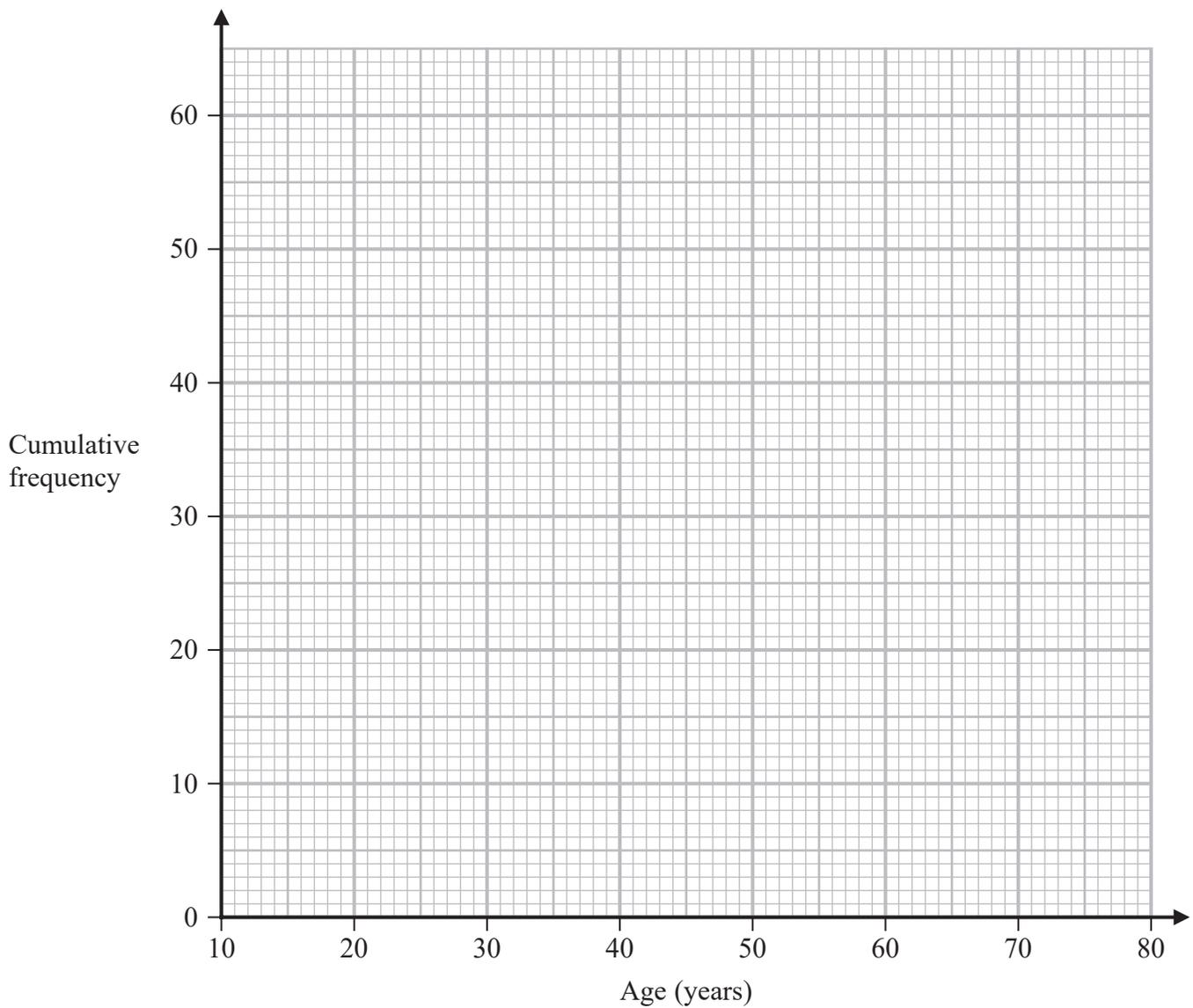
Age (years)

(2)

Question 11 continued

(b) Use your graph to find an estimate for the median of the ages of these people.

.... years

(1)

(c) Use your graph to find an estimate for the interquartile range of the ages of these people.

.... years

(2)

(d) Use your graph to find an estimate for the number of these people who are older than 55 years.

