| Please check the examination deta | ails below b | efore ente | ring your can | didate information | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Candidate surname | | | Other name | s | | | |
| Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) | Centre | Number | | Candidate Number | | | |
| Thursday 6 June 2019 | | | | | | | |
| Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) Pap | | | Paper Reference 1MA1/2F | | | | |
| Mathematics Paper 2 (Calculator) Foundation Tier | | | | | | | |
| You must have: Ruler graduated protractor, pair of compasses, pe Tracing paper may be used. | | | | | | | |

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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided there may be more space than you need.
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams 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 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- 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.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.









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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.

Anything written in green in a cloud doesn't have to be written in the exam.

Anything written in orange in a rectangle doesn't have to be written in the exam and is there to show what should be put into a calculator or measured using a ruler or protractor.

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



| | Write your answers in the spaces provided. |
|---|--|
| | You must write down all the stages in your working. |
| 1 | Write 0.75 as a fraction. |
| | This is a common conversion so is one we should know. Otherwise, dividing 75 by 100 gives 0.75 so it could be written as 75/100 4 |
| | (Total for Question 1 is 1 mark) |
| 2 | Write the following numbers in order of size. Start with the smallest number. |
| | -3 4 0 -1 2 |
| | Negative numbers are smaller than positive numbers. The more negative it is, the smaller it is -3 -1 0 2 4 |
| | (Total for Question 2 is 1 mark) |
| 3 | Write down two factors of 15 |
| 5 | |
| | 1 x 15 = 15 3 x 5 = 15 So 1, 15, 3 and 5 are factors of 15 |
| | (Total for Question 3 is 1 mark) |
| 4 | Change 1756 grams to kilograms. |
| • | There are 1000 grams in a kilogram so dividing 1756 by 1000 converts it into kilograms. To divide by 1000, move the decimal place three times to the left 1.756 kg |
| | (Total for Question 4 is 1 mark) |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

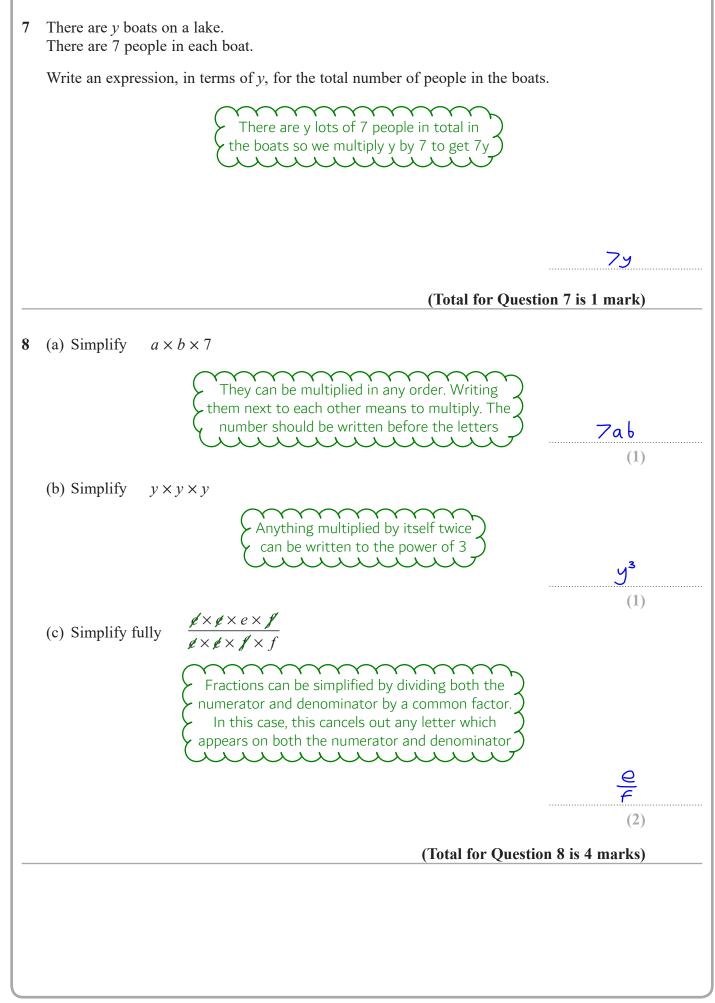
5 Write the number two million in figures. 1 million has six zeros after the 2000000 (Total for Question 5 is 1 mark) 6 Dave goes into a cafe and buys 2 cups of coffee and a piece of cake. Each cup of coffee costs £2.75 The cake costs £2.90 Dave pays with a £10 note. He thinks he will get more than $\pounds 1.50$ in change. Is Dave correct? You must show how you get your answer. Subtracting the amount spent 10-2×2.75-2.90= \$1.60 · from the £10 works out the change The total cost of The cost of 2 cups of coffee the cake The change is £1.60, Yes which is more than £1.50 (Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)



