

Surname
First name(s)

Centre Number

Candidate Number
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REVISE
.wales

GCSE

R.WM-MNF-U2-001

MOCK PAPER A



R.WM-MNF-U2-001

**MATHEMATICS AND NUMERACY
(DOUBLE AWARD)
UNIT 2: NON-CALCULATOR
FOUNDATION TIER**

1 hour 30 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

The use of a calculator is not permitted in this examination.
A ruler, protractor and a pair of compasses may be required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

If you run out of space, use the additional page at the back of the booklet. Question numbers must be given for all work written on the additional page.

Take π as 3.14.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You should give details of your method of solution when appropriate.

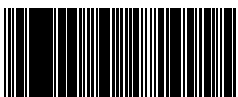
Unless stated, diagrams are not drawn to scale.

Scale drawing solutions will not be acceptable where you are asked to calculate.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

In question 5, the assessment will take into account the quality of your linguistic and mathematical organisation, communication and accuracy in writing.

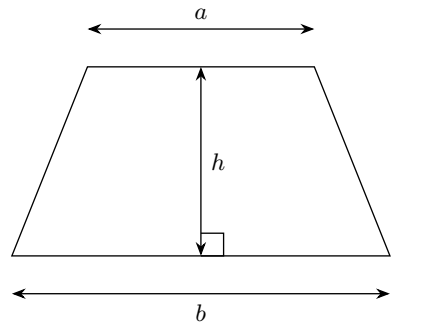
For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	7	
3.	6	
4.	7	
5.	8	
6.	7	
7.	8	
8.	9	
9.	8	
Total	65	



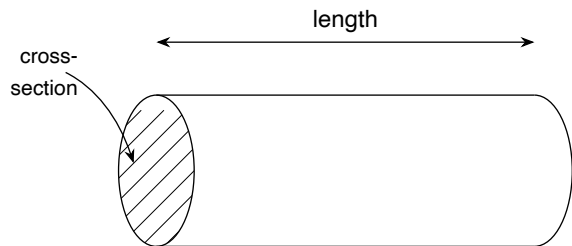
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Formula List – FOUNDATION TIER

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

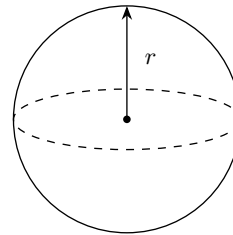


Volume of prism = area of cross-section \times length



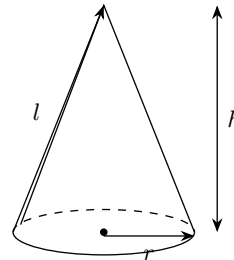
Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$



Volume of cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Curved surface area of cone = $\pi r l$

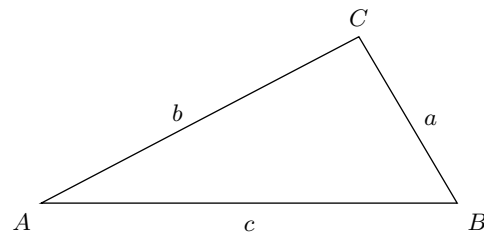


In any triangle ABC

Sine rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$



The Quadratic Equation

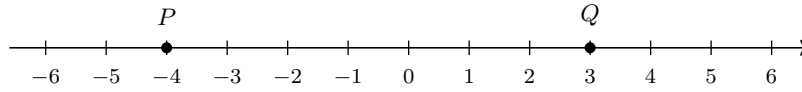
The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$ are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Annual Equivalent Rate (AER)

AER, as a decimal, is calculated using the formula $(1 + \frac{i}{n})^n - 1$, where i is the nominal interest rate per annum as a decimal and n is the number of compounding periods per annum.

1. (a) The number line below shows the integers from -6 to 6 . [2]



Calculate the value of $Q - P$.

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Answer =

- (b) Write down the value of the digit 7 in the number 38,472. [1]

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Answer =

(c) Round 6,482 to the nearest 100.

[2]

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Answer =

(c) Five values are shown in the box below.

