

<b>Candidate Forename</b>						<b>Candidate Surname</b>				
<b>Centre Number</b>						<b>Candidate Number</b>				

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**J512/01**

**MATHEMATICS SYLLABUS A**

**Paper 1 (Foundation Tier)**

**TUESDAY 12 JANUARY 2010: Morning  
DURATION: 2 hours**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**Geometrical instruments**

**Tracing paper (optional)**

**WARNING**

**No calculator can be  
used for this paper.**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

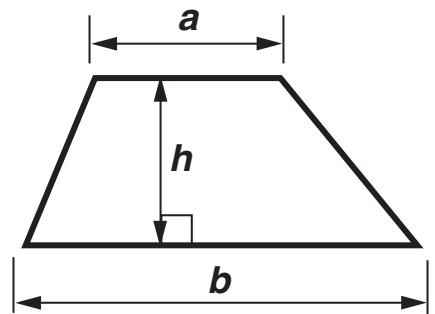
- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes on the first page.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Show your working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Answer **ALL** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

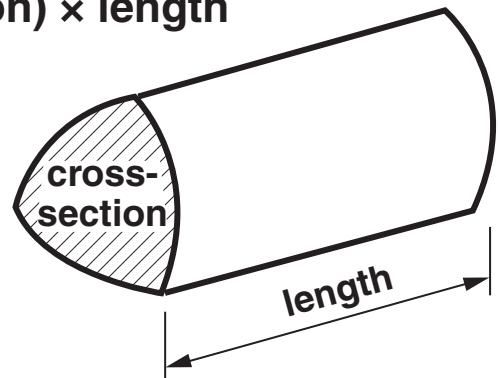
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

## Formulae Sheet: Foundation Tier

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



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



**1 Work out.**

**(a)  $288 + 57$**

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**(a)** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b)  $206 - 91$**

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**(b)** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(c)  $14 \times 6$**

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**(c)** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(d)  $126 \div 7$**

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**(d)** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**2 (a) Complete these sentences with the correct METRIC unit.  
Choose from the list below.**

millimetres	grams	tonnes	square metres
kilometres	litres	kilograms	metres

**(i) An adult male elephant weighs**

**about 7 \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**[1]**

**(ii) The length of an adult male elephant**

**is about 6 \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**[1]**

**(iii) An elephant's trunk can hold about**

**8 \_\_\_\_\_ of water.**

**[1]**

**(b) A website about elephants has the following sentence.**

**Elephants have poor eyesight and can only see a distance of 8 square metres.**

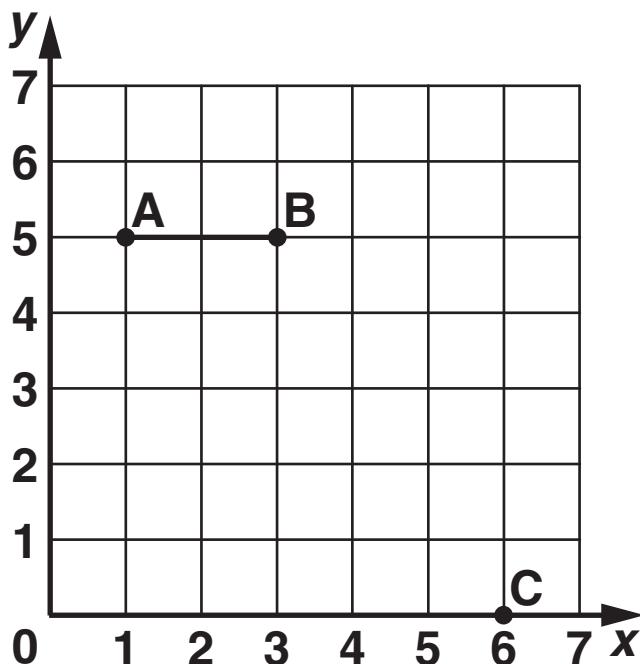
**Give a mathematical reason why this sentence MUST be wrong.**

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**[1]**

- 3 Three points A, B and C are marked on this grid.  
A line has been drawn from A to B.**



**(a) Write down the coordinates of point A.**

**(a) ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ) [1]**

**Draw the line from B to C.**

**(b) Measure the length of the line BC.  
Give your answer in millimetres.**

**(b) \_\_\_\_\_ mm [2]**

**(c) Mark the midpoint of the line BC. Label it M. [1]**

**(d) On the grid draw a line, through A, PARALLEL to BC.**

[1]

**(e) Points A, B and C are 3 corners of a parallelogram, ABCD.**

**Write down the coordinates of the fourth corner, D.**

**(e) ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ) [1]**

**4 Two classes of Year 9 students had a History test.**

- (a) The marks for students in class 9R are given below.**

12	20	32	8	25	15	30	17	21	31
6	22	18	26	17	12	9	32	22	25
17	5	20	32	31	28	27	13	28	17

