Pearson Edexcel
Functional Skills

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Past Paper 4

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference **PMAT2/C04**

Mathematics

Level 2
Section B (Calculator)

You must have:
Pen, HB pencil, eraser, ruler graduated in cm and mm, protractor, pair of compasses. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

My signature confirms that I will not discuss the content of the test with anyone.

Signature: _____

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.
- Sign the declaration.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Write your final answers in the boxes provided.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need*.
- You **must** show clearly how you get your answers in the spaces provided. Marks will be awarded for your working out.
- Check your working and answers at each stage.
- Diagram are **not** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Calculators may be used**.
- If your calculator does not have a π button take the value of π to be 3.14

Information

- The total mark for this section is 48.
- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- This sign ☑ shows where marks will be awarded for showing your checks.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

.CG Maths.
Worked Solutions

Pearson

Please note that these worked solutions have neither been provided nor approved by Pearson Education and may not necessarily constitute the only possible solutions. Please refer to the original mark schemes for full guidance.

Any writing in blue indicates what must be written in order to answer the questions and get the marks. The worked solutions have been designed to show the smallest amount of work which needs to be done to answer the question.

If you find any mistakes or have any requests or suggestions, please send an email to curtis@cgmaths.co.uk

.CG Maths.

SECTION B

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Johan is cooking using an old recipe.
The recipe says to preheat the oven to a temperature of 350 °F.

The oven Johan uses is marked in centigrade (°C).
He finds this formula to change from °F to °C.

$$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$$

C = temperature °C
F = temperature °F

Johan sets the oven temperature to 190 °C.

Has Johan set the oven to the correct temperature for this recipe?

(3)

$$\frac{5(350-32)}{9} = 176.\dot{6}$$

The formula has the temperature in °C as the subject so it is set up to find this.
Substituting F for 350 converts the temperature in °F to temperature in °C

The temperature is not 190°C

No

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

.CG Maths.

2 Here is the net of a 3D object.
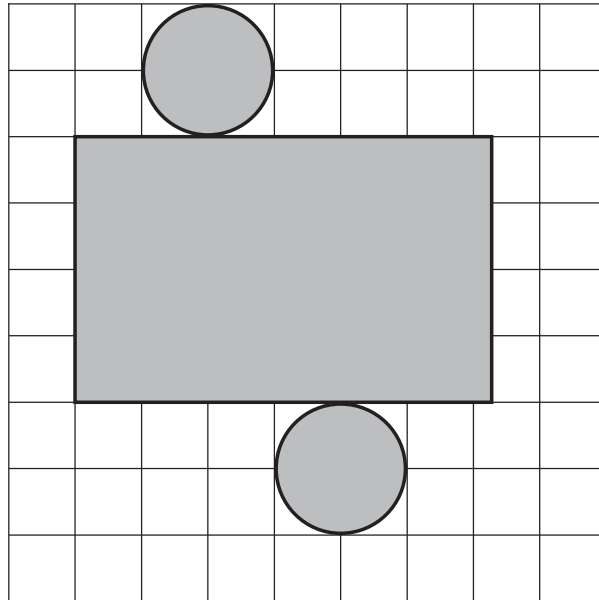
Key 1 cm on the grid represents 5 cm on the 3D object
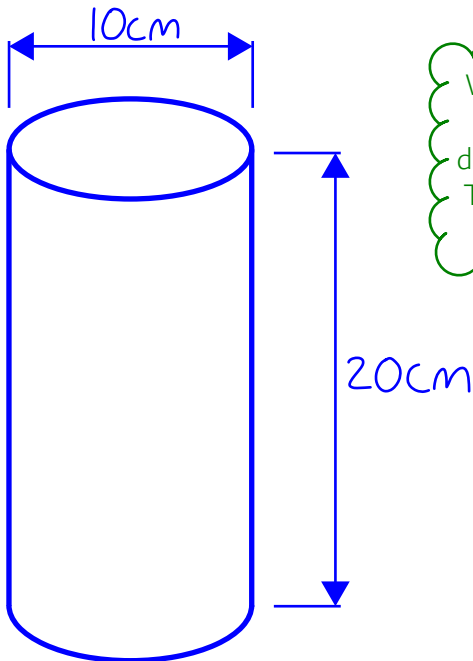
Draw a sketch of the 3D object.
Remember to label the dimensions on your sketch.