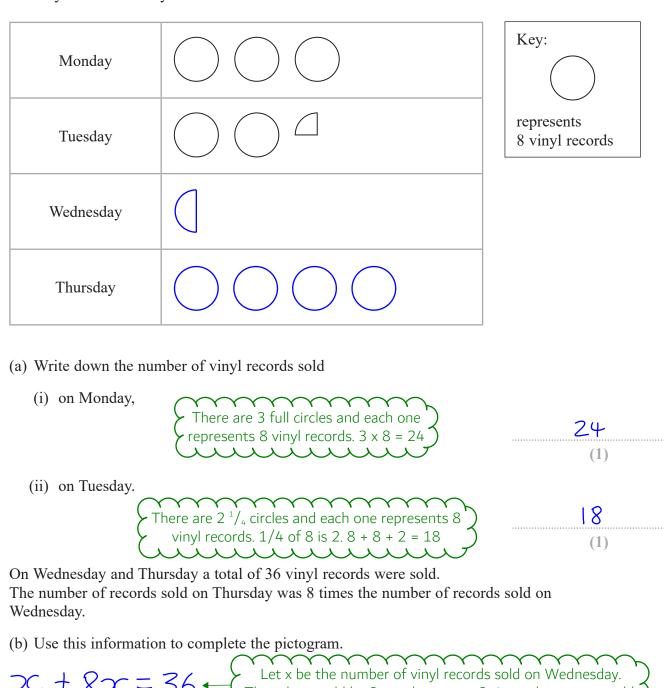
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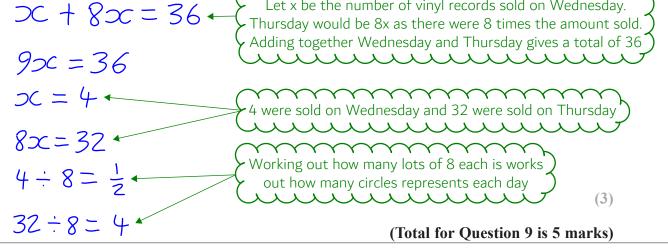
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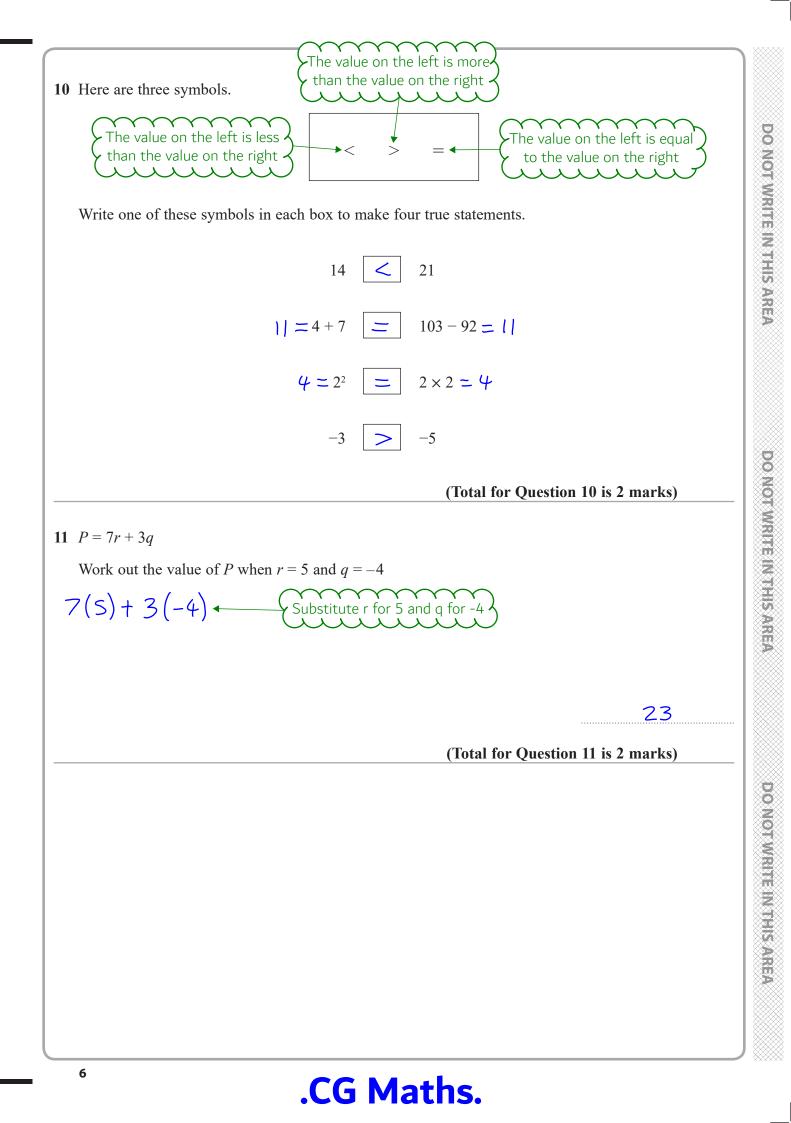
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9 The pictogram shows information about the number of vinyl records sold in a shop on Monday and on Tuesday.