....

(2)

(Total for Question 11 is 7 marks)

Turn over ▶

A — 1.2 cm — *C* — (2*x* + 9) cm — *D*
B — 2*x* cm — *C* — 6 cm — *E*
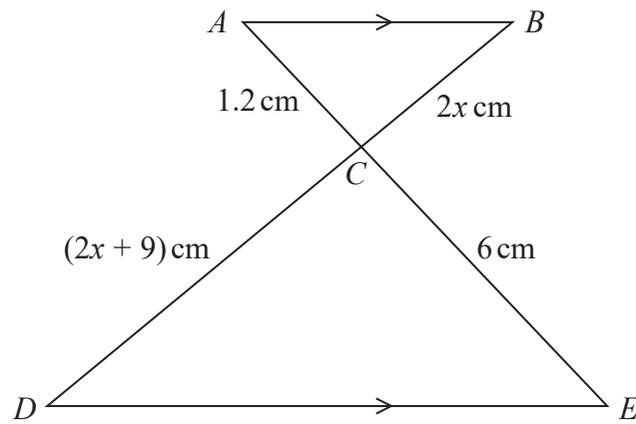
Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ACE and *BCD* are straight lines.
AB is parallel to *DE*

Work out the value of *x*

$x =$ ....

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

13 The diagram shows a sector *AOB* of a circle with centre *O*
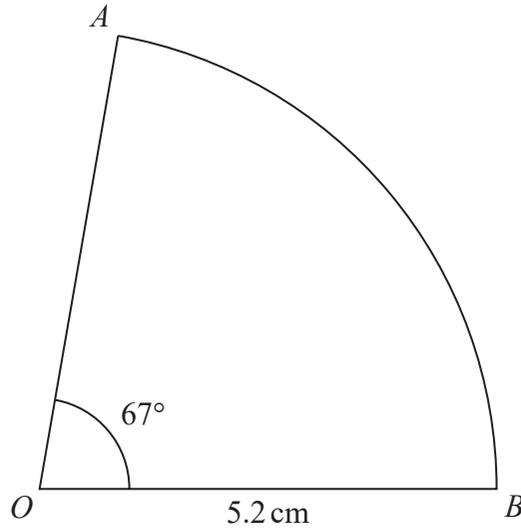
Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

Angle *AOB* = 67°
OA = *OB* = 5.2 cm

Calculate the perimeter of the sector.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

.... cm

(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)

14 Ciara throws **four** fair six-sided dice.

The faces of each dice are labelled with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Work out the probability that at least one of the dice lands on an even number.

....

(Total for Question 14 is 3 marks)

15 The diagram shows a kite *ABCD*

D

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

A

C

118°

6 cm

11 cm

B
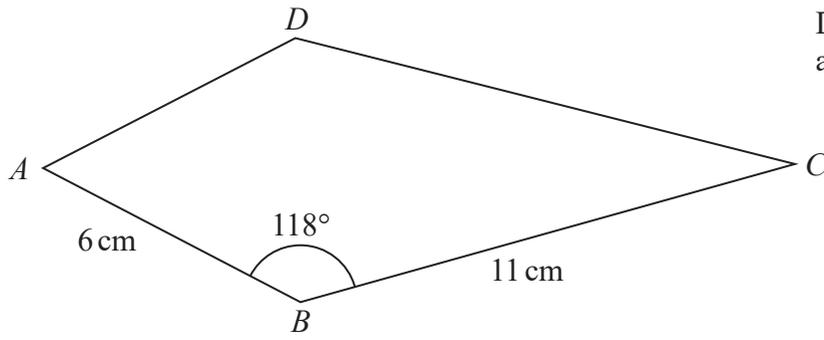
AB = 6 cm BC = 11 cm   Angle ABC = 118°

Calculate the area of the kite.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

.... cm^2

(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)