- (i) What is the range of these marks?**

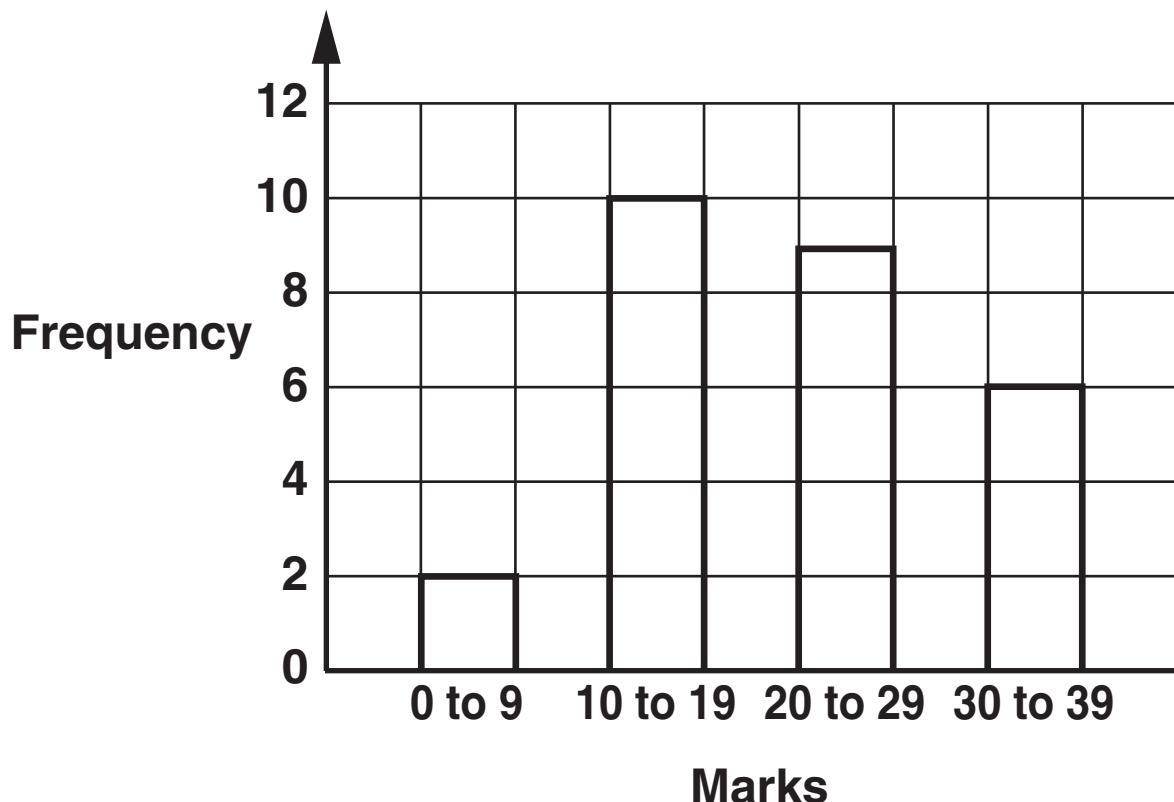
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**(a)(i)** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) Complete the frequency table to show the marks for class 9R.**

Mark	Tally	Frequency
0 to 9		
10 to 19		
20 to 29		
30 to 39		

**This bar chart shows the marks for class 9T in the History test.**



**(b) (i) What is the mode for this bar chart?**

**(b)(i)** \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(ii) Explain why the ACTUAL range of marks for students in class 9T cannot be found from the bar chart.**

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[1]

**5 (a) Write 50% as a decimal.**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) Write  $\frac{3}{4}$  as a decimal.**

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(c) Write 25% as a fraction.**

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(d) Write 0.3 as a percentage.**

(d) \_\_\_\_\_ % [1]

**6 (a) Sam and Lizzie have a trampoline.**

Sam does 6 jumps every ten seconds.

Lizzie does 5 jumps every ten seconds.

Sam jumps for 2 minutes and then Lizzie jumps for 1 minute.

**How many jumps do they do altogether?**

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(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**(b) Lizzie can do 3 types of jump:**

- **Sitting jumps (S)**
- **Kneeling jumps (K)**
- **Upright jumps (U)**

**Sam can do 2 types of jump:**

- **Sitting jumps (S)**
- **Kneeling jumps (K)**

**They each demonstrate one type of jump to a friend.**

- (i) Complete this table to show the different combinations of jumps they could do.  
The first row is done for you.  
You may not need all the rows.**

Lizzie	Sam
<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>

**[2]**

- (ii) Sam and Lizzie decide what jump to do at random.**

**What is the probability that they choose to do the same jump?**

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**(b)(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]**

7 (a) Write 7.777 correct to 1 decimal place.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) ESTIMATE the value of  $\sqrt{40}$ .