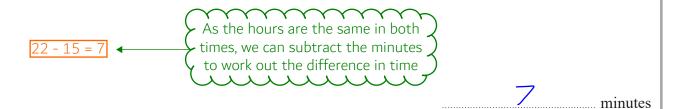


- DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
- **12** Here is part of a train timetable.

| Brighton | 0722 | 0729 | 0732 | | |
|----------|------|------|------|--|--|
| London | 0900 | 0832 | 0848 | | |

Graham gets to the station in Brighton at 0715

(a) Work out how many minutes he has to wait until 0722



(b) Work out how long it will take the 0722 train to get to London.

| FACT B | 9°00° - 7°22° = 1°38°0'' |
|--------|--|
| 0, 11 | 9°00° - 7°22° = 1°38°0'' Press the button on the left to get the ° symbol |

1 hour 38 minutes

(1)

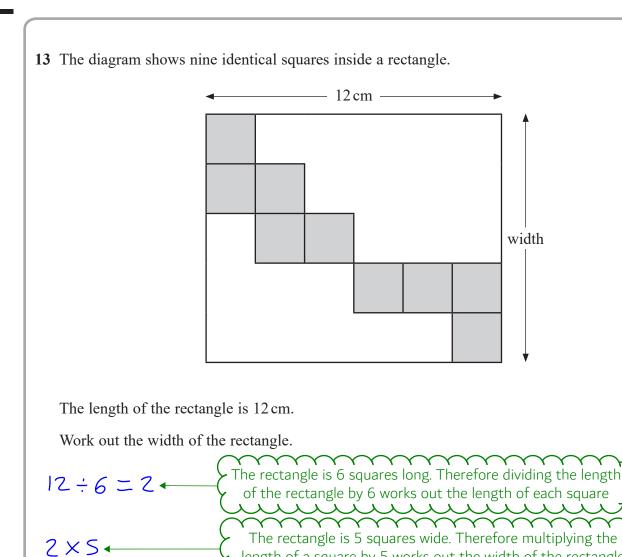
(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

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10

(Total for Question 13 is 3 marks)

