

5523/03 Edexcel GCSE Mathematics A – 1387



Team Leader's use only

Examiner's use only

Paper 3 (Non-Calculator)

Intermediate Tier

Monday 4 June 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours

Materials required for examination

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used. Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper. You must NOT write on the formulae page. Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.

If you need more space to complete your answer to any question, use additional answer sheets.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). There are 27 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100. There are 24 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated. Calculators must not be used.

Advice to Candidates

Show all stages in any calculations. Work steadily through the paper. Do not spend too long on one question. If you cannot answer a question, leave it and attempt the next one. Return at the end to those you have left out.

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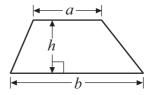
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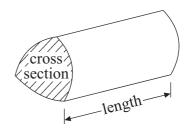
GCSE Mathematics 1387/8

Formulae: Intermediate Tier

You must not write on this formulae page. Anything you write on this formulae page will gain NO credit.

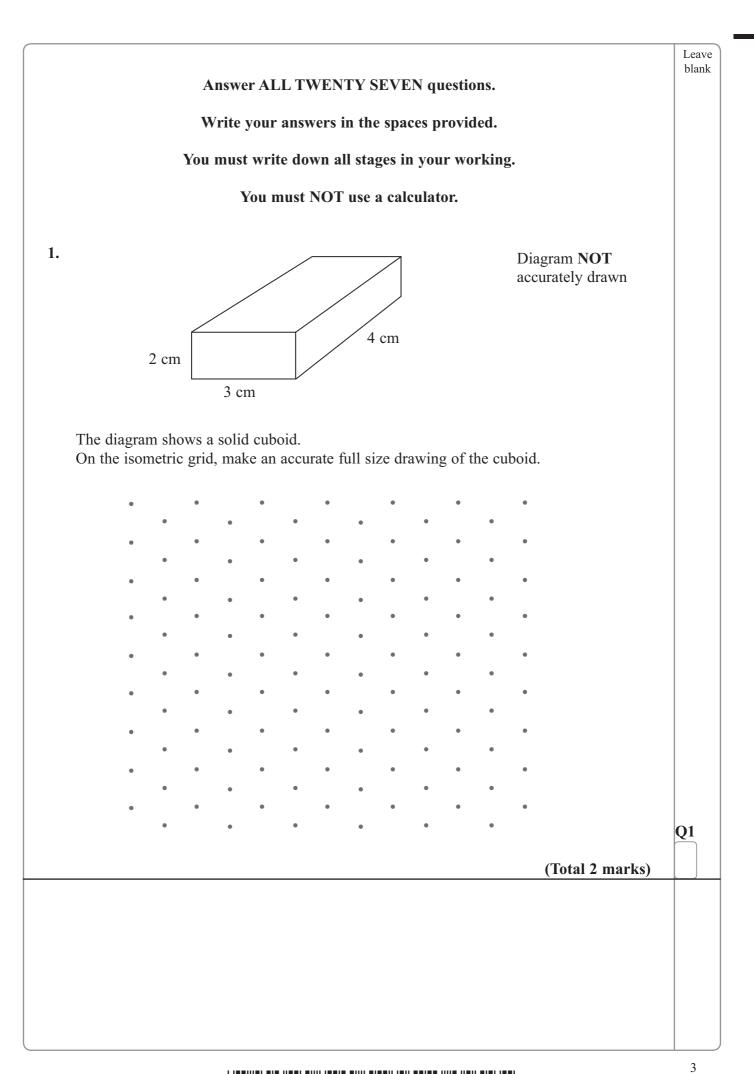
Area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$



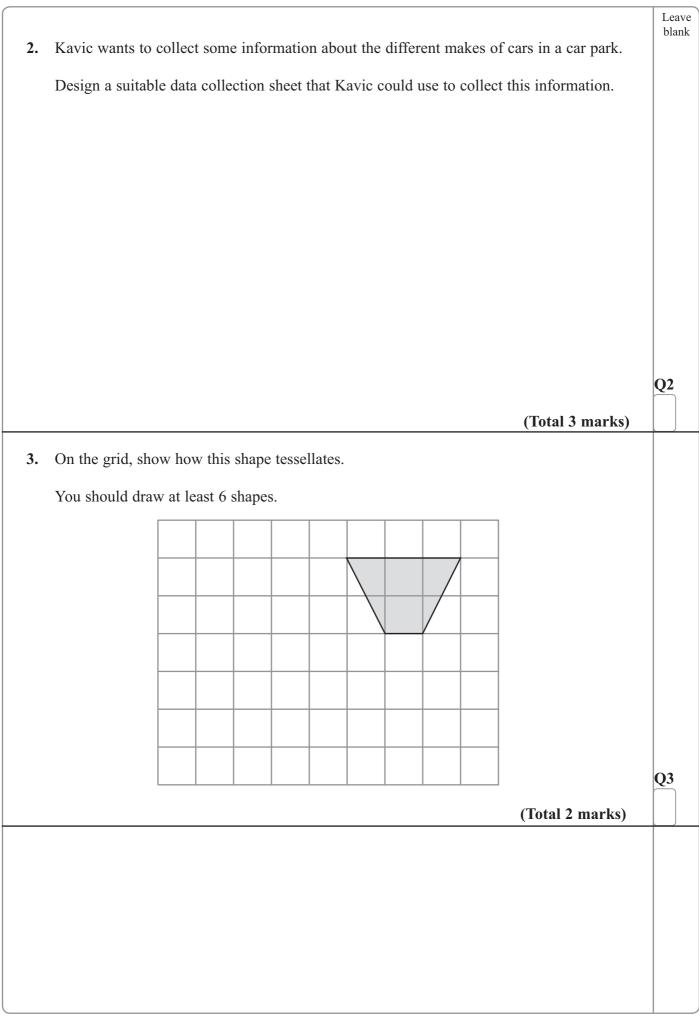


Volume of prism = area of cross section × length









Leave blank

Young Person's RAILCARD

 $\frac{1}{3}$ off normal price

Lisa uses her railcard to buy a ticket.

4.

She gets $\frac{1}{3}$ off the normal price of the ticket.

The normal price of the ticket is $\pounds 24.90$

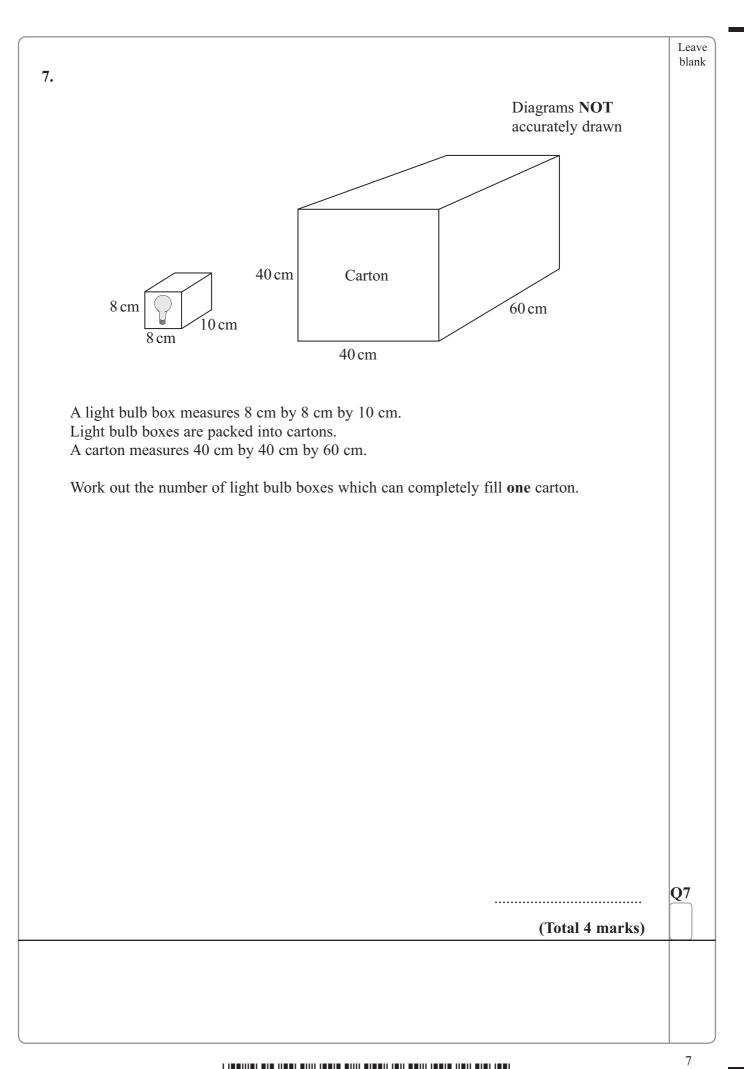
Work out how much Lisa pays for the ticket.

£	Q4
(Total 3 marks)	
	5

N 2 5 7 6 4 A 0 5 2 4

5.	Work out 3.15 × 24	Leave blank
		Q5
6.	Here are two fractions $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ Which is the larger fraction? You must show your working to explain your answer. You may use the grids to help with your explanation.	
	is the larger fraction (Total 3 marks)	Q6
	(Total 3 Marks)	

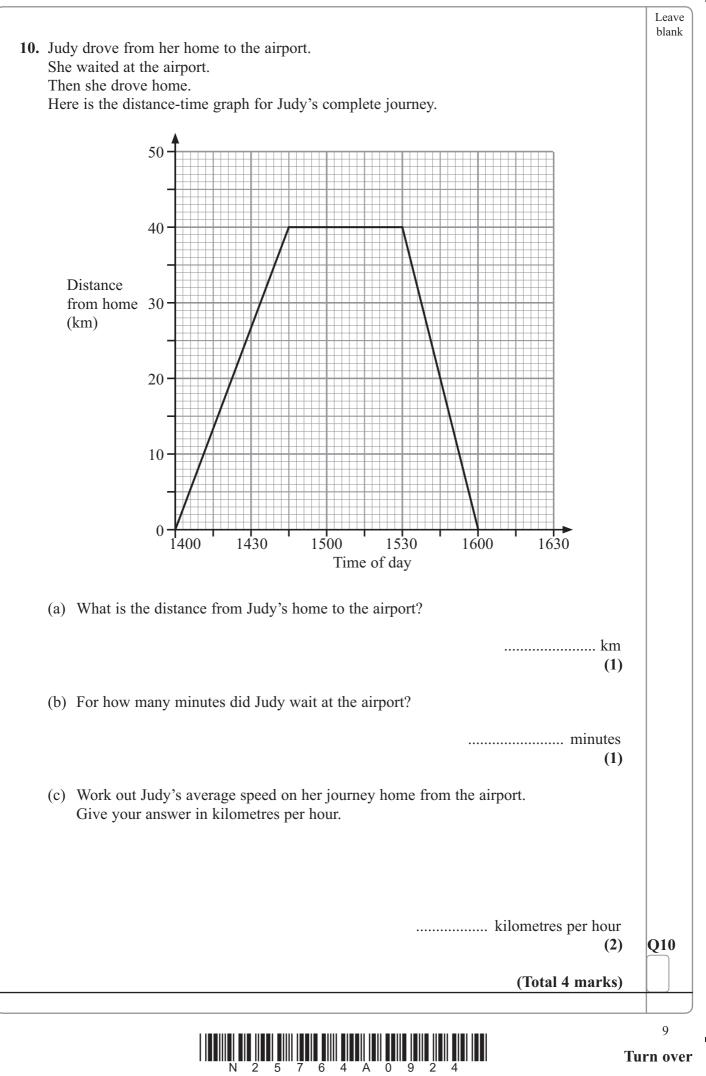


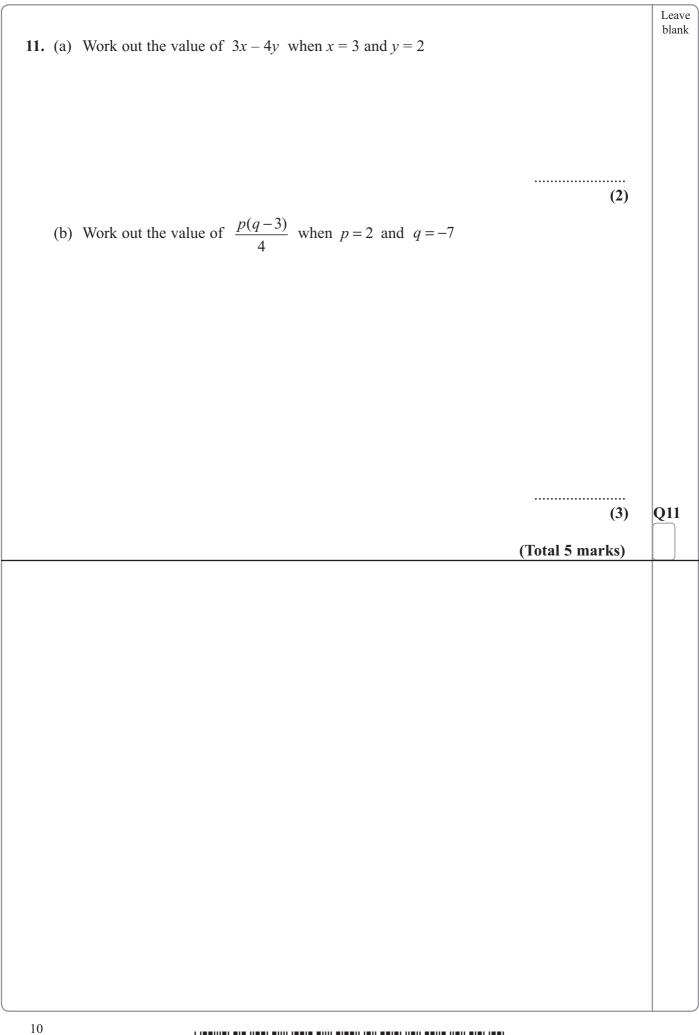




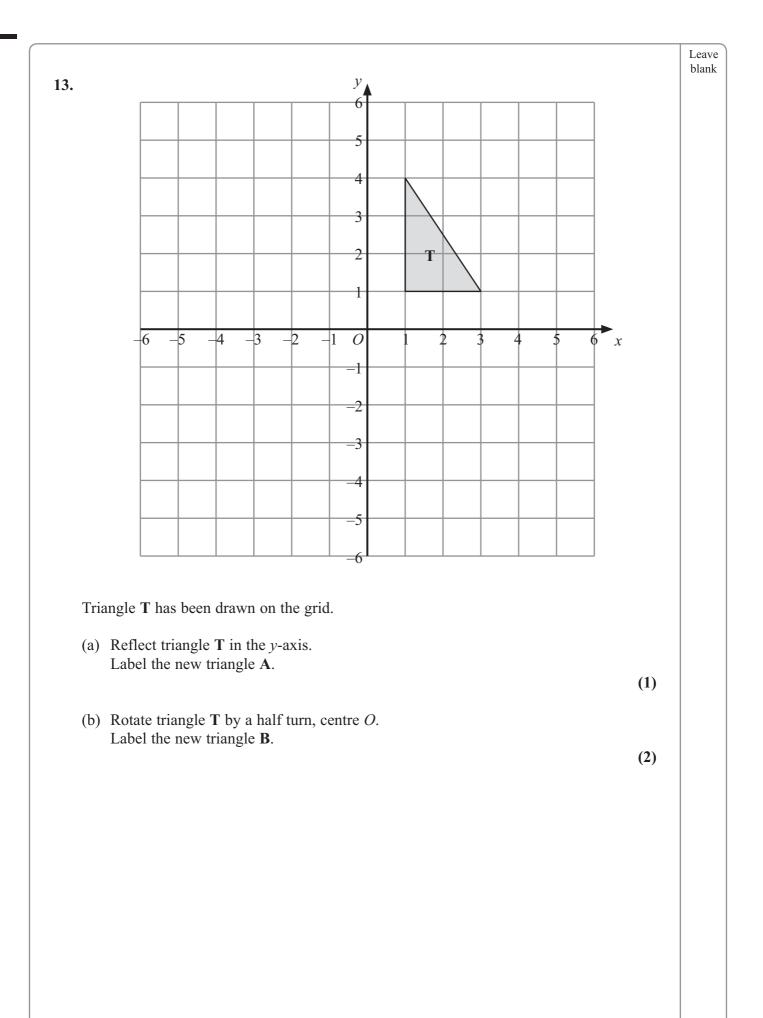
-		Leave blank
8.	Emily has a bag of 20 fruit flavour sweets.	
	7 of the sweets are strawberry flavour,11 are lime flavour,2 are lemon flavour.	
	Emily takes at random a sweet from the bag.	
	Write down the probability that Emily	
	(a) takes a strawberry flavour sweet,	
	(1)	
	(b) does not take a lime flavour sweet,	
	(1)	
	(c) takes an orange flavour sweet.	
	(1)	Q8
	(Total 3 marks)	
9.	A cup of tea costs 80 pence.	
	(a) Write down an expression, in terms of x , for the cost, in pence, of x cups of tea.	
	pence (1)	
	A cup of coffee costs 95 pence.	
	(b) Write down an expression, in terms of y , for the cost, in pence, of y cups of coffee.	
	pence (1)	
	(c) Write down an expression, in terms of x and y, for the total cost, in pence, of x cups of tea and y cups of coffee.	
	pence (2)	Q9
	(Total 4 marks)	



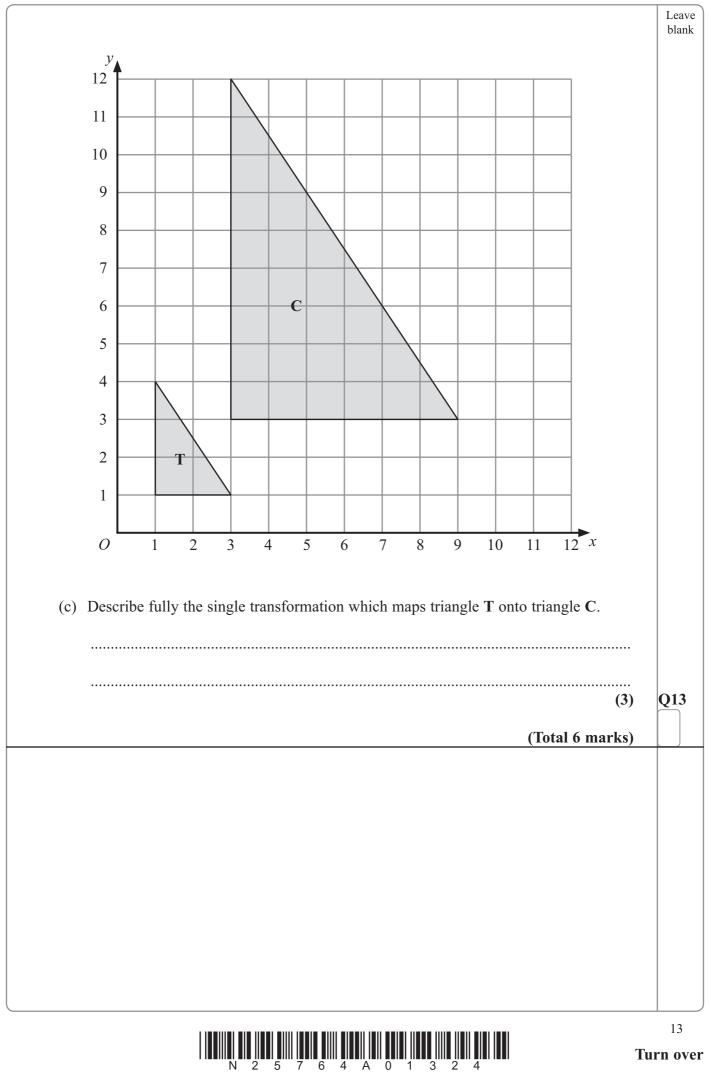




	e record	led the t	imes, in	seconds, for ea	ich of 15 j	people to d	lo a puzzle.		Lea bla
mere		results.							
90	81	78	83	68					
75	79	81	69	87					
76	91	67	73	81					
(a) C	Complet	the ord	dered ste	em and leaf dia	gram and	key to sho	w these result	lts.	
-									
6	5								
7	7								
8	3					Key			
- 9									
-									
								(3)	
Janin	e says "	To find	the med	lian time, you a	dd all the	results and	d divide by 1	5"	
Janin	e is wro	ong.							
	i) Exp	lain how	to find	the median.					
(b) (i									
(b) (:					•••••	•••••		•••••	
(b) (:									
	 	1 the me	dian.						
	 ii) Finc		dian.						
	 		dian.						
	 ii) Finc		dian.						
	 ii) Find		dian.					s (2)	Q1
	 ii) Finc		dian.						Q1



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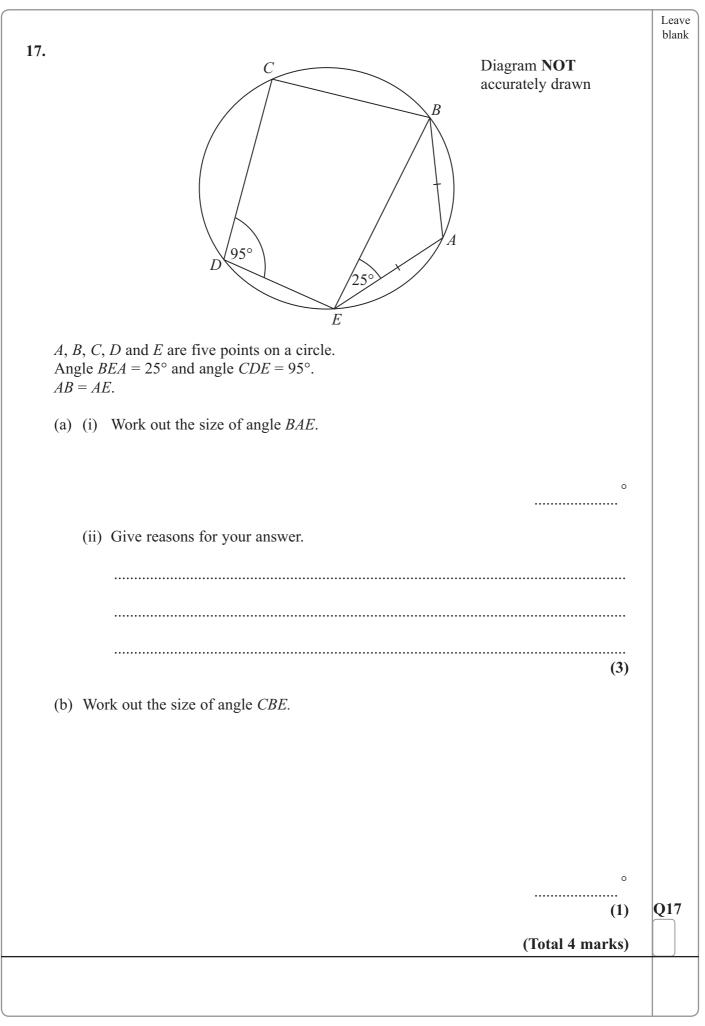


	Leave
(1)	
(1)	
(1)	Q14
(Total 3 marks)	
(2)	
(2)	
(2)	
(2)	Q15
	(1) (1) (1) (Total 3 marks) (2) (2)

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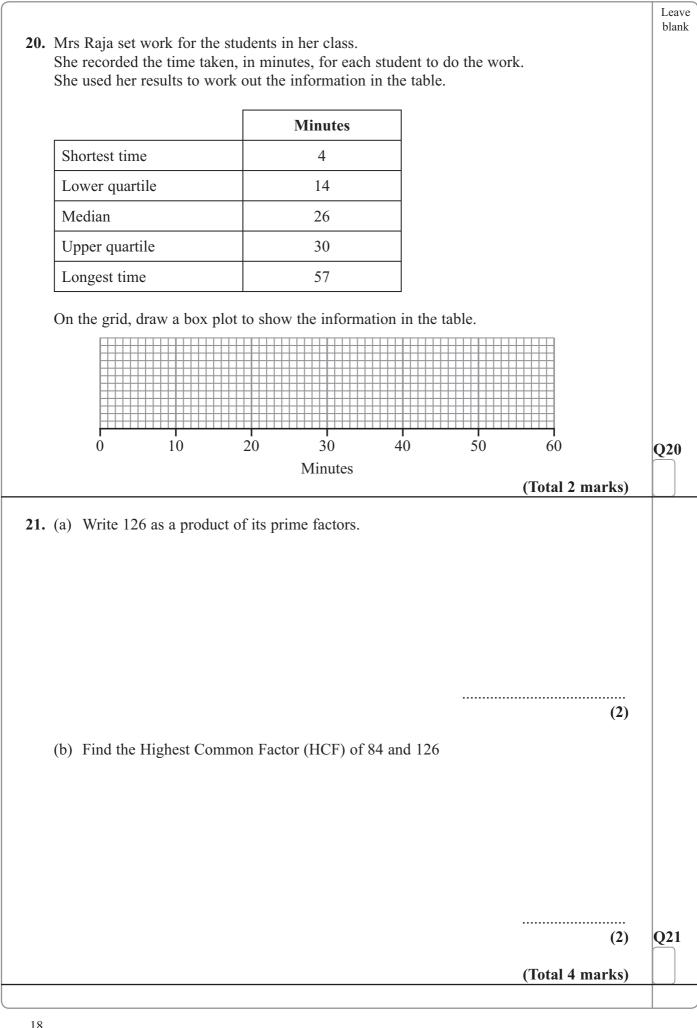
C.1	Ded	C	V-II	DI	7
Colour	Red	Green	Yellow	Blue	_
Probability	0.2	0.3		0.1	
counter is to be t	aken at rando	m from the ba	lg.		
a) Work out the p	probability that	t the counter v	will be yellow		
				•••••	(
The bag contains 2	00 counters.				
b) Work out the n	number of red	counters in th	e bag.		
					(
					(Total 4 mark
					((<u>(Total 4 mark</u>

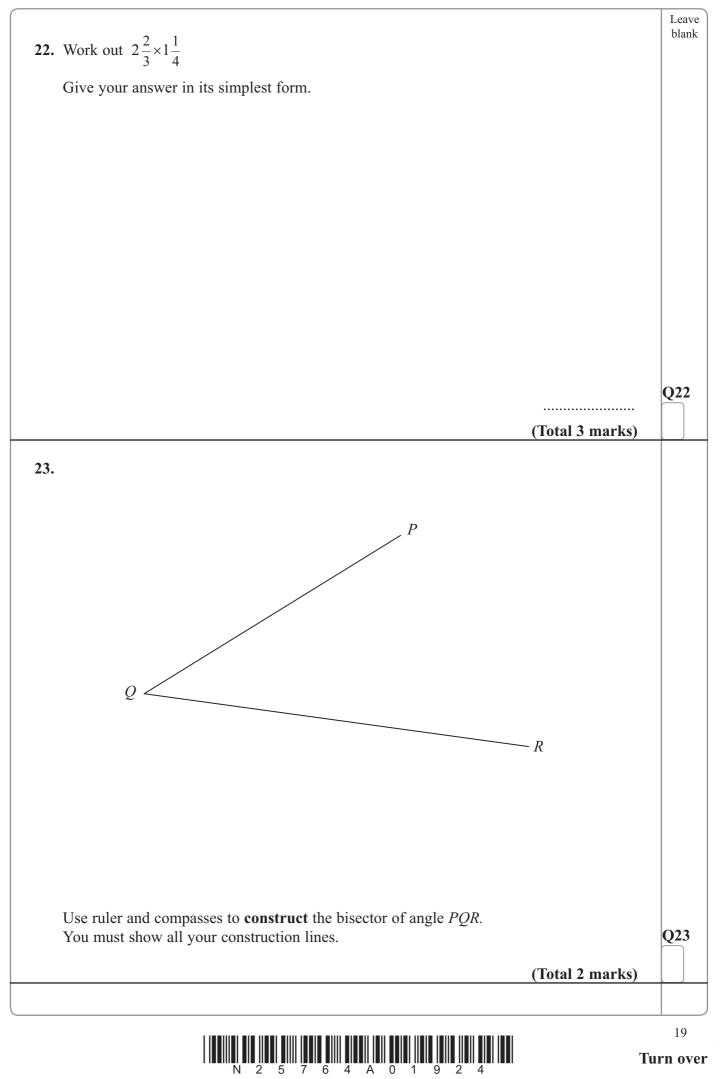




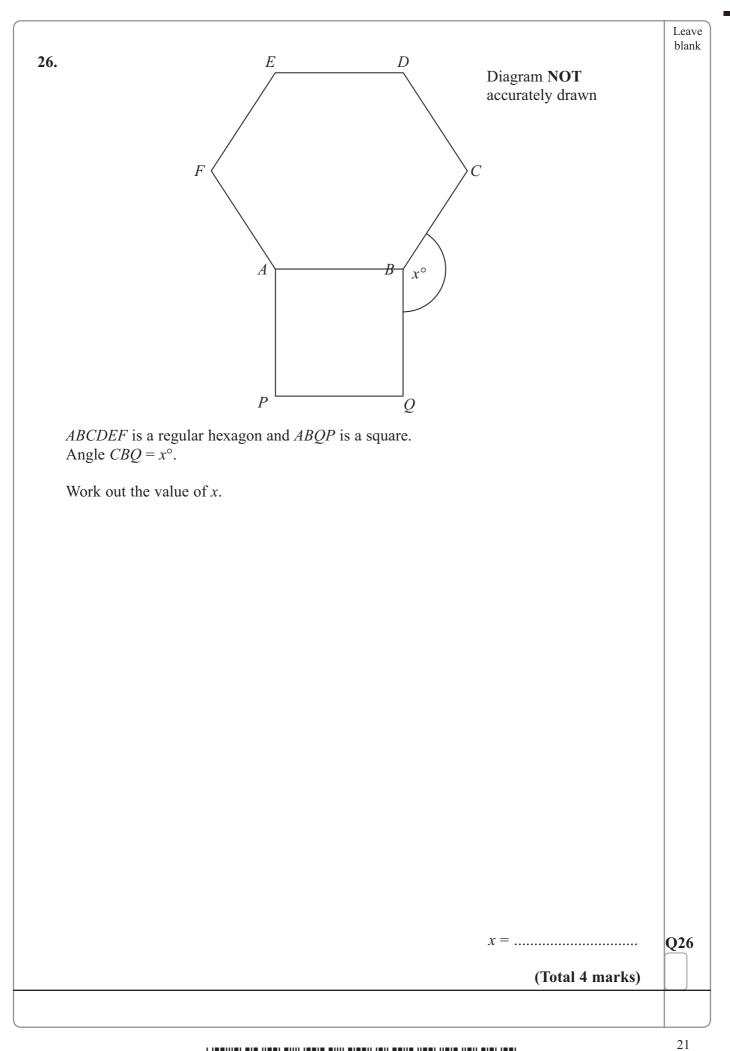
N 2 5 7 6 4 A 0 1 6 2 4

18 (2)	Write as a power of 7	Leave blank
10. (a)	Write as a power of 7 (i) $7^8 \div 7^3$	
	$7^2 \times 7^3$	
	(ii) $\frac{7^2 \times 7^3}{7}$	
	(3)	
(b)	Write down the reciprocal of 2	
(-)		
	(1)	Q18
	(Total 4 marks)	
19. (a)	Write 30 000 000 in standard form.	
	(1)	
(b)	Write 2×10^{-3} as an ordinary number.	
	(1)	Q19
	(Total 2 marks)	
		17
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 $	urn over





24. (a) <i>m</i> is an integer such that $-1 \le m \le 4$ List all the possible values of <i>m</i> .	Leave blank
(b) (i) Solve the inequality $3x \ge x + 7$	
(ii) x is a whole number. Write down the smallest value of x that satisfies $3x \ge x + 7$	
(3)	Q24
(Total 5 marks)	
25. Solve the simultaneous equations	
4x + 2y = 8 $2x - 5y = 10$	
x =, y = (Total 3 marks)	Q25





Leave blank

27. An operator took 100 calls at a call centre.

The table gives information about the time (t seconds) it took the operator to answer each call.

Time (t seconds)	Frequency
$0 < t \leq 10$	16
$10 < t \leq 20$	34
$20 < t \leqslant 30$	32
$30 < t \leq 40$	14
$40 < t \leq 50$	4

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

Time (t seconds)	Cumulative frequency
$0 < t \leqslant 10$	16
$0 < t \leqslant 20$	
$0 < t \leqslant 30$	
$0 < t \leqslant 40$	
$0 < t \leqslant 50$	



