Write your name here


## Mathematics AO3 <br> Mathematical problem solving

## Grades 1-3

## Time: 30-45 minutes

Paper Reference
1MA1

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators must not be used in questions marked with as asterisk (*).
- Diagrams are NOT accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.


## Information

- This gold test is aimed at students targeting grades 1-3.
- This test has 7 questions. The total mark for this paper is 26.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.


## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
*1. Shazia buys 10 boxes of drinks.
The cost of each box of drinks is $£ 5$.
Each box holds 12 cans of drink.
Shazia sells $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total number of cans for 60p each.
She then sells all the remaining cans for 30 p each.
Work out the total profit that Shazia makes.

2. 


$A B D$ is a triangle.
$C$ is a point on $B D$.
Show that angle $A B D$ is $31^{\circ}$.
Give a reason for each stage in your working.
*3. The diagram shows a right-angled triangular prism $\mathbf{A}$ and a cuboid $\mathbf{B}$.


A


B

Show that the volume of $\mathbf{B}$ is 6 times the volume of $\mathbf{A}$.
*4. Carpet tiles are going to be used to cover a floor.
The floor is a 1200 mm by 1000 mm rectangle.
Each carpet tile is a 40 cm by 30 cm rectangle.
Exactly 10 carpet tiles can be used to cover the floor completely.
Show in a labelled sketch how this can be done.
*5. The diagram shows a shaded quadrilateral inside a square.


Work out the area of the shaded quadrilateral.
*6. Here are two identical squares.
The first square is divided into four equal parts.
The second square is divided into five equal parts.


The two squares are joined together as shown to make a rectangle.


What fraction of the rectangle is shaded?
7. Noah buys coffee sachets to use in his coffee maker.

There are 16 coffee sachets in a pack.
A pack costs $£ 3.99$.
Noah uses 5 coffee sachets each day.
Work out the minimum amount that Noah spends on coffee sachets in one year.

| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | AO | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *1 | Cost price is $£ 50$ <br> Total number is 120 $\frac{2}{3} \times 120=80$ <br> Income from these is $60 \mathrm{p} \times 80=£ 48$ <br> Income from the remainder is $30 \mathrm{p} \times 40=£ 12$ <br> Profit $=£ 48+£ 12-£ 50$ | £10 | P <br> P <br> P <br> P <br> A | 3.1d <br> 3.1d <br> 3.1d <br> 3.1d <br> 1.3b | P1 for a process to find the total cost of 10 boxes of drink and the total number of cans bought, e.g. $10 \times 5(=50)$ and $10 \times 12(=120)$ <br> P1 for a process to find the number of cans sold for 60 p, e.g. $\frac{2}{3} \times 120^{\prime}(=80)$ oe <br> P1 for a process to find the cost of cans sold for 60 p e.g. ' 80 ' $\times 60$ p $(=£ 48)$ oe <br> P1 for a process to find the cost of their remaining cans at 30 p each, e.g. $(120-40$ ') $\times 30$ p oe A1 cao |
| 2 |  | show | P <br> P <br> P <br> C | 2.2 <br> 2.2 <br> 1.1 | P1 for a correct start to the chain of reasoning, e.g. find angle $C A B$ <br> P1 for a correct process to find angle $C A B$ <br> P1 for completion of chain of reasoning with at least one appropriate reason <br> C 1 for all other reasons |
| *3 |  | Show | M <br> P <br> C | $1.1$ <br> 2.2 $2.2$ | M1 for Use of correct formula for volume for triangular prism or cuboid, $\text { e.g. } \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10 \times 5(=100) \text { or } 6 \times 20 \times 5(=600)$ <br> P1 for beginning to construct chains of reasoning, e.g. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10 \times 5(=100) \text { and } 6 \times 20 \times 5(=600)$ <br> C 1 for completion of chains of reasoning, $\text { e.g. } 600 \div 100=6$ |


| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | AO | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *4 | $1200 \div 300=4$ $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \div 400=3 \\ & 1000=400+300+300 \end{aligned}$ | Correct diagram with correct layout |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.1 \\ 2.3 \mathrm{a} \\ 2.3 \mathrm{~b} \end{gathered}$ | M1 for changing to consistent units, <br> e.g. $1000 \div 10$ or $40 \times 10$ <br> P1 for interpreting information and a process to fit tiles in floor area, <br> e.g. may be seen on a sketch or may see a calculation <br> C1 for diagram to communicate a correct layout with lengths clearly identified |
| *5 | Square $9 \times 9=81$ <br> Bottom triangle $\frac{5 \times 9}{2}=\frac{45}{2}$ <br> Top triangle $\frac{6 \times 9}{2}=\frac{54}{2}$ <br> Shaded area 81-22.5-27 | $31.5 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ | P <br> P <br> P | 3.1b 3.1b 3.1b | P1 for a process to establish the missing lengths on the perimeter of the shape <br> P1 for a process to begin the problem by finding the area of one relevant shape <br> P1 for complete process to find the shaded area, e.g. $9 \times 9-\left({ }^{\prime} 22.5 '+27\right.$ ') |
| *6 |  | $\frac{13}{40}$ | P <br> P <br> A | $2.3 \mathrm{a}$ 3.1a $1.3 \mathrm{a}$ | P1 for interpreting diagrams eg. writing the area of the triangle section of the square as a quarter or writing the rectangular section as a fraction of the area of the square as two fifths <br> P1 for correct processes needed to solve problem, e.g. $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{5}=\frac{1 \times 5+2 \times 4}{4 \times 5}\left(=\frac{13}{20}\right)$ and $\frac{1}{2} \times{ }^{\prime} \frac{13}{20}$, <br> A1 for $\frac{13}{40}$ oe |


| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | AO | Notes |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 7 |  | $£ 458.85$ <br> or $£ 454.86$ | P | 3.1 d | P1 for a correct process to find number of sachets <br> used in a year, e.g. $5 \times 365(=1825)$ or $5 \times 366(=$ <br> $1830)$ |
|  |  |  | P | 3.1 d | P1 for a correct process to find the number of packs <br> required, e.g. "1825" $\div 16(=114$ or 115$)$ or " $1830 " \div$ <br> $16(=114$ or 115$)$ |