(3)

10cm

20cm

When folded up to make a 3D shape it is a cylinder.
The diameter of the circular faces is 2cm on the
diagram so are 10cm on the 3D object as 2 x 5 = 10.
The height of the cylinder is 4cm on the diagram so
is 20cm on the 3D object as 4 x 5 = 20

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

.CG Maths.

3 The scatter diagram shows some information about the engine size in litres and average fuel consumption in miles per gallon (mpg) of some cars.

average fuel consumption (mpg)
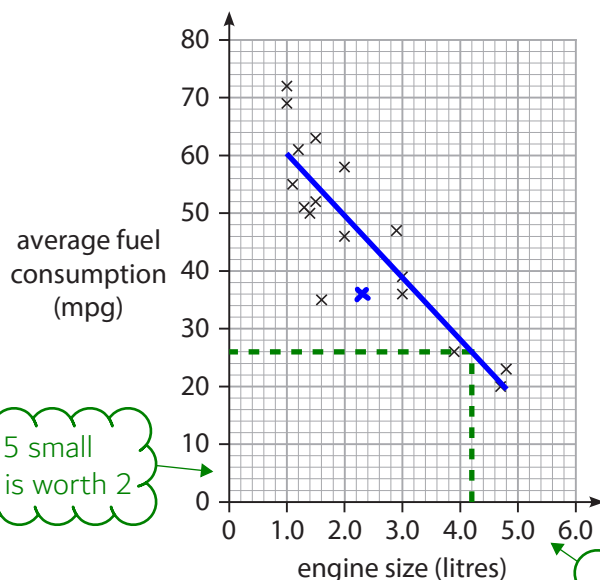
engine size (litres)

This scale increases by 10 over 5 small boxes. 10/5 = 2 so each small box is worth 2

This scale increases by 1.0 over 5 small boxes. 1.0/5 = 0.2 so each small box is worth 0.2

Here is the information for another car

- engine size 2.3 litres, average fuel consumption 36 mpg.

(a) Plot this information on the scatter graph.

(1)

(b) Draw a line of best fit on the scatter graph.

(1)

Mikael buys a car with an engine size of 4.2 litres.

(c) Use your line of best fit to estimate the average fuel consumption of this car.

(1)

Reading up from 4.2 to the line then across

26 mpg

(d) What type of correlation is shown in this scatter diagram?
Tick [✔] a box to show your answer.

(1)

unlikely	negative	even	neutral	positive	likely
☐	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

.CG Maths.

4

(a) Work out $\dfrac{(3^3 - 4^2) + 7}{2.5}$

(1)

7.2

(b) Write the following values in order of size.
Start with the smallest value.

0.5 $\dfrac{5}{9}$ 0.53 $\dfrac{4}{7}$ 47%

(2)

0.50

= 0.55...

= 0.57...

To convert a percentage into a decimal divide it by 100. 47/100 = 0.47

To compare them convert them all to decimals to at least two decimal places. The order is 0.47, 0.50, 0.53, 0.55..., 0.57...

