

Name	Date started	Target end date

WJEC GCSE Mathematics and Numeracy (Double Award) – Question Pack

Wages, salaries, payslips and income tax. Sourced from legacy WJEC GCSE Mathematics-Numeracy Higher papers, organised for revision under the 2025 spec

REVISE
.wales

1.02 – Wages, salaries, payslips & income tax

Spec 1.8.5 – Unit 1 (calculator allowed)

Wages, salaries, payslips and income tax. Sourced from legacy WJEC GCSE Mathematics-Numeracy Higher papers, organised for revision under the 2025 spec.

2025 SPECIFICATION

Estimated time for entire question pack: ~26 minutes

Derived from the GCSE Higher pace of ~1.5 min/mark (17 marks across 3 questions).

*You are advised to **not** attempt to complete all of this in one sitting.*

ABOUT THIS QUESTION PACK

This is a **focused single-topic practice pack**, not a single mock paper. Questions are organised against the 2025 specification. Questions are ordered chronologically by sitting, with custom-written and SAM questions at the end.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Show all working – method marks are awarded for clear setup.

A calculator is allowed on every question in this pack (Unit 1 is the calculator-allowed paper).

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Wages, salaries, payslips & income tax – what the new spec asks

WJEC GCSE Mathematics (first teaching 2025) · Unit 1: calculator-allowed.

Income tax 1.8.5

- Subtract the *personal allowance* before taxing.
- Stepped: each band of taxable income is taxed at its own rate.
- Sum the tax due in each band – never apply one rate to the whole income.

Payslips 1.8.5

- Gross pay – income tax – National Insurance = net pay.
- Look for items like pension contributions and student loan deductions.
- Annual salary \div 12 = monthly gross.

Averages from grouped data 2.6

- Median from a frequency table: identify the modal/median group.
- Estimated mean: $\frac{\sum(fx)}{\sum f}$ using midpoints.
- Estimates – not exact – because original values are lost in grouping.

Land Transaction Tax (Wales) 1.8.5

- Stepped scale: each £-band has its own % rate.
- Calculate tax for each band, then sum – analogous to income tax.
- Be careful with boundary prices – the rate applies *above* each threshold.

Wages, salaries, payslips & income tax in one page

Quick-reference notes – revisit before each question. Don't use during the questions.

Income tax bands

Tax-free up to a *personal allowance* threshold.

Above that, tax at the *basic rate*; higher earners pay more on a portion.

Always subtract the allowance first.

Worked example

Earn £30 000, allowance £12 570, basic rate 20%.

Taxable = $30\,000 - 12\,570 = £17\,430$.

Tax due = $0.20 \times 17\,430 = £3\,486$.

Estimating averages

Median wage from grouped data: identify the group containing the middle person.

Estimate the mean by using midpoints of each group times frequency, summed and divided by total.

Land Transaction Tax

Stepped tax: each £-band is taxed at its own rate.

Add the tax due in each band – don't apply one rate to the whole price.

Salaries vs wages

Salary: annual amount divided by 12 monthly payments.

Wage: hours \times hourly rate, often weekly.

Watch for overtime at 1.5 \times or 2 \times the rate.

Common traps

- Forgetting the personal allowance.
- Applying the top rate to total income.
- Annual vs monthly mismatch.

Examiner only

5. (a) *Kenworth Electrical* specialises in wiring new houses. The monthly wages of all *Kenworth Electrical* employees are summarised in the frequency table below.

Monthly wage, £ x	Frequency
$1800 \leq x < 2000$	64
$2000 \leq x < 2100$	50
$2100 \leq x < 2400$	2
$2400 \leq x < 5800$	0
$5800 \leq x < 7800$	4

- (i) In which group does the median monthly wage lie?
Circle your answer. [1]

$1800 \leq x < 2000$ $2000 \leq x < 2100$ $2100 \leq x < 2400$
 $2400 \leq x < 5800$ $5800 \leq x < 7800$

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- (ii) Alysia is an accountant working for *Kenworth Electrical*. She knows the exact wage of each employee. Alysia says,

It would be misleading to use the mean monthly wage as an average.

- Explain why Alysia has reached this conclusion. [1]

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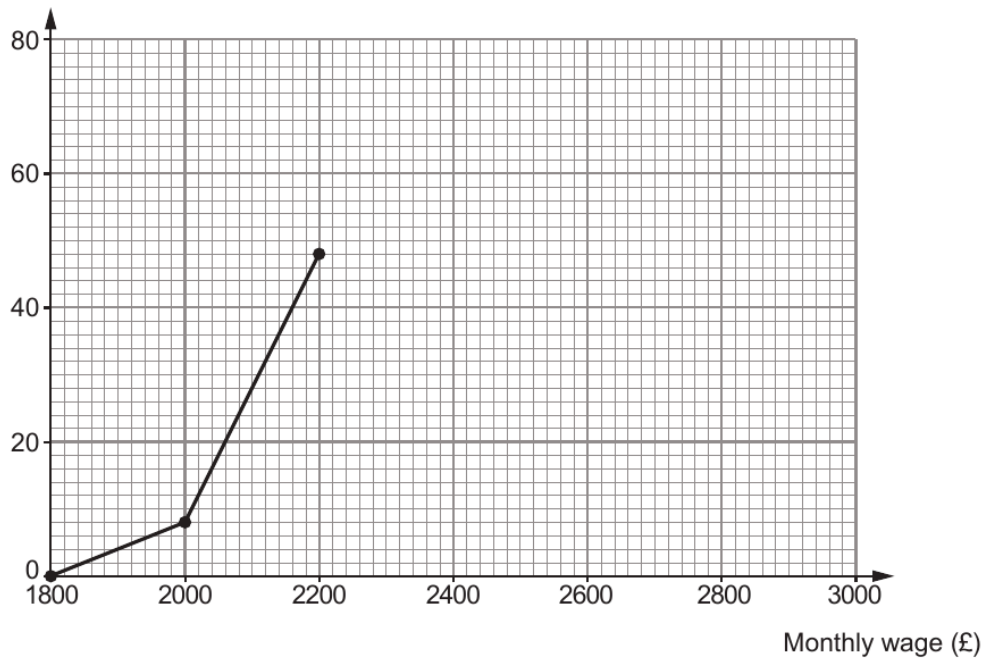
Examiner only

- (b) *Maesteg Electrical* also specialises in wiring new houses. The monthly wages of all *Maesteg Electrical* employees are summarised in the frequency table below.

Monthly wage, £ x	Frequency
$1800 \leq x < 2000$	8
$2000 \leq x < 2200$	40
$2200 \leq x < 2400$	24
$2400 \leq x < 3000$	8

- (i) Use the frequency table to complete the following cumulative frequency diagram to display the monthly wages of all *Maesteg Electrical* employees. [2]

Cumulative frequency



Use the cumulative frequency diagram to answer each of the following questions.

- (ii) Which of the following is the best estimate for the median monthly wage of *Maesteg Electrical* employees? Circle your answer. [1]

£2100 £2160 £2200 £2360 £3000

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- (iii) Calculate an estimate of the percentage of *Maesteg Electrical* employees who have a monthly wage of less than £2050.
You must show all your working. [2]

Examiner
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Examiner
only

10. Holly wants to buy a new house in Cardiff.
She knows that Land Transaction Tax will be added to the price of the house.

Land Transaction Tax rates are shown below:

- pay nothing on the first £180 000 of the price of the house,
- pay 3.5% on the part of the price of the house that is above £180 000 and up to and including £250 000,
- pay 5% on the part of the price of the house that is above £250 000 and up to and including £400 000.

(a) Show that the Land Transaction Tax payable on a house costing £255 000 is £2700. [2]

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(b) The most Holly can afford to spend, including Land Transaction Tax, is £327 000.

Let x be the highest price of house that Holly can afford.

Write an equation in x and solve it to calculate the highest price of house that Holly can afford. [5]

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END OF PAPER