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(c) Calculate.

$$684 \div 18$$

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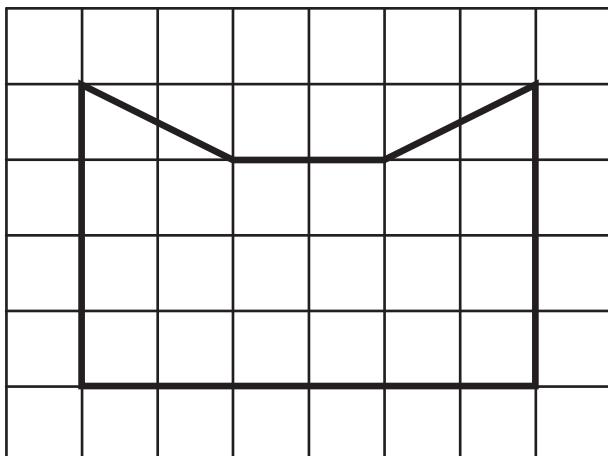
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(c) \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

**8 (a) The shape below is drawn on a centimetre grid.**



**(i) Find the area of the shape.**

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**(a)(i)** \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup> [1]

**(ii) Draw the line of symmetry on the shape.** [1]

**(b) A rectangle has area 24 cm<sup>2</sup>.**

**(i) Write down one pair of possible values for its length and width.**

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**(b)(i) Length** \_\_\_\_\_ cm

**and width** \_\_\_\_\_ cm [1]

**(ii) Work out the perimeter of your rectangle.**

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**(ii)** \_\_\_\_\_ cm [1]

- (c) There is a square where the value of its area (in  $\text{cm}^2$ ) is the same as the value of its perimeter (in cm).

Find the length of a side of this square.

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(c) \_\_\_\_\_ cm [2]

**9 (a) Simplify.**

(i)  $6r - 2r$

(a)(i) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii)  $7v + 5w + 3v + w$

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

**(b) Solve.**

(i)  $10x = 50$

(b)(i) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii)  $2y - 7 = 10$

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

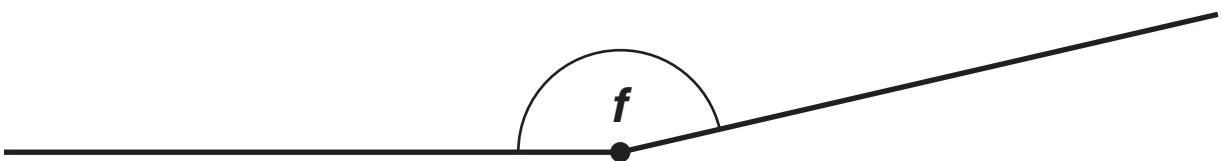
10 (a)  $68^\circ$  is an example of an ACUTE angle.

Write down an example of a REFLEX angle.

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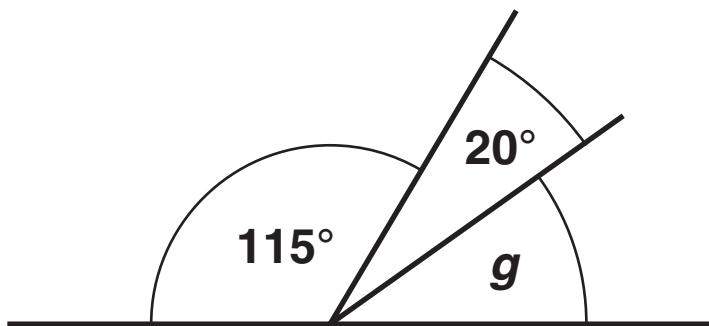
(a) \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$  [1]

(b) MEASURE the size of the angle marked *f*.



(b) \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$  [1]

(c) **CALCULATE** the size of angle  $g$ .  
Give a reason for your answer.



$g = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  ° because  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  [2]

**11 A box contains 15 organic vegetables.**

- 1 marrow
- 1 turnip
- 3 onions
- 6 carrots
- 2 cucumbers
- 2 artichokes

**Daljit takes one of the vegetables at random.**

**What is the probability that she takes**

**(a) the marrow,**

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**(a)** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) a carrot?**

**Give your answer as a fraction in its lowest terms.**

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**(b)** \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

**12 (a) Draw a circle, radius 3cm, with centre O marked for you below.** [1]

O •

**(b) Use ruler and compasses to construct a triangle with sides 7cm, 6cm and 5cm.  
You must show all your construction lines.** [3]

