UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MATHEMATICS



Paper 3 (Core)

0580/03 0581/03

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. Additional Materials: Electronic calculator

Geometrical instruments Mathematical tables (optional)

May/June 2006

2 hours

Tracing paper (optional)

Candidate
Name

Centre
Number

Candidate
Number

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN THE BARCODE.

DO NOT WRITE IN THE GREY AREAS BETWEEN THE PAGES.

Answer all questions.

If working is needed for any question it must be shown below that question.

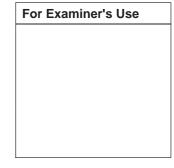
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 104.

Electronic calculators should be used.

If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Given answers in degrees to one decimal place.

For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.



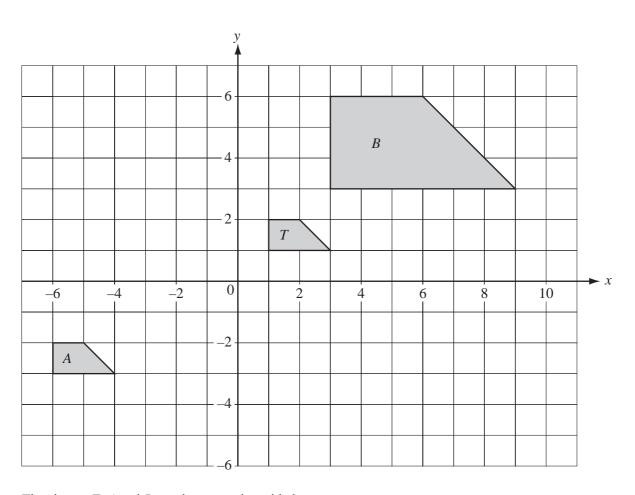
This document consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.



2

1

For Examiner's Use



The shapes *T*, *A* and *B* are drawn on the grid above.

- (a) In each case describe fully the single transformation which maps
 - (i) T onto A,

 $Answer(a)(i) \qquad [3]$

(ii) T onto B.

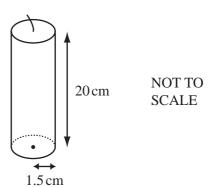
Answer(a)(ii) [3]

- (b) Draw on the grid the rotation of T by 90° anticlockwise about (0,0). Label your answer R. [2]
- (c) Draw on the grid the reflection of T in the line y = -2. Label your answer M. [2]

For

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2 A candle, made from wax, is in the shape of a cylinder. The radius is 1.5 centimetres and the height is 20 centimetres.



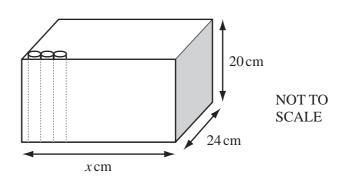
- (a) Calculate, correct to the nearest cubic centimetre, the volume of wax in the candle.
 - [The volume of a cylinder, radius r, height h, is $\pi r^2 h$.]

Answer(a) cm^3 [2]

(b) The candle burns 0.8 cm³ of wax every minute. How long, in hours and minutes, will it last? Write your answer correct to the nearest minute.

Answer(b) h min [3]

(c) The candles are stored in boxes which measure x cm by 24 cm by 20 cm. Each box contains 96 candles. Calculate the minimum value of x.



Answer(c) x =

- (d) A shopkeeper pays \$25 for one box of 96 candles. He sells all the candles for 35 cents each.
 - (i) How much profit does he make?

(ii) Calculate his profit as a percentage of the cost price.

Answer(d)(ii) ______ % [3]

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				4	
3	(a)	Sim	aplify the expression $5p - 2q - (p + q)$).	
	(b)	Solv	we the equation $3(2x-5) = 27$.	Answer(a)	[2]
	(c)	A k (i)	ite has sides of length <i>j</i> cm and <i>k</i> cm. Write down an expression in terms o <i>j</i> and <i>k</i> for the perimeter of the kite.	jcm kcm	
		(ii)	The perimeter of the kite is 72 centin Write down an equation in j and k . If $k = 2j$, find the value of k .		[1] [1]
				Answer(c)(iii) $k = \frac{5}{6}$, $t = \frac{2}{3}$ and $r = \frac{1}{2}$.	[2]
		(ii)	Rearrange the formula in part (d)(i)		[3]
				Answer(d)(ii) s =	[2]

4

Diagram 1 Diagram 2 Diagram 3 Diagram 4

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The diagrams show a sequence of regular hexagons. Sticks of equal length are used to make the hexagons.

