

IGCSE - Module 1 – 2014 Answers

1)

1	11 or -11	1	
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2)

12	$\frac{55}{30} + \frac{27}{30}$ oe or (1) $\frac{25}{30} + \frac{27}{30}$ oe $\frac{82}{30}$ oe or (1) $\frac{52}{30}$ oe $2\frac{11}{15}$ M2 must be scored	M1	for denominator of $30k$
		M1	for denominator of $30k$ dependent on previous M1
		A1	If M0 scored then SC1 for common denominator of $30k$ seen

3)

12 (a)	$\frac{11}{12} - \frac{4}{12}$ oe $\frac{7}{12}$ cao ww 0	2	M1 correct use of a common denominator  A1
(b)	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{13}{11}$ oe $\frac{13}{44}$ cao ww 0	2	M1 inversion and operation change  A1

4)

2	$\frac{1}{100} + \frac{4}{25}$ or $0.1^2 + 0.4^2$ oe $\frac{1}{100} + \frac{16}{100} = 0.17$ or $0.01 + 0.16 = 0.17$	M1	
		M1	Independent

5)

4	$\tan 25 < \sqrt{0.22} < 0.47 < \frac{8}{17}$	2	M1 correct conversion to decimals 0.466, 0.469, 0.471
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6) Simplify

a)  $15x^3$  [2]

b)  $5x/y$  [2]

7)

$100n = 3.4343\dots$

$n = 0.03434\dots$

$99n = 3.4$       Method[1]      Answer[1]

$$\frac{34}{990}$$

8)

i) 5.32 [1]

ii) 75 [1]

iii) 66000 [1]

9)

5	64000 or $6.4 \times 10^4$	2	SC1 for 63800 or $6.38 \times 10^4$ or figs 64 or $6.4 \times 10^k$ in answer space.
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10) Specimen

2	$3 \times 10^{27}$	2	M1 for $6 \div (2 \times 10^{-27})$
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11) a) 36 [1] b) 17 [1]

12) s13 – 23-9

9 (a)	$1.1 \times 10^5$	2	B1 for 110 000 oe e.g. $11 \times 10^4$
(b)	$5 \times 10^3$	2	B1 for 5000 oe e.g. $0.5 \times 10^4$

13)

ai) Method [1]

$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$  Method [1]

$3^4 \times 7^2$  Answer [1] if only this form shown full marks

aii) pairs of the same number [1]

b)  $12n - 4$        $12n[1mark]$   
                         $-4[1mark]$

14)

(b) (i)	$\begin{array}{l} -1 \\ n^2 \text{ oe} \\ 5n \text{ oe} \\ n^2 + 5n \text{ oe} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	
(ii)	20	2	M1 for their $n^2 + 5n = 500$ or 20 and 25 seen

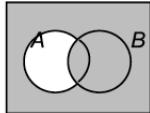
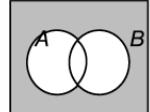
15 -

<b>6 (a) (i)</b>	180	<b>1</b>	
<b>(ii)</b>	20	<b>1</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	220	<b>1</b>	

16 -

<b>15 (a)</b>	4	<b>2</b>	<b>M1</b> for attempt at sum of all numeric and $x$ terms equated to 74
<b>(b)</b>	26	<b>1FT</b>	$=18 + 2 \times$ their (a)
<b>(c)</b>	8	<b>1</b>	

17

<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
		<b>1</b>	

18)

<b>7</b>	30.7975 cao	<b>2</b>	<b>M1</b> 6.35 and 4.85 seen
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19)

*Least – 4.45* [2 Marks]  
*Greatest – 4.55*

b) 
$$\frac{\text{shelf} - \text{smallest}}{\text{cubes} - \text{largest}} - \frac{185}{4.55} = 40.66$$
 - Method [2]

Therefore if the shelf is at its least value and the cubes are all at their largest value you can only fit 40 on the shelf.

Explanation and recognizing you can not have 0.66 of a cube [2]