**13 (a) Complete this table for  $y = x + 1$ .**

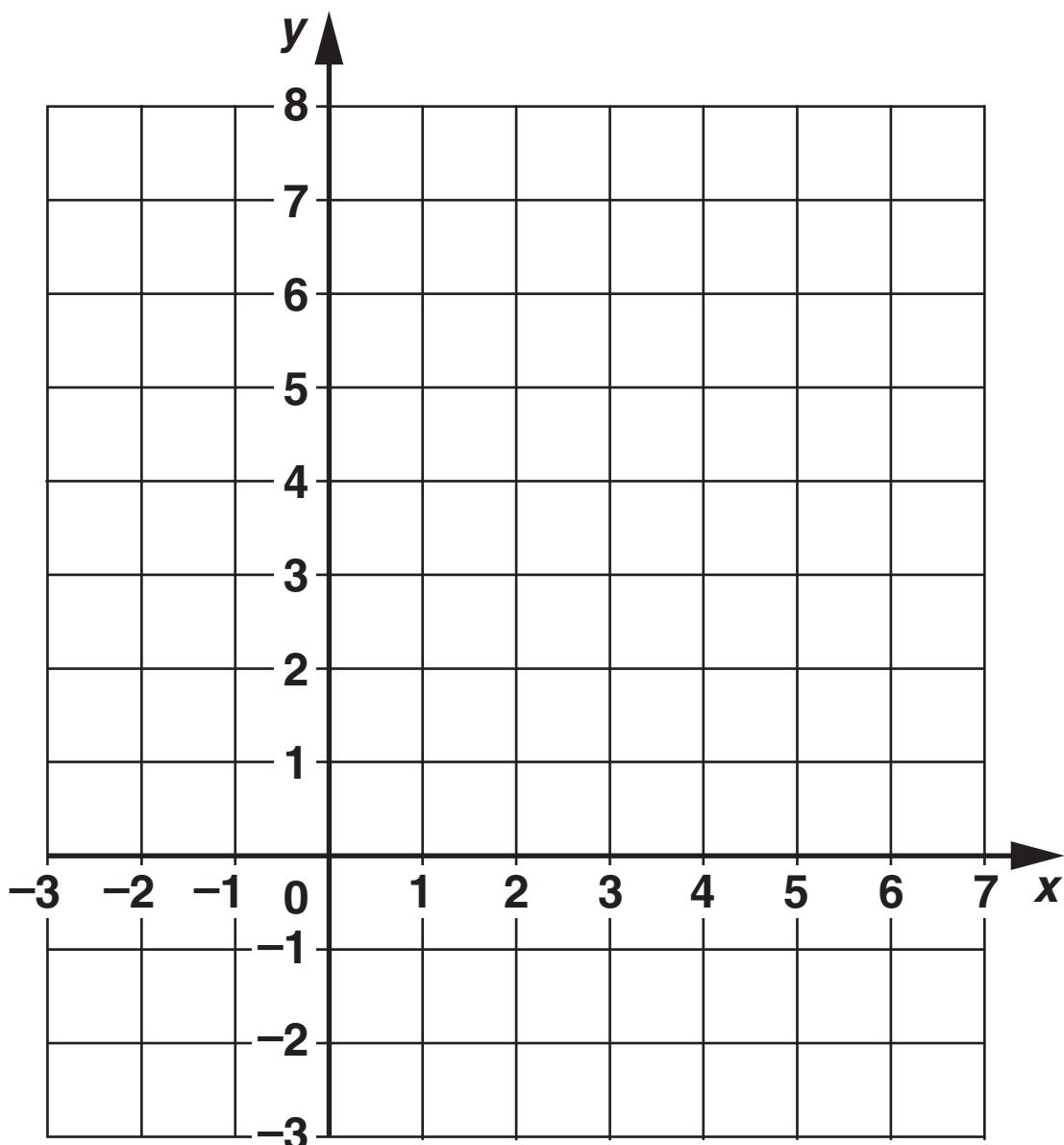
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<b><math>x</math></b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><math>y</math></b>			<b>4</b>	