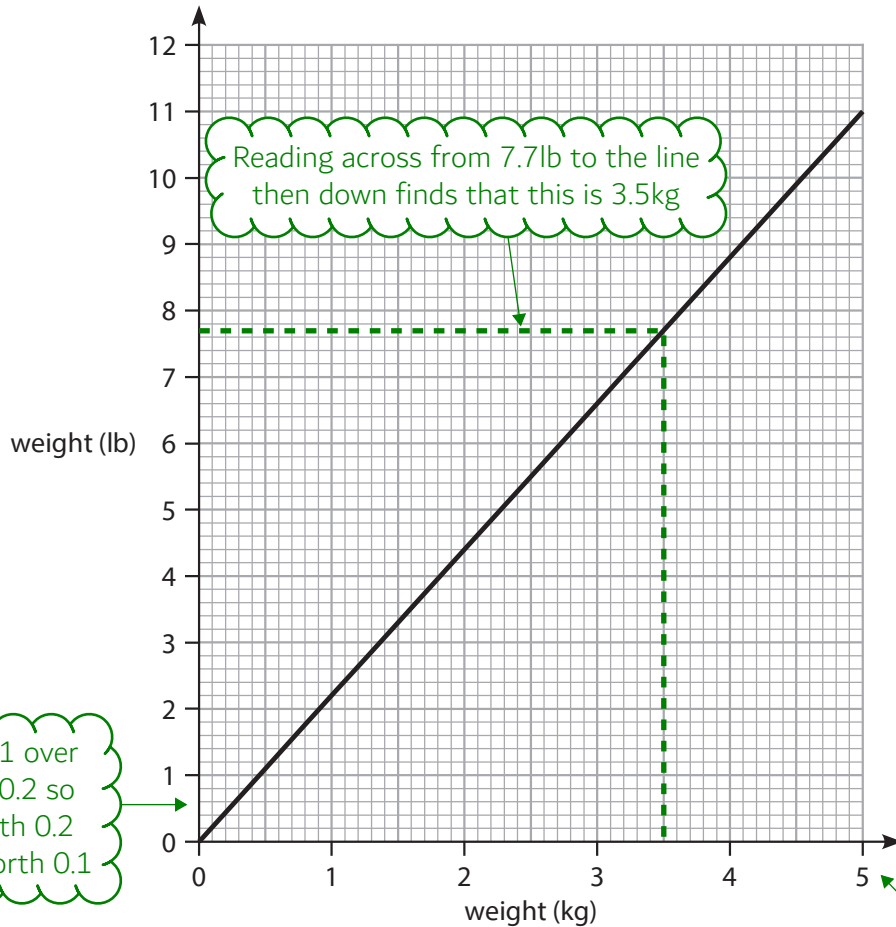$47\%, 0.5, 0.53, \dfrac{5}{9}, \dfrac{4}{7}$

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

.CG Maths.

Turn over ▶

5 Misbah is a midwife at her local hospital.
She is writing a report about changes in the average weight of a baby at birth.

Misbah has this information about birth weights in 2018 at the hospital.

Weight (kg)	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Frequency	26	48	74	113	167	132	109	92	36

Misbah can use this graph to change between kg and lb.

Reading across from 7.7lb to the line then down finds that this is 3.5kg

The scale goes up by 1 over 5 small boxes. 1/5 = 0.2 so each small box is worth 0.2 and each half box is worth 0.1

The scale goes up by 1 over 10 small boxes. 1/10 = 0.1 so each small box is worth 0.1

weight (lb)

weight (kg)

Misbah wants to write about the percentage change in the modal weight of a baby from 1998 to 2018

She finds out that the **modal** weight of a baby in 1998 was 7.7 lb

.CG Maths.

What is the percentage change in the modal weight of a baby from 1998 to 2018?
Write your answer to the nearest whole number.

(5)

$$\frac{3.3 - 3.5}{3.5} \times 100$$

The modal weight in 2018 is 3.3kg as this weight has the highest frequency. Expressing the change in the modal weight by subtracting the original modal weight from the new modal weight. Expressing this change as a fraction of the original modal weight. Multiplying by 100 converts it into a percentage
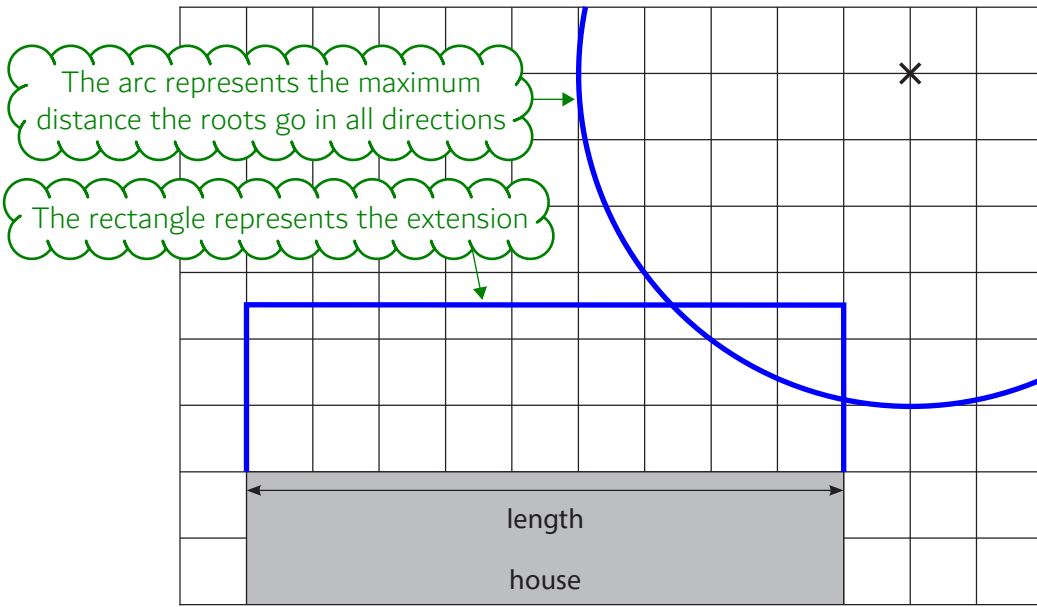
The answer of –5.7... is rounded to –6 as it wants the answer to the nearest whole number

