

# Year 11 : Numeracy Paper 2 (Calculator Allowed)

## Mock Exam Prep : Sheet 2

- i) The table shows the times taken for a number of people to do a task

| Time (mins)      | Frequency | Mid Point |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| $0 < t < 8$      | 3         | 4         |
| $8 \leq t < 16$  | 7         | 12        |
| $16 \leq t < 24$ | 18        | 20        |
| $24 \leq t < 32$ | 6         | 28        |
|                  | 34        |           |

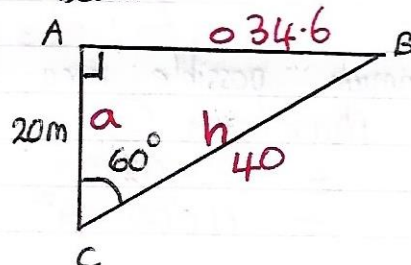
Calculate an estimate for the mean time taken to do the task. (Hint: create a mid-point column)

$$\approx \frac{(3 \times 4) + (7 \times 12) + (18 \times 20) + (6 \times 28)}{34}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 84 + 360 + 168}{34} = \frac{624}{34}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0.4 \times 60 &= 24 \text{ sec} \\ &\approx 18.4 \text{ min} \\ &\approx 18 \text{ mins } 24 \text{ secs} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) A farmer wants to erect a fence around the triangular field shown below.



- Fencing costs £6 per metre
- The farmer buys £550 worth of fencing.

Has the farmer bought enough fencing?  
If so, how much fencing is left over?  
If not, by how much is the farmer short?

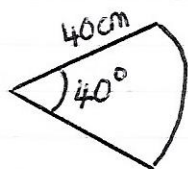
$$\begin{aligned} \underline{AB} \quad \tan 60^\circ &= \frac{AB}{20} \\ 20 \tan 60^\circ &= AB \\ 34.6 \text{ m} &= AB \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{BC} \quad \cos 60^\circ &= \frac{20}{BC} \\ BC &= \frac{20}{\cos 60^\circ} \\ BC &= 40 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Length of fencing needed} &= 34.6 + 40 + 20 = 94.6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{£550 will buy you } \frac{550}{6} &= 91.7 \text{ m of fencing.} \\ \therefore \text{No, not enough by } 2.9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- 3) The diagram shows a metal plate in the form of a sector of a circle



- a) Calculate the area of the plate.

$$A = \frac{40}{360} \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{9} \times 3.14 \times 40 \times 40 = 558.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

- b) Calculate the perimeter of the plate.

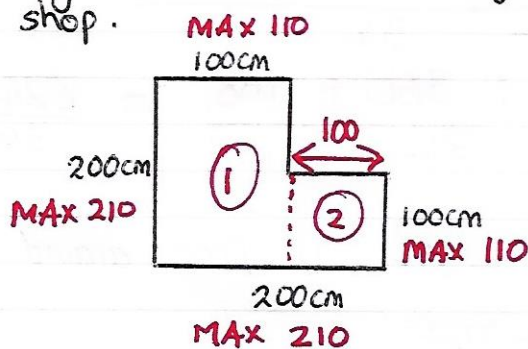
$$P = 40 + 40 + \frac{40}{360} \pi D$$

$$P = 80 + \left(\frac{1}{9} \times 3.14 \times 80\right)$$

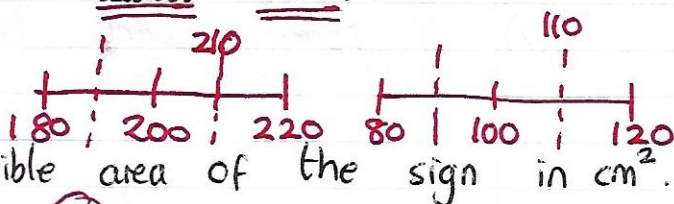
$$P = 80 + 27.9$$

$$P = 107.9 \text{ cm}$$

- 4) The diagram shows a large sign used as a logo outside a shop.



All measurements are to the nearest 20 cm.



- a) Calculate the maximum possible area of the sign in  $\text{cm}^2$ .

Max Area ①

$$110 \times 210 = 23100 \text{ cm}^2$$

Max area ②

$$= 100 \times 110 = 11000 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Max area of sign} = 23100 + 11000 = 34100 \text{ cm}^2$$

- b) The sign needs to be painted on both sides.

- A tin of paint has a coverage of  $15000 \text{ cm}^2$  measured to the nearest  $1000 \text{ cm}^2$ .

$$\text{Min coverage} = 14500 \text{ cm}^2$$

Calculate the maximum number of tins that could be needed to paint both sides of the sign.

$$\text{Max no. of tins} = \frac{\text{Max area of shape}}{\text{Min coverage for a tin}}$$

$$= \frac{34100}{14500} = 2.35$$

$\therefore$  3 tins may be needed.