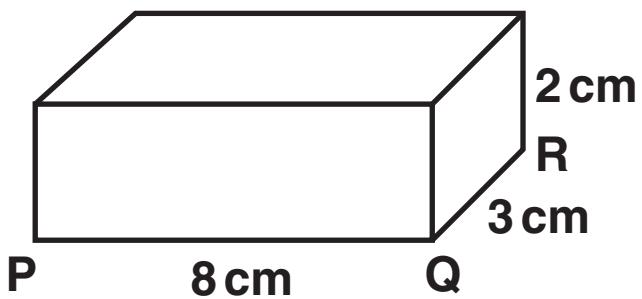
**[2]**

**(b) On the grid, draw the graph of  $y = x + 1$  for  $x$  from  $-2$  to  $6$ .**

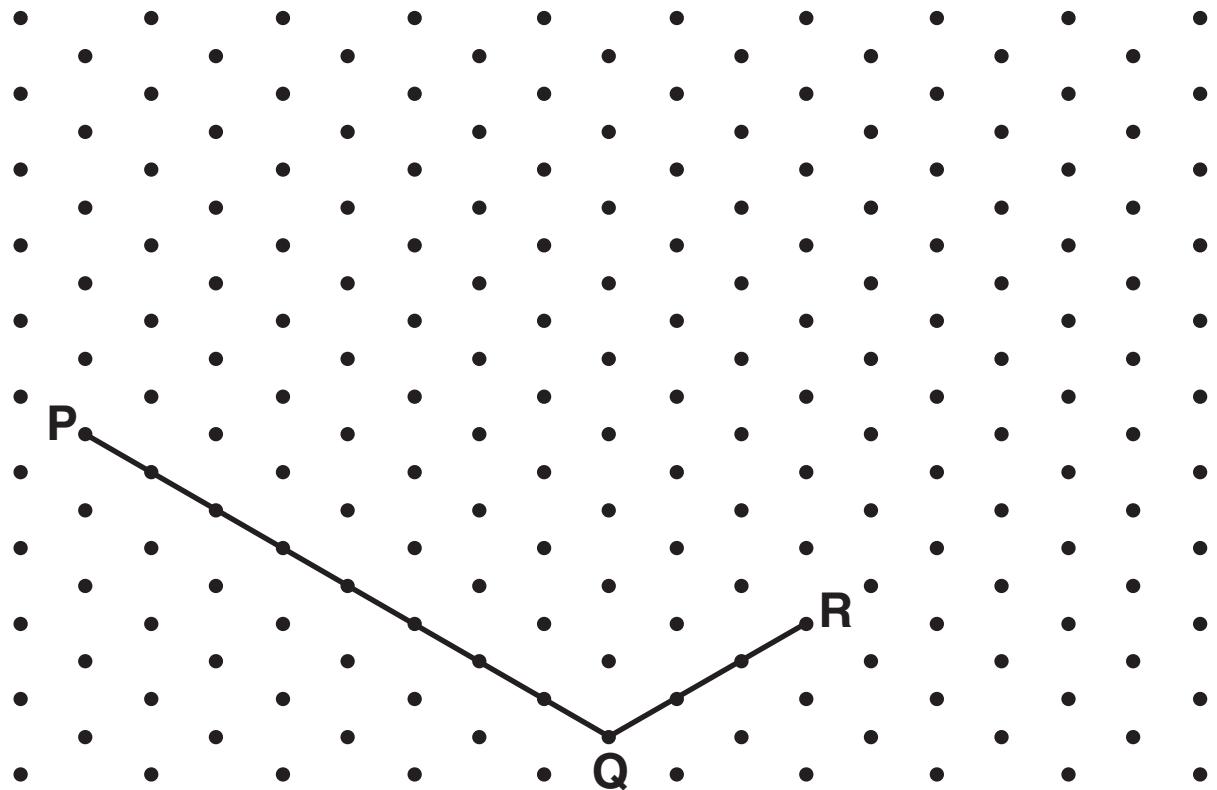


[2]

**14 This is a sketch of a cuboid.**



- (a) On the grid, draw a full-size isometric diagram of the cuboid.  
The lines PQ and QR have been drawn for you.**



[2]

**(b) Calculate the volume of the cuboid.  
Give the units of your answer.**

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**(b)** \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

## 15 Solve these equations.

(a)  $\frac{3x}{4} = 6$

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(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(b)  $5(2x + 1) = 20$

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(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

16 (a) Show that  $\frac{13}{50}$  is the same as 26%.

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[1]

(b) By writing each of these three fractions as percentages, arrange them in order, smallest first.

$$\frac{7}{20}$$

$$\frac{13}{50}$$

$$\frac{90}{300}$$

Show your working clearly.

