

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
Centre number		Candidate number	

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GCSE**

**B281A**

**MATHEMATICS C  
(GRADUATED ASSESSMENT)**

**Terminal Paper – Section A (Foundation Tier)**

**WEDNESDAY 11 JANUARY 2012: Morning  
DURATION: 1 hour**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**Geometrical instruments**

**Tracing paper (optional)**

**Pie chart scale (optional)**

**WARNING**

**No calculator can be used for  
Section A of this paper.**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

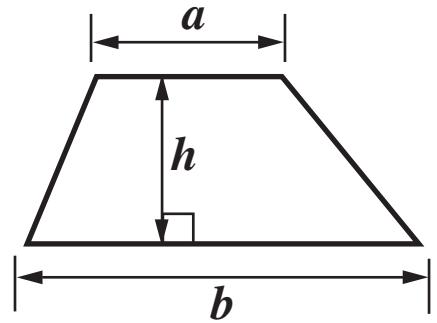
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer ALL the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Show your working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

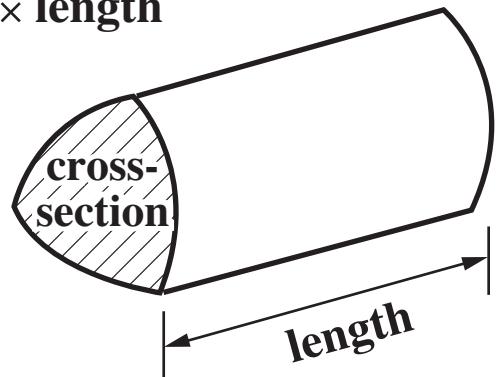
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this Section is 50.

# FORMULAE SHEET

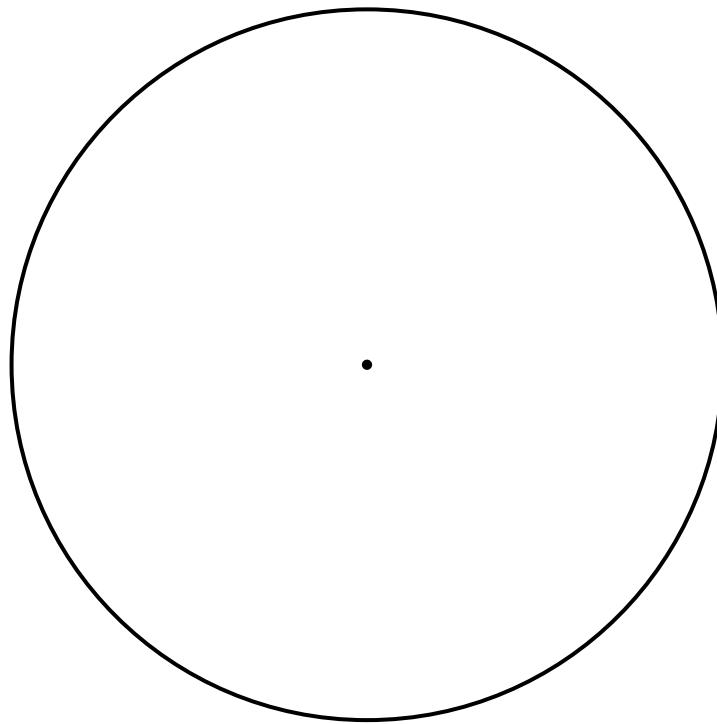
$$\text{Area of trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} (a + b)h$$



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



**1 (a) Here is a circle.**



**(i) Measure the diameter of the circle.**

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

**(ii) Draw a tangent to the circle. [1]**

**(b) Draw a line which is perpendicular to the line below. [1]**



- 2 (a) Under each of the shapes below, write its special name.  
Choose from this list.

trapezium

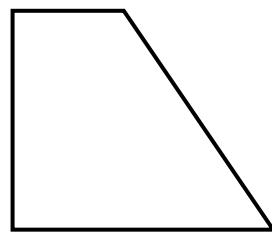
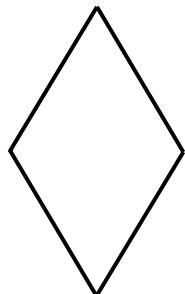
hexagon

pentagon

equilateral triangle

rhombus

parallelogram



- 
- (b) Explain how you can tell that this shape is NOT a square.