[2]

$\frac{1}{2}$	0.45	$\frac{3}{5}$	0.7	$\frac{2}{5}$
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Write these five values in order, starting with the smallest.

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Smallest → Largest =

(c) Expand $4(2x - 3)$.

[1]

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Answer =

(d) Factorise fully $6n + 9$.

[2]

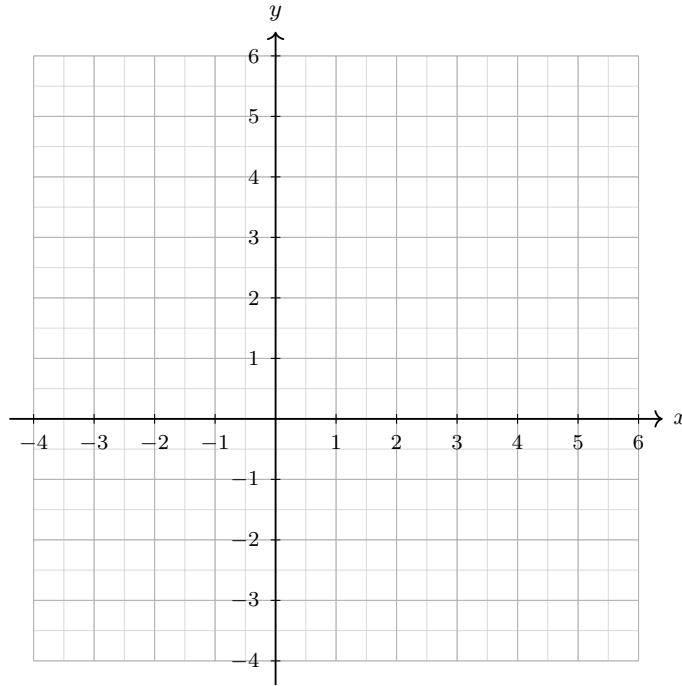
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Answer =

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Pattern number =

6. Use the grid below to answer all parts of this question. The grid shows the x -axis from -4 to 6 and the y -axis from -4 to 6 .



- (a) Plot the points $A(-3, 2)$ and $B(4, 5)$ on the grid above. Label each point clearly. [2]

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- (b) On the same grid above, draw the line with equation $y = 2x - 1$ for values of x from -2 to 3 . Show your table of values in the space below.

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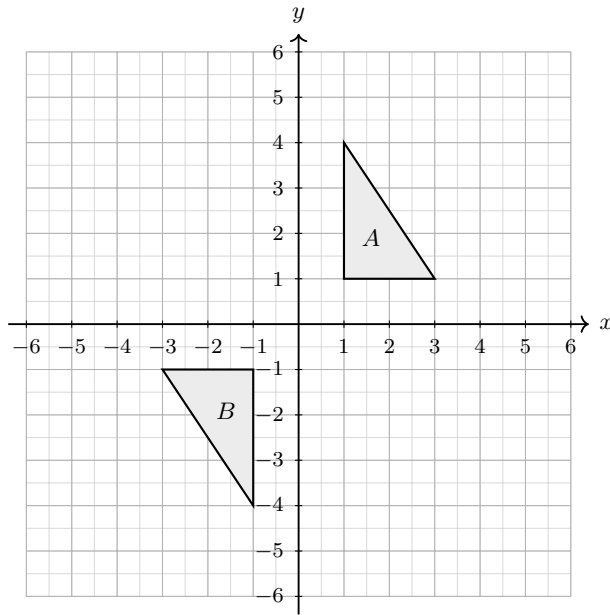
(c) Write down the gradient of the line $y = 2x - 1$. [2]

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Gradient =

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P(total = 5) =

9. Use the grid below to answer parts (a) and (b) of this question.



(a) Reflect shape *A* in the *y*-axis. [3]
 Label the new shape *P*.

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(b) Rotate shape *A* through 90° clockwise about the origin $(0, 0)$. [3]
 Label the new shape *Q*.

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