(a) Complete the table for the number of sticks in each diagram.

Diagram	1	2	3	4	5
Sticks	6	11			

[3]

(b) How many sticks are there in the 20th diagram?

 $Answer(b) \qquad [2]$

(c) How many sticks are there in the *n*th diagram?

Answer(c) [2]

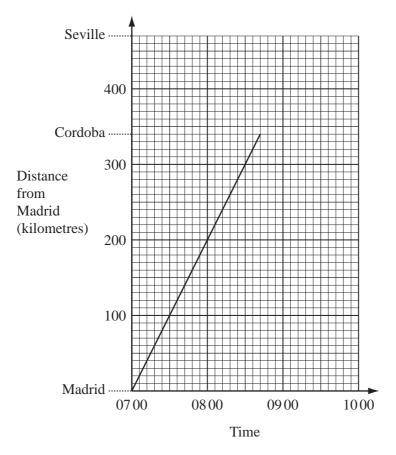
(d) How many hexagons are there in a diagram which has 186 sticks?

 $Answer(d) \qquad [2]$

[Turn over

5 A train leaves Madrid at 07 00 and travels to Cordoba, a distance of 340 kilometres. The distance-time graph shows the journey.

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(a) Find the average speed of the train from Madrid to Cordoba, in kilometres per hour.

Answer(a) km/h [2]

(b) The train stops for 12 minutes at Cordoba.

It then continues its journey at the same average speed to Seville.

(i) Complete the graph to show its journey.

[2]

(ii) At what time does it arrive in Seville?

Answer(b)(ii) _____ [1]

- (c) Another train leaves Seville at 0730 and travels, without stopping, to Madrid. This train arrives in Madrid at 0945.
 - (i) Draw a line on the grid to show this journey.

[2]

(ii) How far from Madrid are the two trains when they pass each other?

Answer(c)(ii) _____ km [1]

(iii) Calculate the average speed of the train from Seville to Madrid, in kilometres per hour.

Answer(c)(iii) km/h [2]

6 Ahmed selected a sample of 10 students from his school and measured their hand spans and heights. The results are shown in the table below.

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Hand span (cm)	15	18.5	22.5	26	19	23	17.5	25	20.5	22
Height (cm)	154	156	164	178	162	170	154	168	168	160

He calculated the mean hand span to be 20.9 cm and the range of the hand spans to be 11 cm.

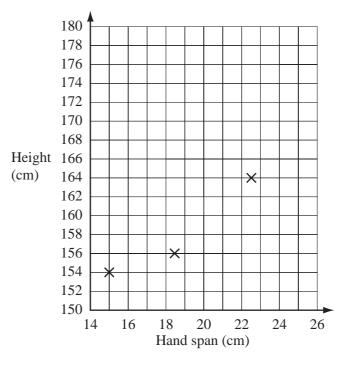
- (a) Calculate
 - (i) the mean height,

Answer(a)(i) Mean = cm [2]

(ii) the range of the heights.

Answer(a)(ii) Range =cm [2]

(b) In order to compare the two measures, he used a scatter diagram. The first three points are plotted on the grid.



- (i) Complete the scatter diagram by plotting the remaining 7 points. [2]
- (ii) Draw the line of best fit on the grid. [1]
- (iii) Use the line of best fit to estimate the height of a student with hand span 21 cm.

Answer(b)(iii) cm [1]

(iv) Which one of the following words describes the correlation?

(v) What does this indicate about the relationship between hand span and height?

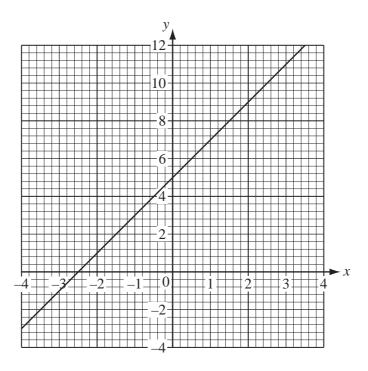
Answer(b)(v) ______ [1]

7	(a)	The equation of a straight line is $y = mx + c$.	
		Which letter in this equation represents the gradient?	
		Answer(a)	

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[1]

(b)



Write down the equation of the line shown on the grid above.

(c) Complete the table of values for $y = 12 - x^2$.

х	-4	-3	-2	- 1	0	1	2	3	4
y	-4	3		11		11	8		-4

[3]

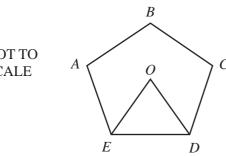
(d) On the grid above, draw the graph of $y = 12 - x^2$.

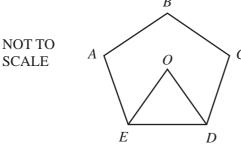
[3]

(e) Write down the coordinates of the points of intersection of the straight line with your curve.

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(a) ABCDE is a regular polygon with centre O. 8





(i) What is the special name for the polygon?

Answer(a)(i) [1]

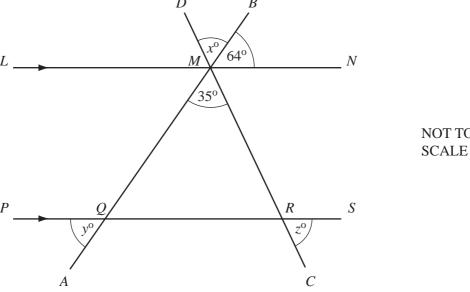
(ii) Calculate angle *EOD*.

Answer(a)(ii) Angle EOD = [2]

(iii) Calculate angle AED.

Answer(a)(iii) Angle AED = [2]

(b) In the diagram below, *AB* and *CD* are straight lines which intersect at *M*. LMN and PQRS are parallel straight lines. Angle $QMR = 35^{\circ}$ and angle $BMN = 64^{\circ}$.



NOT TO

Find the values of x, y and z.

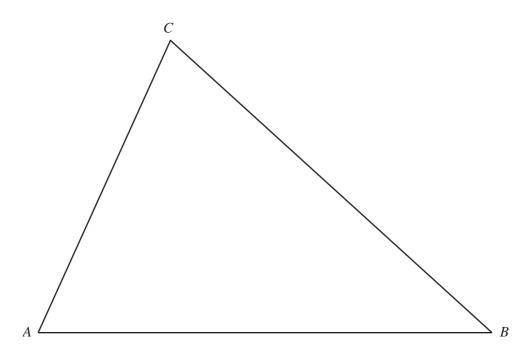
$$Answer(b) x =$$
 [1]

$$y =$$
 [2]

$$z =$$
 [2]

9 A farmer owns a triangular field ABC.A scale diagram of this field is drawn below.1 centimetre represents 10 metres.

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(a)) (i) Comp	lete the	following	statement.
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The side of the field, AC, is _____ metres long. [1]

(ii) Measure, in degrees, the angle ACB.

$$Answer(a)$$
(ii) Angle $ACB =$ [1]

In the following parts, leave in all your construction lines.

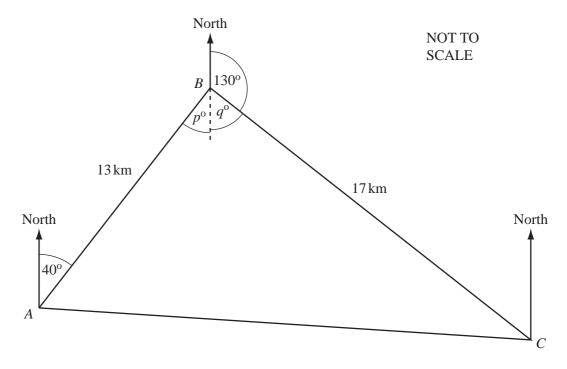
- (b) The farmer divides the field with a fence from A to the side BC. Each point on the fence is the same distance from AB as from AC.
 - (i) Using a straight edge and compasses only, construct the line representing the fence. [2]
 - (ii) Write down the length of this fence, in metres.

- (c) He puts another fence along the perpendicular bisector of the side AC.
 Using a straight edge and compasses only, construct the line representing this fence. [2]
- (d) He decides to keep goats in the region of the field which is closer to AC than to AB and closer to A than to C.

Label the region G in the field where he can keep goats. [2]

Bashira lives in town A and works in town B, which is 13 kilometres from A on a bearing of 040°. She drives from home to work and then drives to visit her mother who lives in town C. Town C is 17 kilometres from B on a bearing of 130° from B.

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(a)	By writing	down the	values of p	and q , show	that angle $ABC =$	= 90°.
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$$Answer(a) p = \qquad \text{and } q = \qquad [1]$$

(b) Use trigonometry to calculate the size of angle *ACB*.

$$Answer(b) \text{ Angle } ACB = \underline{\qquad} [2]$$

(c) Calculate the distance CA.

$$Answer(c) CA = \underline{\qquad} km [2]$$

(d) Calculate the area of the triangle ABC.

Answer(d)
$$km^2$$
 [2]

(e) Work out the bearing of A from C.

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