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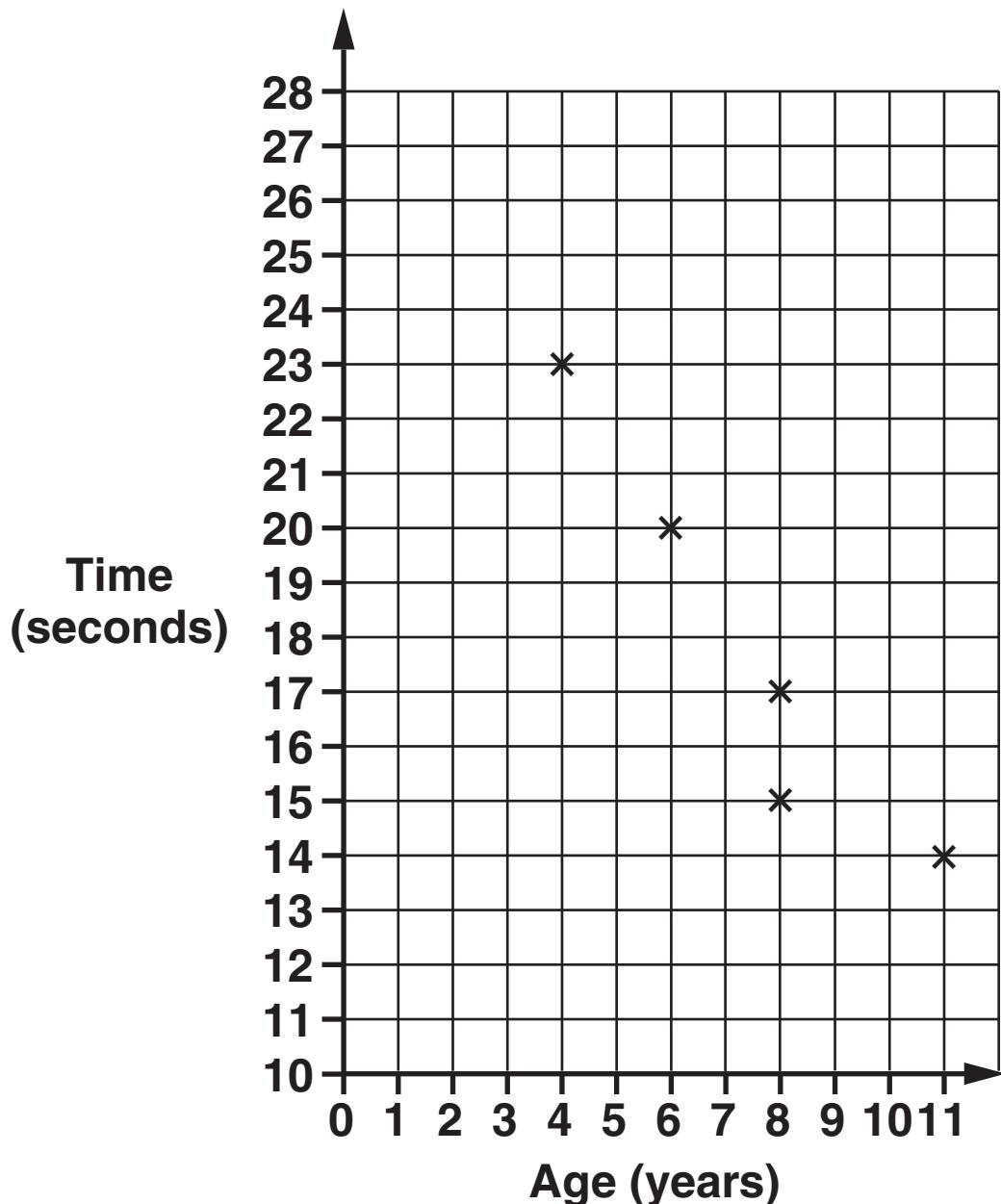
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(b) \_\_\_\_\_ [3]  
*smallest*

- 17 There are 10 children in a junior swimming club.  
The table shows each child's age and their time to  
swim 30 metres.**

<b>Age (years)</b>	8	4	11	8	6	10	5	4	9	10
<b>Time (seconds)</b>	17	23	14	15	20	13	22	21	15	16

- (a) Complete the scatter diagram.  
The first 5 points have already been plotted.**



[2]

- (b) Describe the correlation shown in the scatter diagram.**

[1]

**18 Ready salted crisps can be bought in**

**a pack of 6 bags for £1.38  
or a pack of 10 bags for £2.20.**

- (a) Which of these two packs is better value for money?  
Show your working clearly.**

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**(a) \_\_\_\_\_ [3]**

(b) A family pack contains only bags of smokey bacon crisps and bags of cheese and onion crisps. The ratio of bags of smokey bacon to bags of cheese and onion is 3 : 2.

- (i) Phil says that each family pack contains 3 bags of smokey bacon crisps and 2 bags of cheese and onion crisps.

Explain why Phil may be wrong.

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[1]

- (ii) Some family packs are opened and all the bags of crisps put into an empty container. There are 160 bags of crisps altogether in the container.

How many bags of each flavour are there?

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(b)(ii) smokey bacon \_\_\_\_\_

cheese and onion \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

19 A ball is thrown into the air.

The height,  $h$  metres, of the ball above the ground after a time  $t$  seconds is given by

$$h = 25t - 5t^2.$$

(a) Complete the table of values.