.....cm

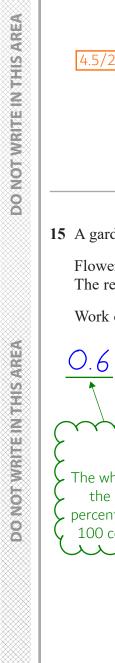


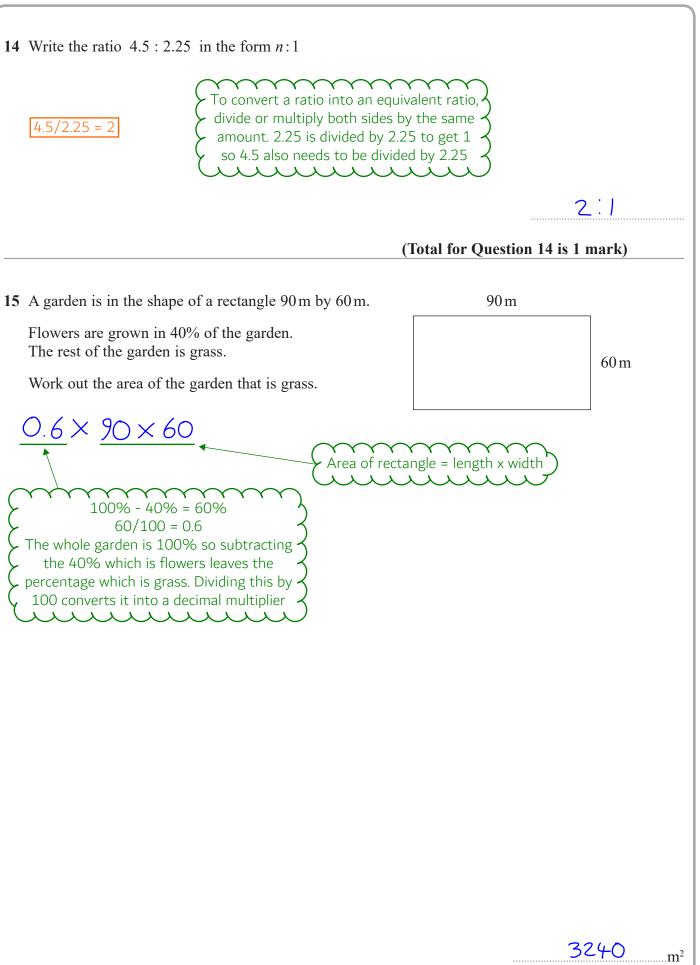
.CG Maths.

length of a square by 5 works out the width of the rectangle

X X

X





(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)



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- D 30% = 0.3(a) (i) Which coin is least likely to land on Heads? 0.033 is the smallest probability В (1)(ii) Which coin is most likely to land on Heads? '3 is the greatest probability (1)Julie says, "The probability that coin C will land on Heads is the same as the probability that coin C will land on Tails." (b) Is she correct? Give a reason for your answer. 1 - 1/3 = 2/3No as the probability for heads is 1/3 and tails is 2/3It is certain that the coin will either be heads or tails so both probabilities will add up to 1. Therefore subtracting the probability of getting heads from 1 leaves the probability of getting tails (1)Coin B is going to be thrown 4000 times. (c) Work out an estimate for the number of times coin B will land on Heads. 0.033×4000 The probability is an estimate of the relative frequency and multiplying this by the number of times it is thrown 132 gives the estimate of the times it will land on heads (2)(Total for Question 16 is 5 marks) 10 .CG Maths.

16 Four biased coins, A, B, C and D are thrown.

The probability that each coin will land on Heads is shown in the table.

Coin

A

В

С

Probability

0.33

0.033

 $\frac{1}{3}$

=0.3

17 There are 84 calories in 100 g of banana. There are 87 calories in 100 g of yogurt.

Priti has 60 g of banana and 150 g of yogurt for breakfast.

Work out the total number of calories in this breakfast.

 $\frac{60}{100} \times 84 + \frac{150}{100} \times 87 \leftarrow$ 60/100 is the 60g as a fraction of the 100g for the banana. Multiplying this by the calories in 100g works out the calories in 60g. 150/100 is the 150g as a fraction of the 100g for the yogurt. Multiplying this by the calories in 100g works out the calories in 150g Adding together the number of calories in the banana and yogurt gives the total amount of calories in the breakfast ۸. ٦

180.9

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

.CG Maths.

18 Machine A and machine B both make car parts.

Machine A makes 6 parts every 10 minutes. Machine B makes 13 parts every 15 minutes.