Turn over ▶

16 Here are nine graphs.

Graph A
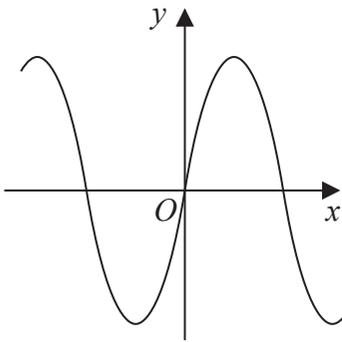
Graph B
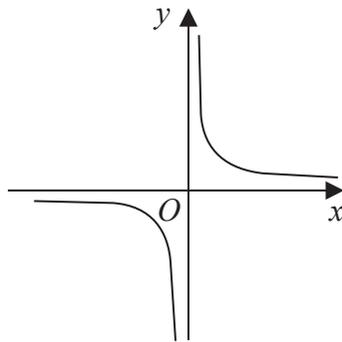
Graph C
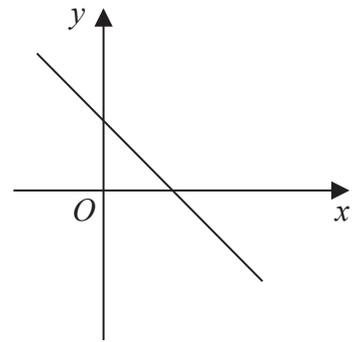
Graph D
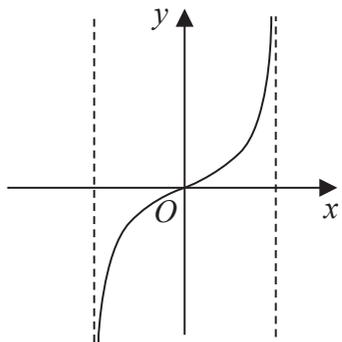
Graph E
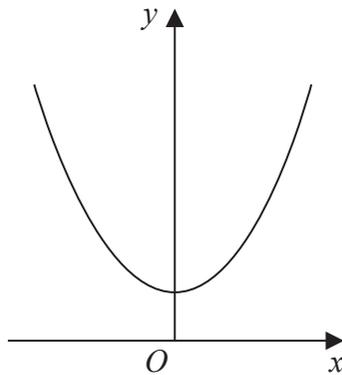
Graph F
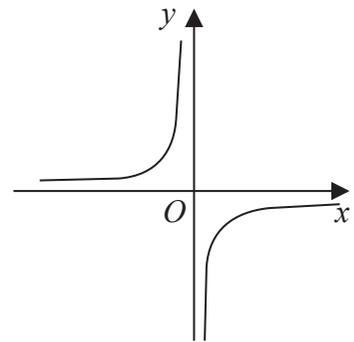
Graph G
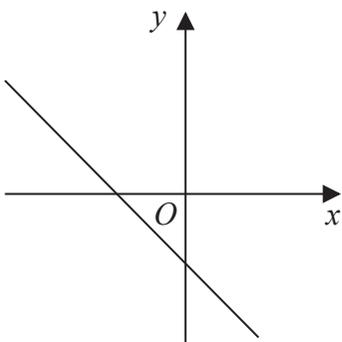
Graph H
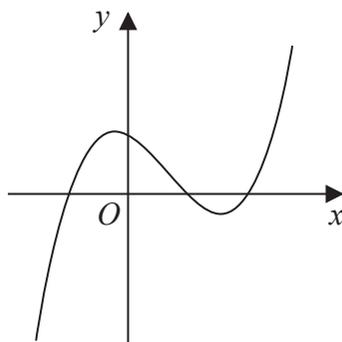
Graph I
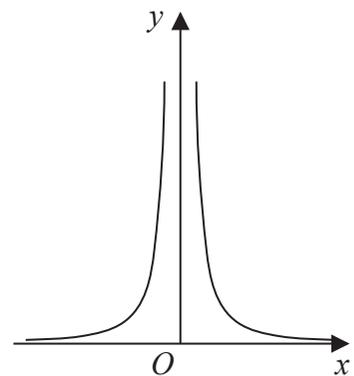
Complete the table below with the letter of the graph that could represent each given equation.
Write each answer on the dotted line.

Equation	Graph
$y = -2x + 3$	....
$y = -\dfrac{1}{x}$	....
$y = \tan x°$	....
$y = (x + 1)(x - 1)(x - 2)$	....