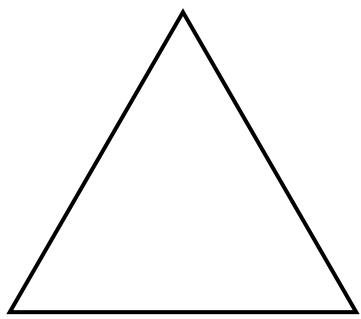
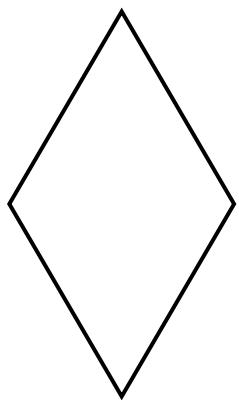


[2]

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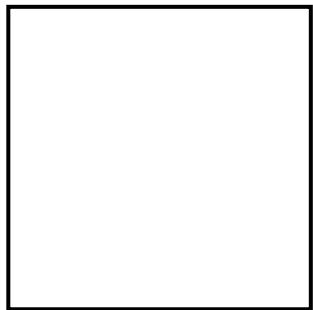
[1]

**(c) On each shape below, draw ALL the lines of symmetry.**



[2]

**(d) Write down the order of rotational symmetry of this shape.**



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

**3 Here is a list of numbers.**

**5**

**14**

**44**

**11**

**13**

**9**

**27**

**(a) From the list of numbers, write down**

**(i) a multiple of 7,**

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

**(ii) a factor of 22,**

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

**(iii) a square number,**

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

**(iv) ALL the numbers that are prime.**

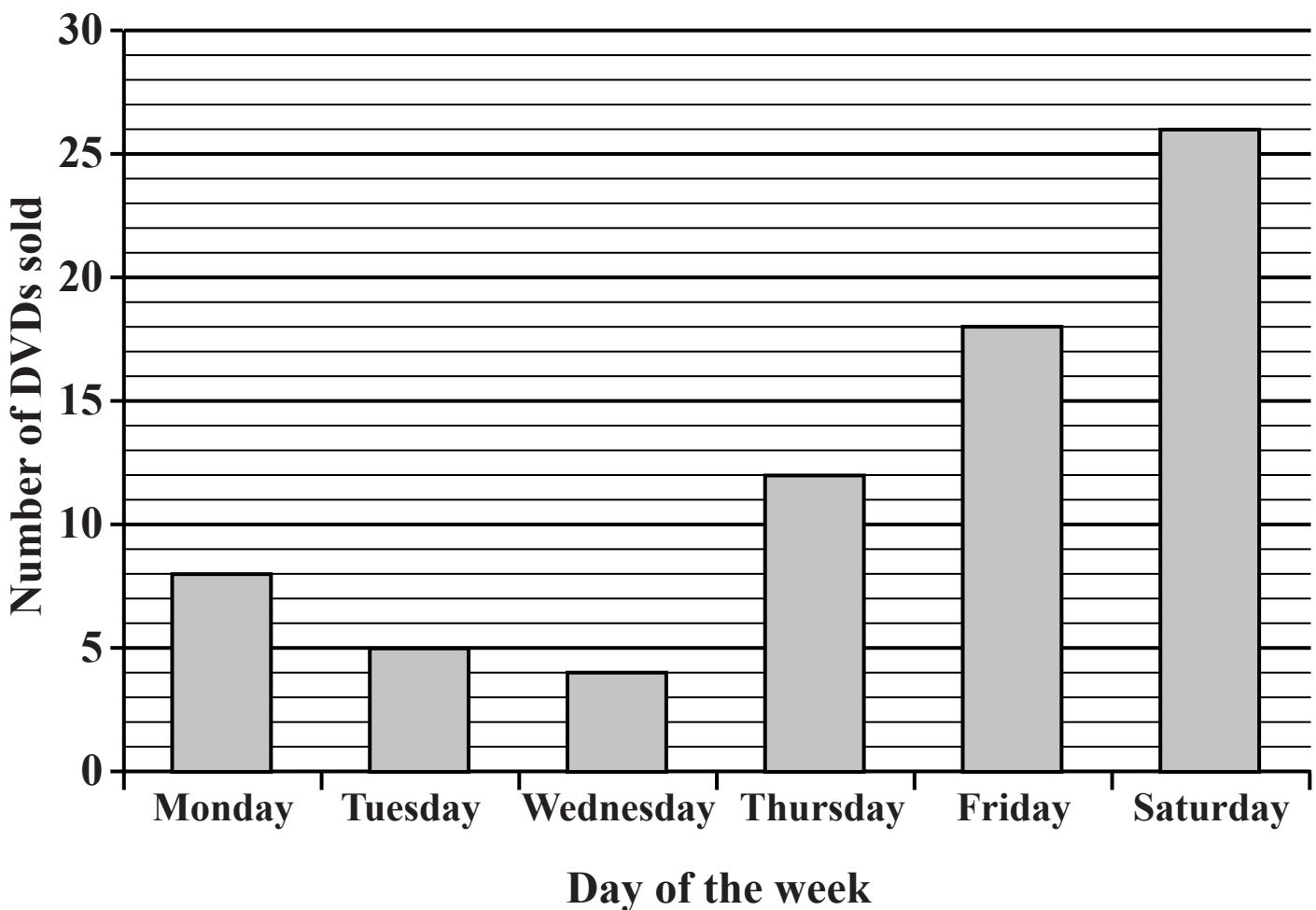
**(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ [2]**