-6   %

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

.CG Maths.

6 Kasim wants an extension built onto his house.

The diagram shows part of the house and the centre of a tree.

The arc represents the maximum distance the roots go in all directions

The rectangle represents the extension

Key 1 cm on the grid represents ....4........ m on the ground

✕ represents centre of tree

The length of the house is 36 m.

(a) Complete the key.

36/9 = 4

The 36m is represented by 9cm on the grid. So this works out that each centimetre represents 4m

(1)

The extension will be in the shape of a rectangle with width of 10 m and the same length as the house.

The roots of the tree grow in a circular shape.
The roots grow to a maximum length of 20 m from the centre of the tree.

The extension will need deep foundations if built over the roots.

(b) Will the extension need deep foundations?
    Use the grid to show why you think this.

(2)

10/4 = 2.5
20/4 = 5

The the width of the extension on the grid will be 2.5cm and the roots will reach up to 5cm from the centre of the tree on the grid

As the roots and the extension overlap

Yes

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)

.CG Maths.

7 Tess works for a drinks company.
She is told that it is better for the environment if less metal is used when making cans.

She starts to design a new can that is taller and narrower than the old can.
The new can

- is in the shape of a cylinder
- has a diameter of 52 mm
- has a height of 154 mm
- holds the same amount of drink.

Tess knows that 27 332 mm^2 of metal is used to make the top, the side and the bottom of each old can.

She thinks that her design will use less metal to make the top, the side and the bottom of each new can.

Is Tess correct?
Show why you think this.

(4)

$$2\left(\pi \times \left(\frac{52}{2}\right)^2\right) + \pi \times 52 \times 154 = 29405$$

The area of both of the circular faces at the top and bottom of the cylinder. Area of circle = π x radius^2. Radius = diameter/2. Multiplying the area of one circle by 2 works out the area of both circles

The area of the curved face of the cylinder (the side of the can). π x diameter = circumference. Circumference x height = curved surface area of cylinder

Adding the area of the two circular faces at the top and bottom of the cylinder and the area of the curved face of the cylinder gives the area of metal used to make the top, the side and the bottom of each new can

29405mm^2 is not less metal than the 27332mm^2

No

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

.CG Maths.

8 Last week 263 people passed their driving test at a test centre.

The table shows information about the number of driving tests these people took before passing.

Number of driving tests taken	Frequency
1	118
2	74
3	43
4	21
5 or more	7

(a) What is the probability that a person chosen at random passed their driving test on the first attempt?

(1)

118 out of the 263 people passed their driving test after 1 test

$$\frac{118}{263}$$

(b) What is the probability that a person chosen at random did not pass their driving test on the first attempt?

(2)

$$1 - \frac{118}{263}$$

It is certain that they either passed on the first attempt or did not pass on the first attempt. Therefore they both need to add to 1. So subtracting the probability of passing on their first attempt from 1 leaves the probability of not passing on the first attempt

$$\frac{145}{263}$$

.CG Maths.

Keely sees a car she wants to buy.
The purchase price of the car is £4200

She can pay the purchase price in full or use this payment plan.

Payment plan

Pay $\frac{2}{5}$ of purchase price today

24 monthly payments of £112.90

Keely knows that using the payment plan will cost more than paying in full.

(c) How much more will Keely pay using the payment plan?

(3)

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 4200 + 24 \times 112.90 - 4200$$

'Of' means to multiply so this works out 2/5 of the £4200 purchase price

Subtracting the purchase price works out the difference and therefore how much more the payment plan costs

Adding the 24 monthly payments works out the total cost of the payment plan

£ 189.60

(Total for Question 8 is 6 marks)

.CG Maths.