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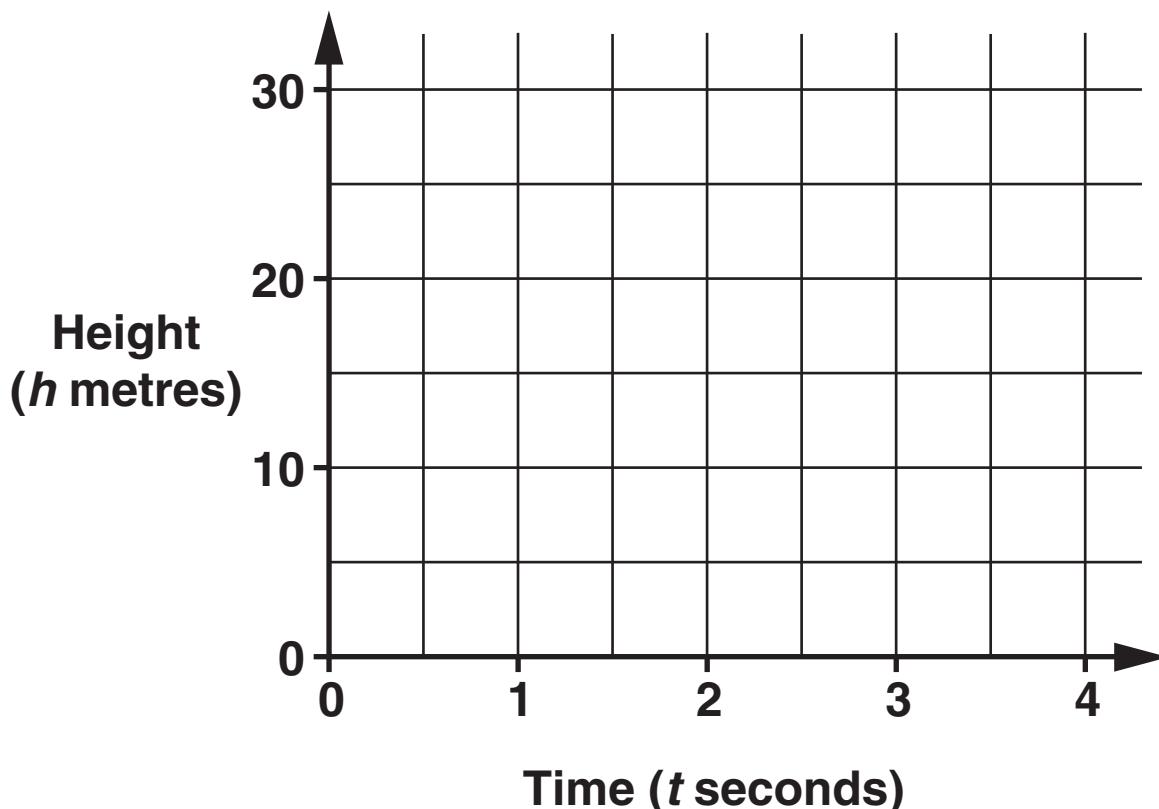
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$t$	0	1	2	3	4
$h$	0			30	20

[2]

(b) Draw the graph of  $h = 25t - 5t^2$  for  $t$  from 0 to 4.



[2]

**(c) Use your graph to estimate**

- (i) the maximum height of the ball above  
the ground,**

**(c)(i) \_\_\_\_\_ m [1]**

- (ii) the time when the ball is 15 m above  
the ground.**

**(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ s [1]**

- 20 (a) In an orchard there are 90 English apple trees.  
The table below shows the number of each type of tree.**

Type of tree	Frequency
Suntan	24
Victory	15
Pixie	30
Meridian	21
<b>Total = 90</b>	

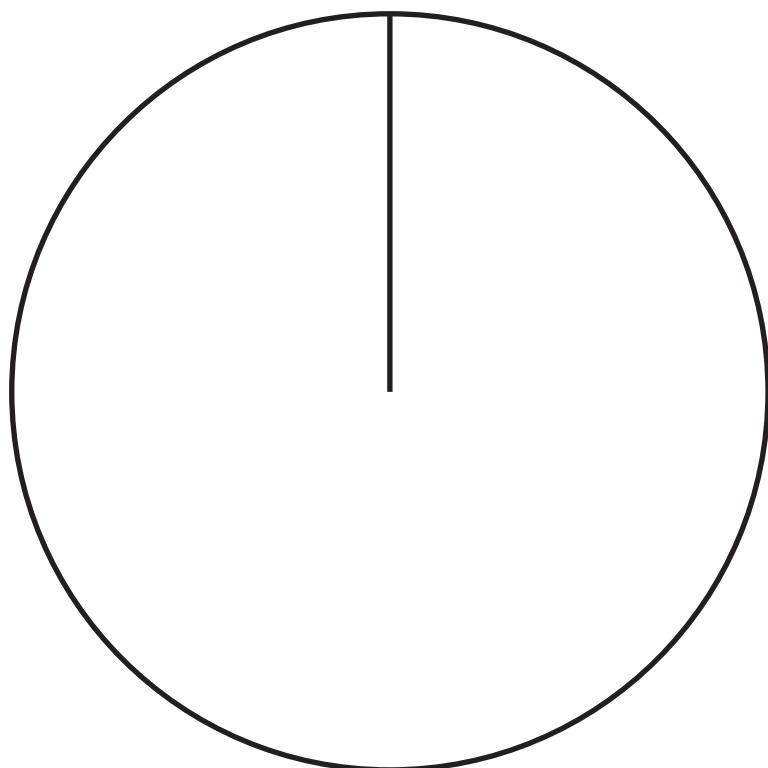
**Draw and label a pie chart to show this information.**