**(b) Work out, showing your method clearly.**

$$44 \times 27$$

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

- 4 This bar chart shows the number of DVDs sold by a shop each day of one week.



- (a) On which day were exactly 12 DVDs sold?

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

- (b) What was the greatest number of DVDs sold on one day?

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

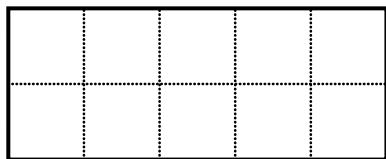
**(c) How many MORE DVDs were sold on Friday than on Monday?**

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

**(d) Find the range of the daily number of DVDs sold.**

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

5 (a) Shade  $\frac{1}{5}$  of this shape. [1]



(b) Work out  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 60.

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

(c) Write these numbers in order of size, smallest first.  
Show how you decide.

27%

$\frac{1}{3}$

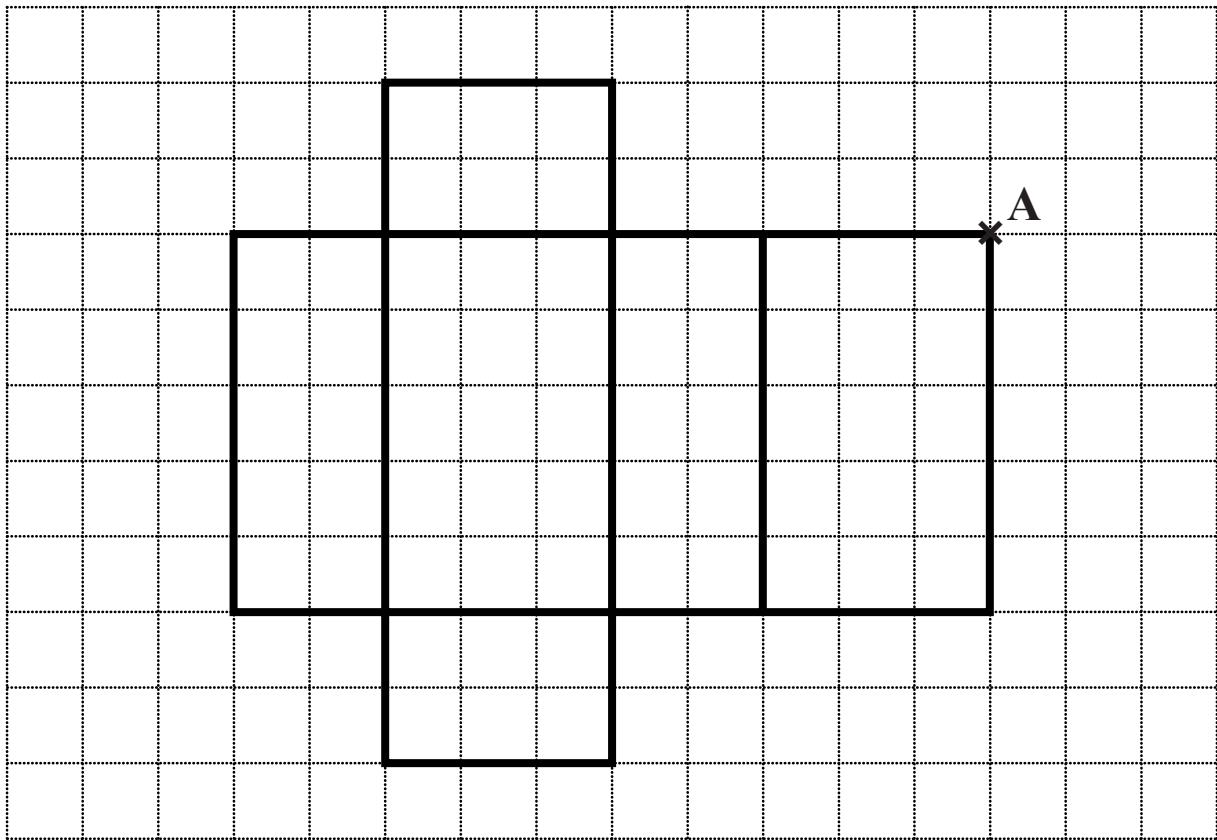
0·3

$\frac{2}{10}$

*smallest*

[3]

- 6 This is a net of a cuboid.  
It is drawn on a centimetre grid.**



- (a) The net is folded to make a cuboid.**

**Mark with a cross each of the other TWO vertices that meet vertex A. [2]**

- (b) Work out the volume of the cuboid.**

**(b) \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$  [2]**

7 (a) The  $n$ th term of a sequence is  $4n + 1$ .

(i) Work out the first three terms of the sequence.

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

(ii) Is 32 a term in this sequence?  
Give a reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

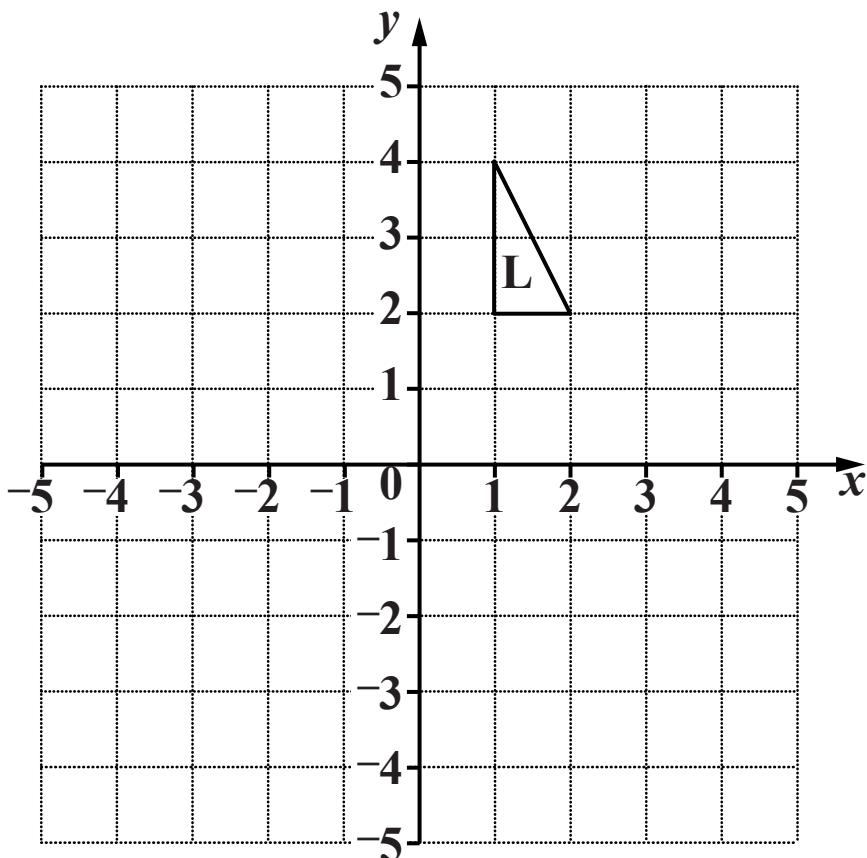
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Rearrange this formula to make  $a$  the subject.