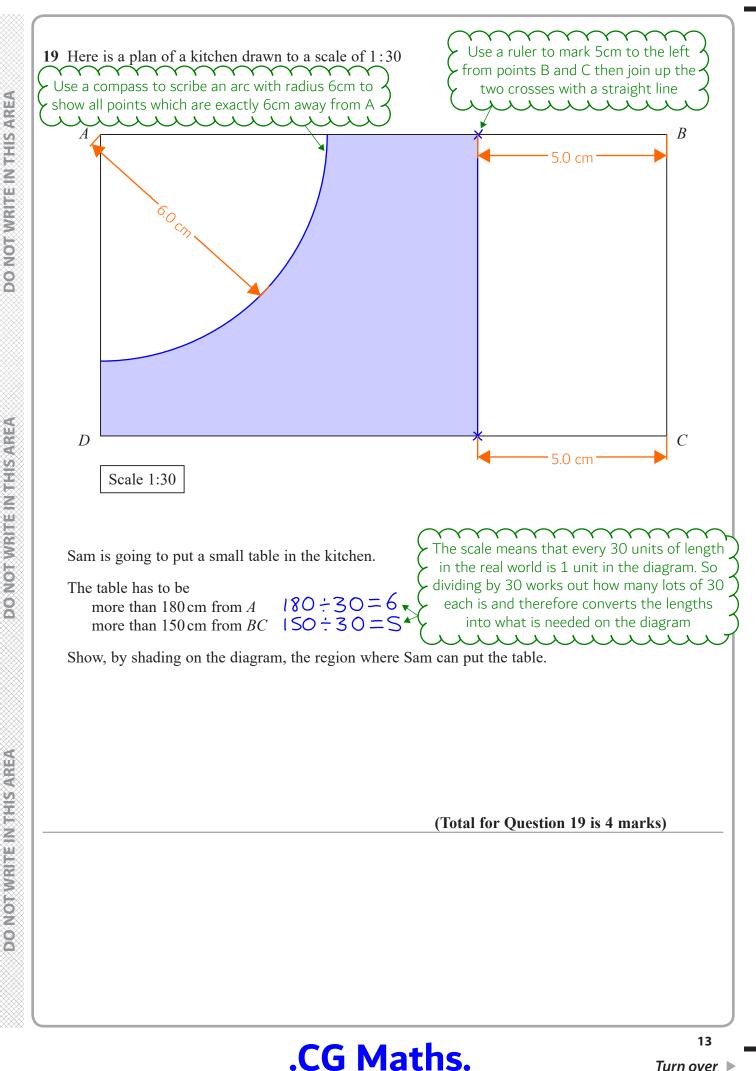
On Monday machine A makes parts for 12 hours machine B makes parts for 10 hours

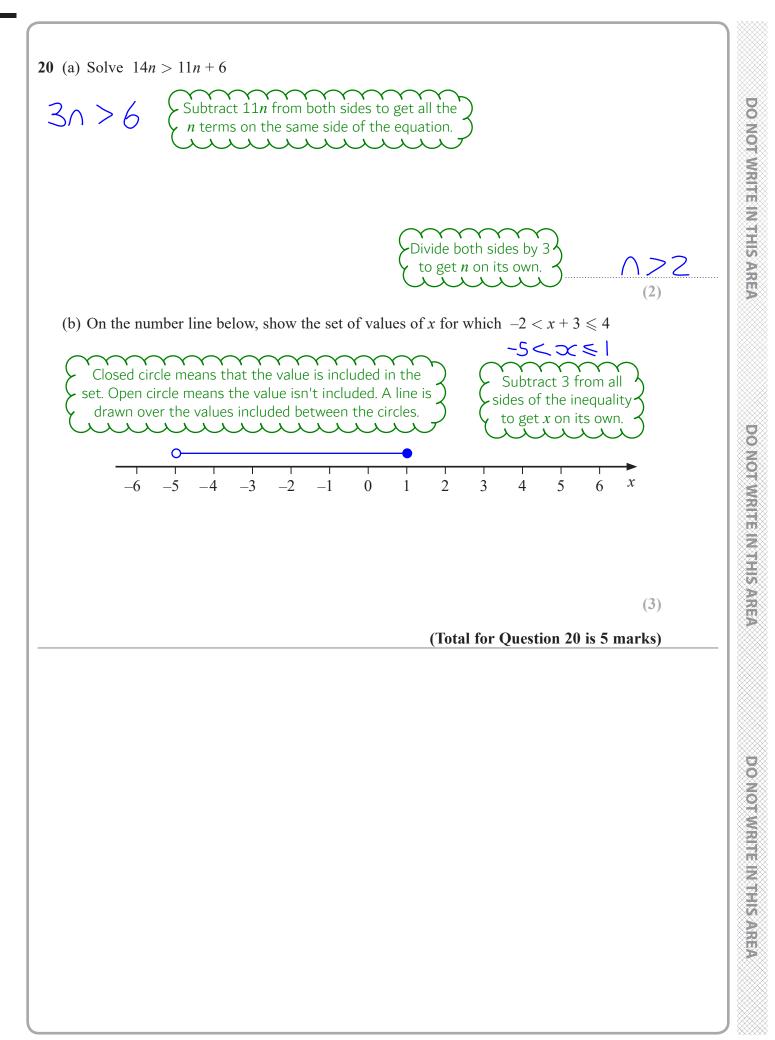
Work out the total number of parts made by the two machines on Monday.