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

17 Use algebra to show that $\quad 0.3\dot{4}\dot{5} = \dfrac{19}{55}$

(Total for Question 17 is 2 marks)

Turn over ▶

18 Kaidan and Sonja went on two different car journeys.

For Kaidan's journey
      distance = 80 km correct to the nearest 5 km
      time = 2.7 hours correct to 1 decimal place

For Sonja's journey
      distance = 33 km correct to 2 significant figures
      time = 1 hour correct to the nearest 0.1 hour

Kaidan says,
      "My average speed could have been greater than Sonja's average speed."

By considering bounds, show that Kaidan is correct.
Show your working clearly.

19 $f(x) = x^2 - 4$

$g(x) = 2x + 1$

Solve $\quad fg(x) > 0$
Show clear algebraic working.

....

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

20 The centre O of a circle has coordinates (4, 7)

The point A, on the circle, has coordinates (6, 11) and AOP is a diameter of the circle.

Find an equation of the tangent to the circle at the point P

....

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

21 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$x - 2y = \ \ 3$$
$$x^2 - y^2 + 2x = 10$$

Show clear algebraic working.

22 The point A with coordinates $(-3, 2)$ lies on the straight line with equation $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$

(a) Find the coordinates of the image of the point A on the straight line with equation

(i) $y = \mathrm{f}(x) - 3$

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

(1)

(ii) $y = \mathrm{f}\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)$

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

(1)

Here is a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = \mathrm{g}(x)$
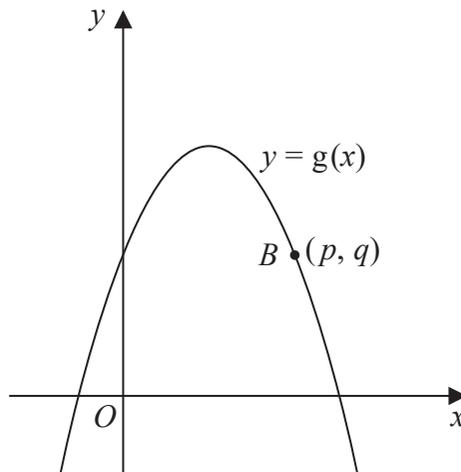
The point B with coordinates (p, q) lies on the curve.

(b) Find the coordinates of the image of the point B on the curve with equation

$$y = -\mathrm{g}(x - c)$$

where c is a constant.

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

(2)

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

23 Express $\left(\dfrac{20}{x^2 - 36} - \dfrac{2}{x - 6}\right) \times \dfrac{1}{4 - x}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form.

....

(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)

24 The diagram shows a frustum of a cone, and a sphere.

The frustum, shown shaded in the diagram, is made by removing the small cone from the large cone.
The small cone and the large cone are similar.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn
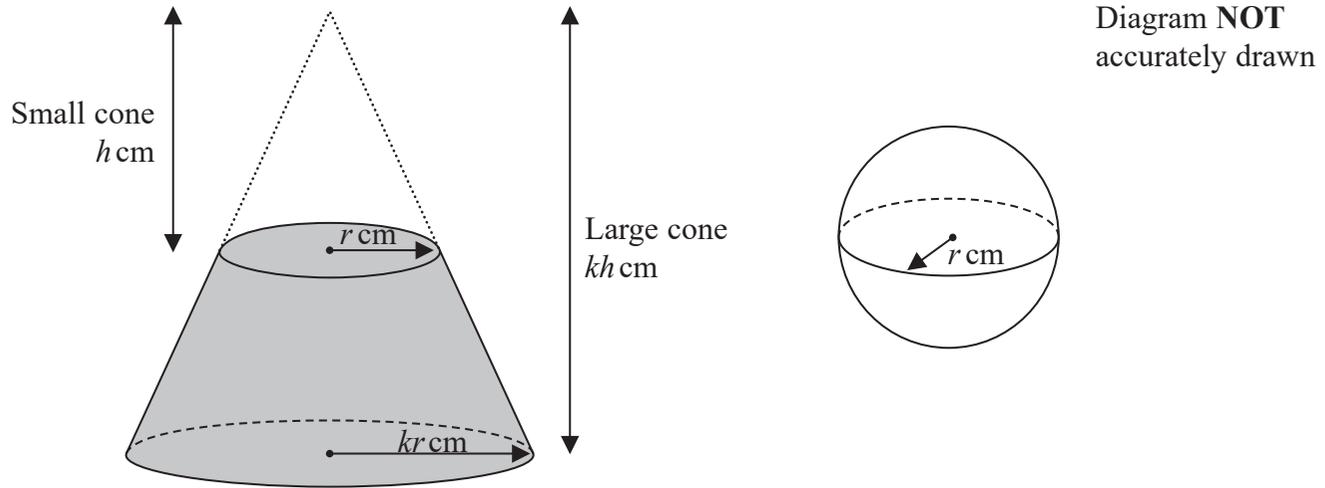
The height of the small cone is h cm and the radius of the base of the small cone is r cm.
The height of the large cone is kh cm and the radius of the base of the large cone is kr cm.
The radius of the sphere is r cm.