$$C = \frac{a - 5}{2}$$

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

**8 Triangle L is drawn on a coordinate grid.**



- (a) Reflect triangle L in the line  $x = 0$ .  
Label the image M. [2]
- (b) Rotate L through  $90^\circ$  clockwise about  $(0, 1)$ .  
Label the image N. [2]
- (c) Which type of single transformation maps M onto N?  
Choose from this list.

Enlargement

Reflection

Rotation

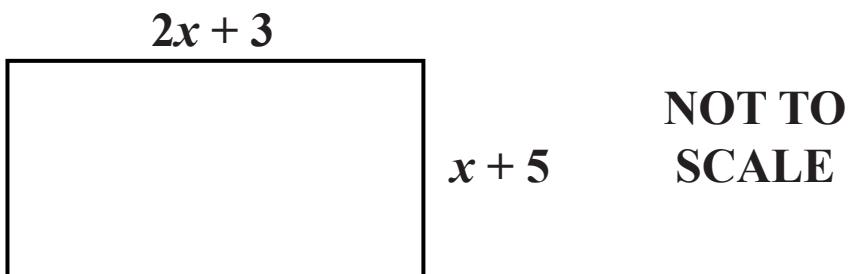
Translation

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

**9 All lengths in this question are in centimetres.**

The length of the rectangle below is  $2x + 3$  and the width is  $x + 5$ .

The perimeter of the rectangle is 43 cm.



(a) Show that  $6x + 16 = 43$ .

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[1]

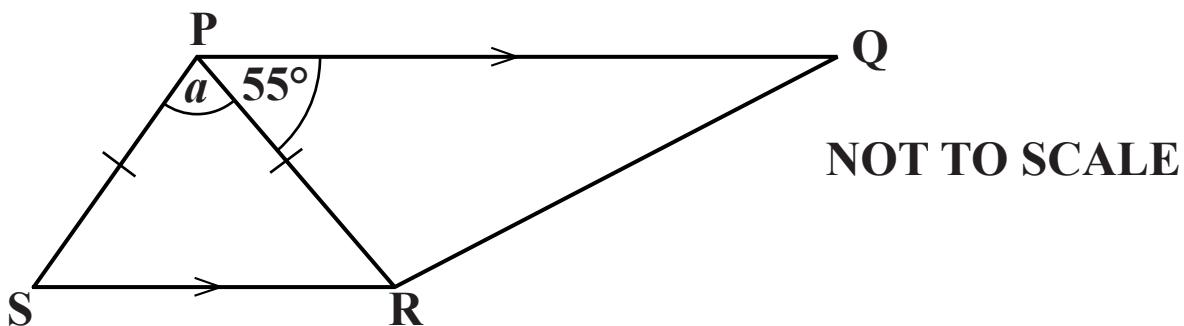
- (b)** Solve the equation  $6x + 16 = 43$  to find the value of  $x$ .  
Use this value to find the length and width of the rectangle.

**(b)**  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

length of rectangle = \_\_\_\_\_ cm

width of rectangle = \_\_\_\_\_ cm [4]

- 10** The trapezium below is labelled PQRS.  
PQ is parallel to SR.  
 $PS = PR$  and angle  $QPR = 55^\circ$ .



Calculate angle  $a$ , giving reasons for your answer.

$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ° because  $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$  [3]

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