9 Ryan is doing a project about sugar at school.
He wants to compare the amount of sugar in grapes with the amount of sugar in cookie dough.

Ryan finds this information

- grapes weighing 92 g contain 15 g of sugar
- cookie dough weighing 610 g contains 110 g of sugar.

Ryan thinks that there is a higher percentage of sugar in the cookie dough than in the grapes.

Is Ryan correct?
Show why you think this.

(3)

$$\frac{15}{92} - \frac{110}{610} = -0.02$$

There is no need to work out the percentages as the proportions can be compared as fractions. Expressing the amounts of sugar as a fraction of the total masses. Subtracting the fraction of sugar in the cookie dough from the fraction of sugar in the grapes gives a negative result so the fraction of sugar in the cookie dough must be greater

As the fraction is greater for cookie dough, the percentage must also be greater

Yes

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

.CG Maths.

10 Here is an isosceles triangle.

It has a

- base length of 13.9 cm
- perimeter of 38.2 cm.

a a

13.9 cm
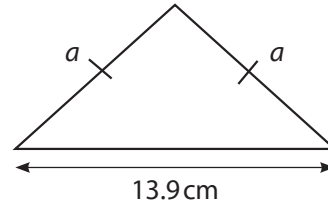
(a) Work out the length of side a on the triangle.

(2)

$$\frac{38.2 - 13.9}{2}$$

The perimeter is all of the sides added together. So subtracting the base length from the perimeter leaves the total length of the other two sides, which are both a. Dividing this by 2 works out 1 of a

$a =$ 12.15 cm

Here are some calculations.

$40 \div 14$

$40 - 10 - 10$

14×38

$\frac{40 - 14}{2}$ ✓

$38 - 14 \times 2$

$\frac{40 + 14}{2}$

$38 - 14 - 14$

✓

(b) Which calculation is suitable as a check using estimation?
Tick [✔] the calculation to show your answer.

(1)

This calculation is the same as was done in part (a) with all the numbers rounded to 1 significant figure. So this will give an estimate of the value of a

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

.CG Maths.

11

(a) Write 6.8% as a decimal.

(1)

6.8/100 ← Dividing the 6.8 by 100 converts it into a decimal as percentage is out of 100

0.068

Jess invests £3800 into a savings account for 3 years.

She will not put any extra money into the account.
She will not take any money out of the account.

The investment will earn 2.4% compound interest per year.

(b) Work out the total amount of interest earned after 3 years.

(4)

$$3800 \times \left(\frac{100+2.4}{100}\right)^3 - 3800$$

Adding the 2.4 to 100 expresses the percentage it rises to each year. Putting this over 100 converts it into a fraction which when multiplied by it increases by 2.4%. Raising this to the power of 3 as it needs to be increased 3 times. Multiplying the £3800 by this increases it by 2.4% 3 times. Subtracting the £3800 from the result leaves the interest

.CG Maths.

£   280.22

(Total for Question 11 is 5 marks)

12 Andy works at a medical centre.
He reads a news report about a shortage of doctors in some parts of the UK.

The report states the following figures for the UK

- the average number of patients per doctor is 1734
- the range is 826 patients per doctor.

The table shows some information about the number of patients for each doctor at the medical centre.

Doctor	Number of patients
A	1348
B	1847
C	1760
D	1562
E	1240
F	1703

Andy needs to write a report to compare the figures for the medical centre with the figures for the UK.

He needs to comment on

- a comparison of the average number of patients per doctor
- the consistency of the number of patients per doctor.

Write comments for the report.
Remember to use calculations and figures to support your comments.

(6)

$$\frac{1348+1847+1760+1562+1240+1703}{6} = 1576.\dot{6}$$

Mean = total/number. Adding all of the numbers of patients gives the total and dividing by the 6 doctors works out the mean number of patients per doctor

$$1847 - 1240 = 607$$

Range = largest - smallest. The largest number of patients was 1847 and the smallest number of patients was 1240

.CG Maths.

The average number of patients per doctor is lower than the UK average.

The number of patients per doctor is more consistent than the data for the whole UK.

As the mean is lower and the range is lower

(Total for Question 12 is 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B IS 48 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 64 MARKS

.CG Maths.