The sphere is divided into two hemispheres, each of radius r cm.

Solid **A** is formed by joining one of the hemispheres to the frustum.
The plane face of the hemisphere coincides with the upper plane face of the frustum, as shown in the diagram below.

Solid **B** is formed by joining the other hemisphere to the small cone that was removed from the large cone.
The plane face of the hemisphere coincides with the plane face of the base of the small cone, as shown in the diagram below.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn
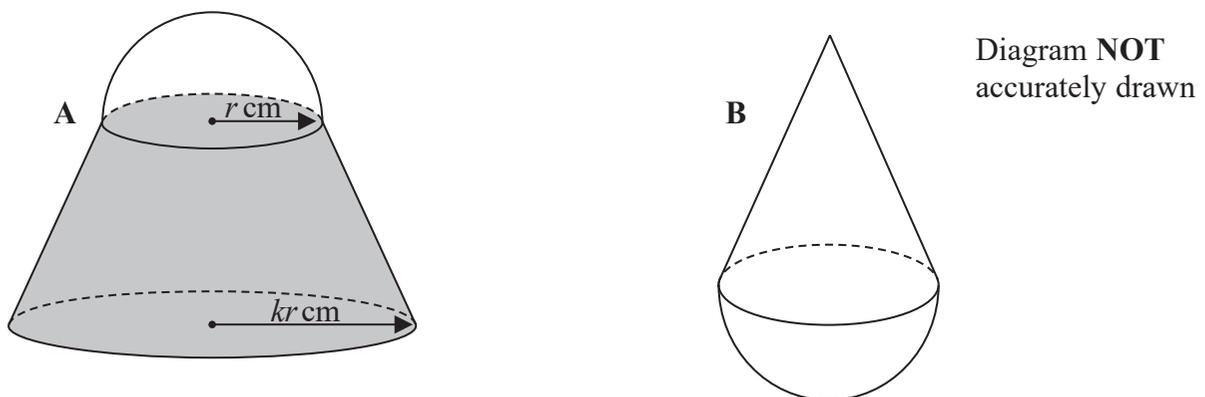
The volume of solid **A** is 6 times the volume of solid **B**.

Given that $k > \sqrt[3]{7}$

find an expression for h in terms of k and r

$h = $ ....

(Total for Question 24 is 6 marks)

Turn over ▶

25 *ABCD* is a parallelogram and *ADM* is a straight line.
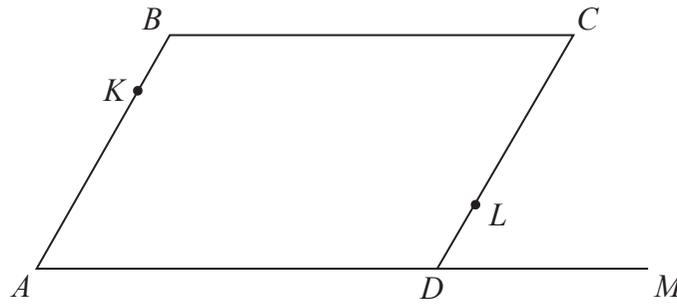
Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{a}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \mathbf{b}$ $\overrightarrow{DM} = \dfrac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}$

K is the point on *AB* such that $AK:AB = \lambda:1$
L is the point on *CD* such that $CL:CD = \mu:1$
KLM is a straight line.

Given that $\lambda:\mu = 1:2$

use a vector method to find the value of λ and the value of μ

$\lambda =$ ....

$\mu =$ ....

(Total for Question 25 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS