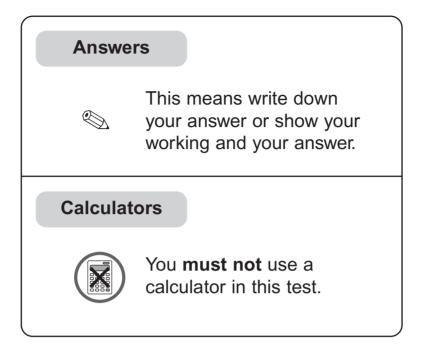
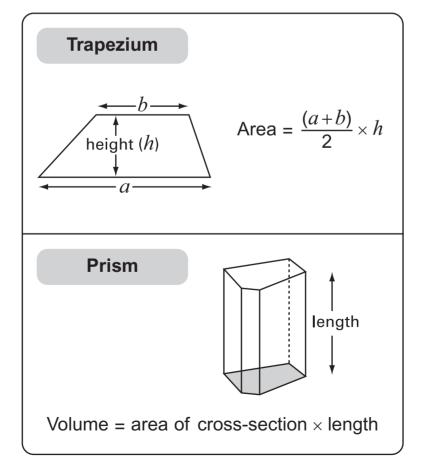
Instructions



Formulae

You might need to use these formulae.



1. Write each expression in its simplest form.

(3d + 5) + (d - 2)



3*m* – (– *m*)



2.	(a)	Two numbers multiply together to make –15 They add together to make 2	
		What are the two numbers?	
		and	 1 mark
	(b)	Two numbers multiply together to make –15 , but add together to make –2	
		What are the two numbers?	
		and	 1 mark
	(c)	Two numbers multiply together to make 8 , but add together to make –6	
		What are the two numbers?	
		Solution and and	 1 mark
	(d)	The square of 5 is 25 The square of another number is also 25	
		What is that other number?	

There are some cubes in a bag.
 The cubes are either red (R) or black (B).

The teacher says:

If you take a cube at random out of the bag, the probability that it will be **red** is $\frac{1}{5}$

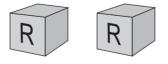
- (a) What is the probability that the cube will be black?
- (b) A pupil takes one cube out of the bag. It is red.



What is the **smallest** number of **black** cubes there could be in the bag?



(c) Then the pupil takes another cube out of the bag. It is also red.



From this new information, what is the **smallest** number of **black** cubes there could be in the bag?



. . . . 1 mark

. . . . 1 mark

(d) A different bag has **blue** (B), **green** (G) and **yellow** (Y) cubes in it. There is at least one of each of the three colours.

The teacher says:

If you take a cube at random out of the bag, the probability that it will be green is $\frac{3}{5}$

There are **20** cubes in the bag.

What is the **greatest** number of yellow cubes there could be in the bag?

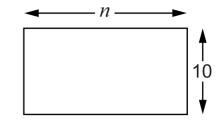
Show your working.

. . . . 2 marks

.

4. Jenny and Alan each have a rectangle made out of paper.

One side is 10cm. The other side is n cm.



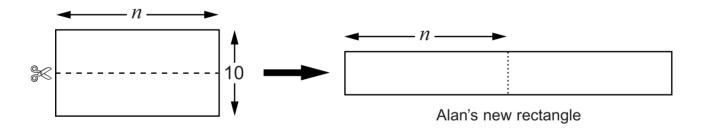
(a) They write expressions for the **perimeter** of the rectangle.

Jenny writes 2n + 20Alan writes 2(n + 10)

Tick (\checkmark) the true statement below.

Jenny is correct and Alan is wrong.
 Jenny is wrong and Alan is correct.
 Both Jenny and Alan are correct.
 Both Jenny and Alan are wrong.

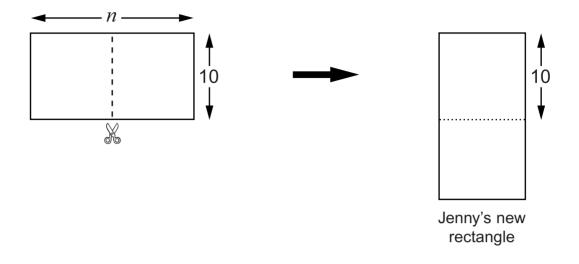




What is the perimeter of Alan's new rectangle?Write your expression as simply as possible.

1 mark

(c) Jenny cuts her rectangle a different way, and puts one half below the other.



What is the perimeter of Jenny's new rectangle?

Write your expression as simply as possible.

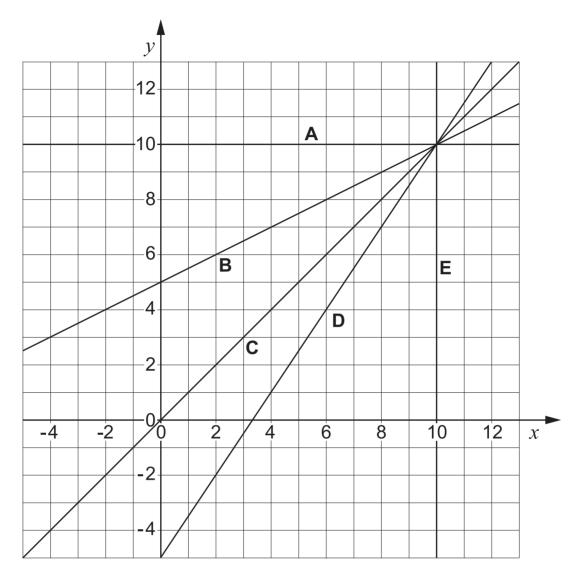
. . . . 2 marks

(d) What value of *n* would make the perimeter of Jenny's new rectangle the same value as the perimeter of Alan's new rectangle?

1 mark

9

5. These straight line graphs all pass through the point (10, 10)



(a) Fill in the gaps to show which line has which equation.

line has equation x = 10line has equation y = 10line has equation y = xline has equation $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 5$ line has equation $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$

. . . . 2 marks (b) Does the line that has the equation y = 2x - 5 pass through the point (10, 10)?

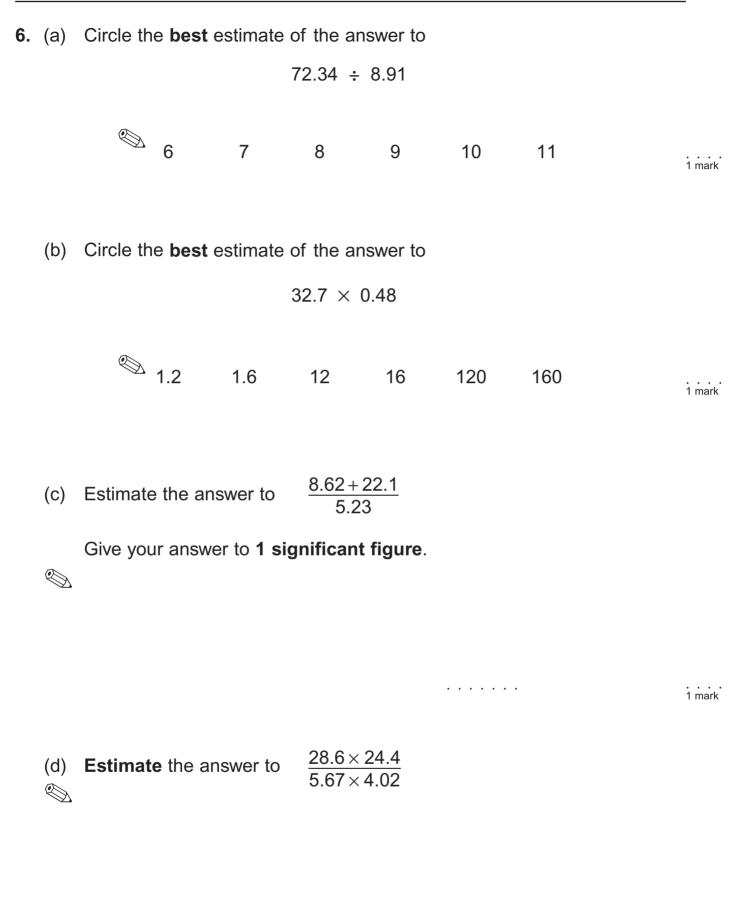
Explain how you know.

(c) I want a line with equation y = mx + 9 to pass through the point (10, 10)

What is the value of m?



 $m = \ldots \ldots$



.

7. The plan shows the position of three towns, each marked with a ×The scale of the plan is 1 cm to 10 km.

Ashby ×	
	× Beaton
	× Ceewater

The towns need a new radio mast.

The new radio mast must be:

nearer to Ashby than Ceewater, and less than 45 km from Beaton.

Show on the plan the region where the new radio mast can be placed.

Leave in your construction lines.

8. (a) Two of the expressions below are equivalent.Circle them.

$$5(2y+4) \qquad 5(2y+20) \qquad 7(y+9)$$

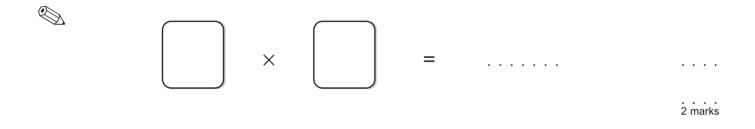
$$10(y+9) \qquad 2(5y+10)$$
(b) One of the expressions below is not a correct factorisation of $12y+24$
Which one is it? Put a cross (**x**) through it.
$$12(y+2) \qquad 3(4y+8) \qquad 2(6y+12)$$

$$12(y+24) \qquad 6(2y+4)$$
(c) Factorise this expression.
$$7y+14 \qquad \dots \qquad 1 \text{ insit}$$
(d) Factorise this expression as fully as possible.
$$6y^3 - 2y^2 \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$$

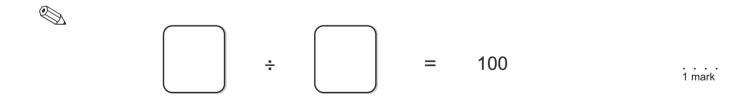
9. Look at these number cards.



(a) Choose two of the cards to give the **lowest possible answer**.Fill in the cards below and work out the answer.

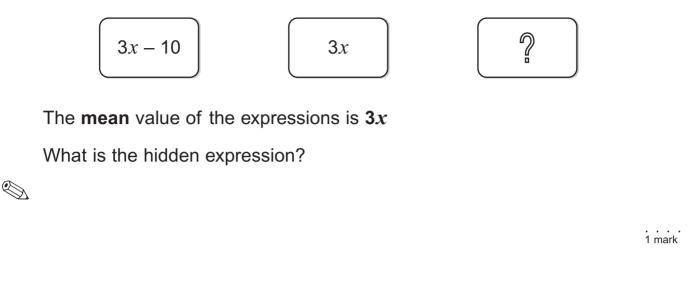


(b) Choose two of the cards to give the answer **100**



10. (a) Look at these cards.

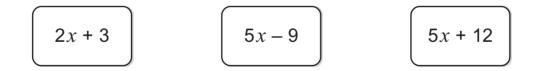
You can see two of the expressions. The third is hidden.



(b) Write a set of three expressions that has a mean value of 4x



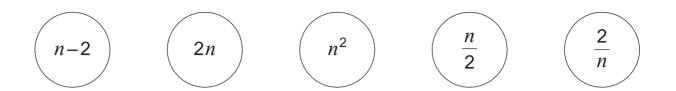
(c) What is the mean value of these three expressions?



Show your working.

Write your expression as simply as possible.

. . . . 2 marks **11.** Look at these expressions.



(a) Which expression gives the greatest value when *n* is **between 1 and 2**?
 (b)

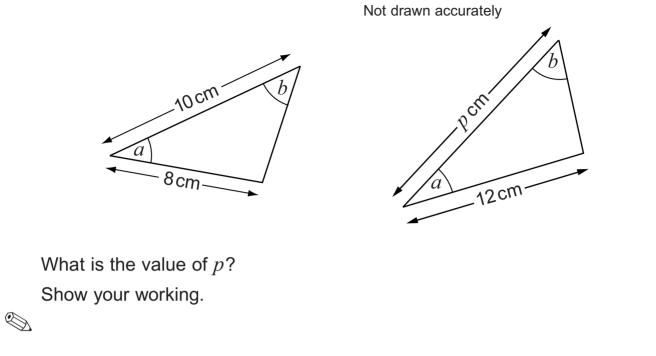
. . . . 1 mark

(b) Which expression gives the greatest value when n is **between 0 and 1**?

. . . . 1 mark

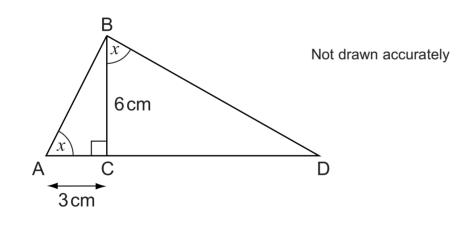
(c) Which expression gives the greatest value when n is **negative**?

12. (a) The triangles below are similar.



cm	2 marks

(b) Triangles ABC and BDC are similar.

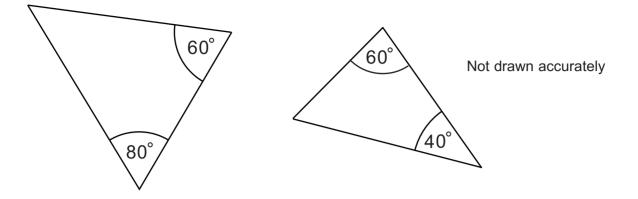


What is the length of CD?

. **cm**

. . .

(c) Look at the triangles below.



Are they similar?

Show working to explain how you know.

13. Look at the table.

=	1
=	7
=	49
=	343
=	2401
=	16807
=	117 649
=	823543
=	5764801
	= = = = =

(a) Explain how the table shows that $49 \times 343 = 16807$

. . . . 1 mark

(b) Use the table to help you work out the value of $\frac{5764801}{823543}$



(c) Use the table to help you work out the value of $\frac{117649}{2401}$



. . . . 1 mark

(d) The units digit of 7⁶ is 9
 What is the units digit of 7¹²?

•	•	•	•	•	•	•				

14. (a) Explain how you know that $(y + 3)^2$ is not equal to $y^2 + 9$

. . . . 1 mark

. . . . 1 mark

(b) Multiply out and simplify these expressions.

. . .

. . . . 2 marks

$$(3y - 8)(2y + 5)$$

••••

2 marks

В

32°

64°

a

С

- **15.** Two isosceles triangles have the same base, AD, so that AB = DB and AC = DC
 - (a) Show, by calculating, that angle a is 16°

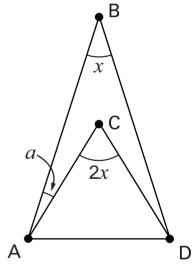
1 mark

D

(b) Other pairs of isosceles triangles can be drawn from the same base, AD Angle ACD is twice the size of angle ABD
 Call these angles 2*u* and *u*

Call these angles 2x and x

Prove that angle *a* is always half of angle *x*



. . . . 2 marks