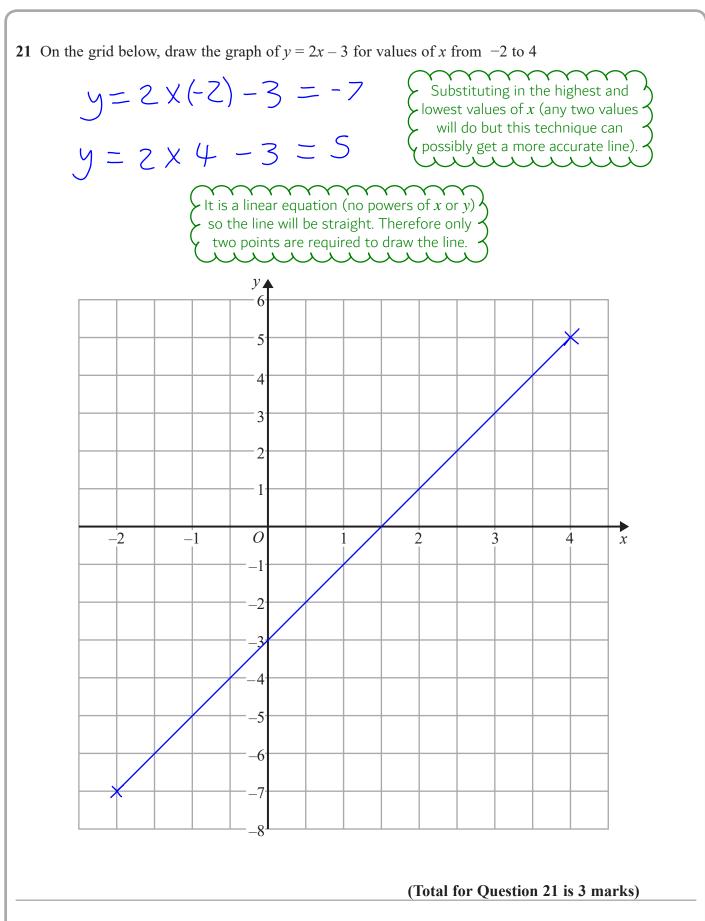
 $\frac{12 \times 60}{10} \times 6 + \frac{10 \times 60}{15} \times 13$ 12 x 60 converts the hours into minutes. Dividing by 10 works out how many lots of 10 minutes machine A works for. Each lot of 10 minutes is 6 parts made so multiplying by 6 works out how many parts machine A makes. 10 x 60 converts the hours into minutes. Dividing by 15 works out how many lots of 15 minutes machine B works for. Each lot of 15 minutes is 13 parts made so multiplying by 13 works out how many parts machine B makes. Adding together the parts made by machines A and B works out the total number of parts made

952

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)







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22 Hannah is planning a day trip for 195 students.

She asks a sample of 30 students where they want to go. Each student chooses one place.

The table shows information about her results.

| Place | Number of students | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Theme Park | 10 | | | | |
| Theatre | 5 | | | | |
| Sports Centre | 8 | | | | |
| Seaside | 7 | | | | |

(i) Work out how many of the 195 students you think will want to go to the Theme Park.

 $\times |95$

10 out of the 30 in the sample chose the Theme Park therefore we can estimate that there will be this fraction of the total students.

(ii) State any assumption you made and explain how this may affect your answer.

| The samp | e was | repre | sen | tative | OF - | the l | Nhole |
|------------|--------|-------|-----|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| group. The | answer | would | be | differer | nt if | this | wasn't |
| trve. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | (1) |

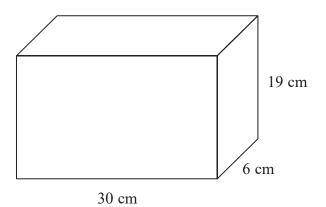
65

(2)

(Total for Question 22 is 3 marks)