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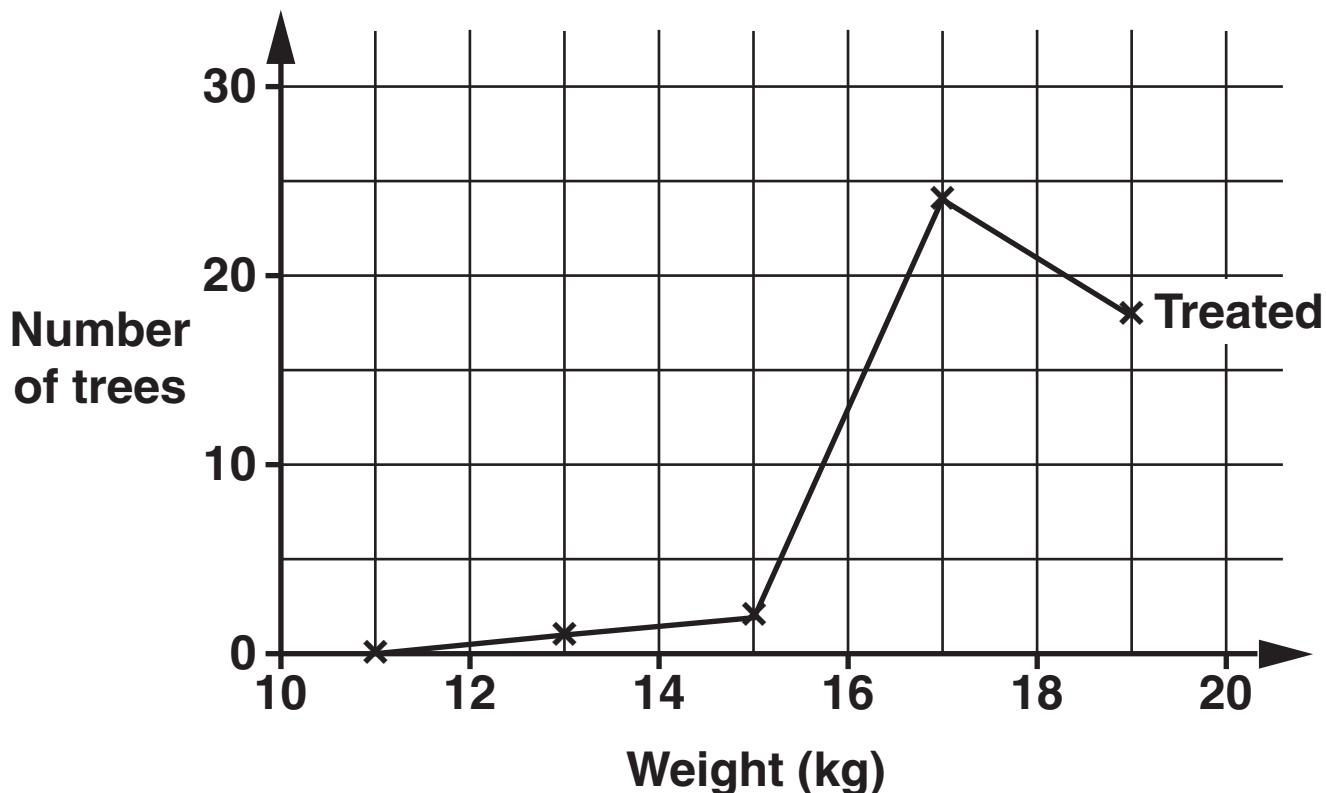
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**[4]**

- (b) In an experiment on pest control and the production of fruit, 45 apple trees were treated with a pesticide and 45 other apple trees were left untreated. When the apples were picked, the total weight of apples from each tree was recorded.

The frequency polygon shows the distribution of weights of apples from the TREATED trees.



- (i) The table shows the distribution of weights of apples from the UNTREATED trees.

Weight ( $w$ kg)	$10 < w \leq 12$	$12 < w \leq 14$	$14 < w \leq 16$	$16 < w \leq 18$	$18 < w \leq 20$
Number of trees	2	5	13	15	10

On the grid on the opposite page, draw the frequency polygon for these data. [2]

- (ii) Make one comment to compare the two distributions.

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[1]



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