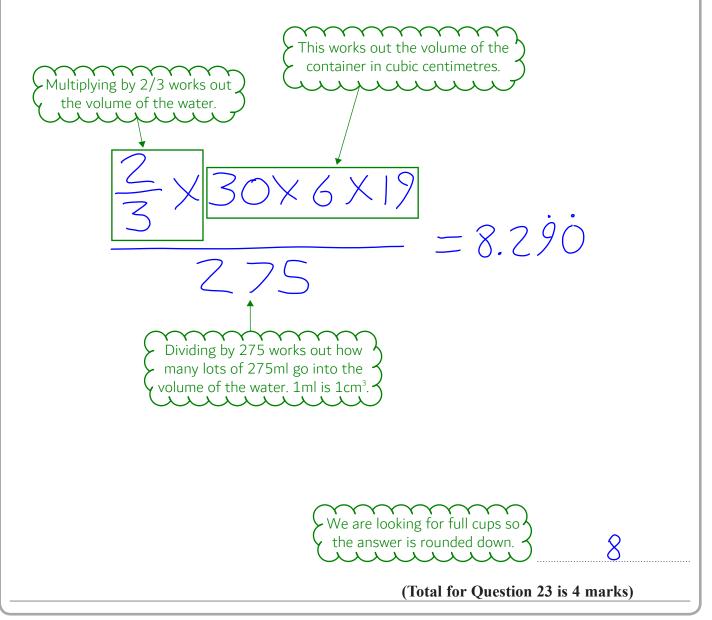
.CG Maths.

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The container is $\frac{2}{3}$ full of water. A cup holds 275 m*l* of water.

What is the greatest number of cups that can be completely filled with water from the container?



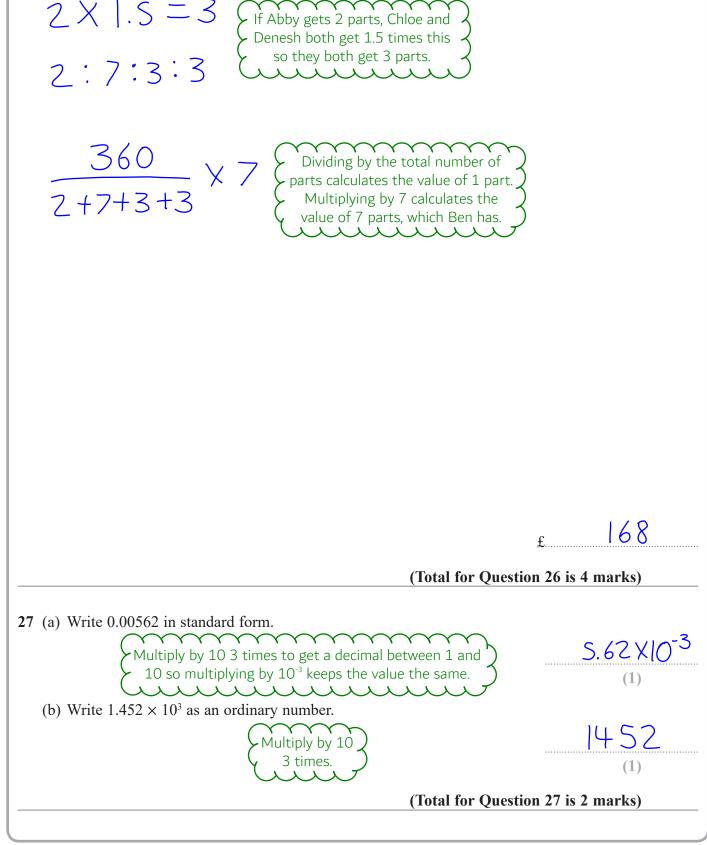
24 *ABC* is a right-angled triangle. A 16 cm 38° В ſ Calculate the length of *AB*. Give your answer correct to 2 decimal places. S^ÓH C^AH T^ÓA There is a right angled triangle with a problem involving sides and angles so SOH CAH TOA can be used. We have the hypotenuse and are finding the opposite so Sin 38 × 16 the sin formula can be used. From the formula triangle: opposite = sin of the angle x hypotenuse 9.85cm (Total for Question 24 is 2 marks) 25 Sally used her calculator to work out the value of a number y. The answer on her calculator display began 8.3 Complete the error interval for *y*. 8.3 sy < 8.4 (Total for Question 25 is 2 marks)

26 £360 is shared between Abby, Ben, Chloe and Denesh.

The ratio of the amount Abby gets to the amount Ben gets is 2:7

Chloe and Denesh each get 1.5 times the amount Abby gets.

Work out the amount of money that Ben gets.



.CG Maths.

19

