

(DSCAN ME

## PRACTICE PAPER FOR

# Edexcel Paper 1H (June 2023) 

## Disclaimer

In 2022 I wrote a series of predicted papers that in many cases reflected the real exam paper very well. This was due to the exam boards providing advance information on the topics that were going to be in each paper. This information is no longer provided so "predicting" a paper is not possible. Nobody can know what topics and types of questions will come up in each paper, apart from the few examiners that write them.

This paper has been created based on the most common paper 1 topics from previous years. Due to the nature of some topics they are better suited to paper 1 as if you had a calculator they would no longer be difficult to do. The paper should be excellent at helping students revise for exams, however should not be relied upon as the basis for revision. The topics from this paper may well appear in the real exams, however there is absolutely no guarantee of this for the reasons previously mentioned. Some topics may appear, some may not.

Ultimately the best way to prepare for the exams is to revise all topics.

## You will want to remove this page before printing to ensure that questions across a double page print in the correct places.

This paper been produced with careful analysis from previous papers.
The Series percentage below shows the percentage of times that this topic came up across a whole set of 3 papers. Some topics tend to appear almost every year in at least one paper.

The Paper 1 percentage below shows the percentage of times that this topic came up specifically in the non calculator paper. As expected certain topics favour paper 1 over paper 2/3

I hope you find this data interesting/useful!

| Topic | Series | Paper 1 | Question(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prime Factorisation | 50\% | 40\% | 1 |
| HCF/LCM | 60\% | 30\% | 1 |
| Index Laws | 100\% | 100\% | 2, 11, 18 |
| Application of Ratio | 90\% | 40\% | 3,8 |
| \% of an amount OR \%increase/decrease | 80\% | 40\% | 3 |
| Quadratic Graphs | 90\% | 40\% | 4 |
| Form Equation/Formula from Context | 80\% | 60\% | 5 |
| Solve Quadratic Equation by Factorising | 70\% | 50\% | 5 |
| Estimation | 60\% | 50\% | 6 |
| Volume of a 3D Shapes | 90\% | 50\% | 6, 21 |
| Speed, Distance, Time | 90\% | 40\% | 7 |
| Averages and the Range | 80\% | 50\% | 8 |
| Algebraic Fractions | 90\% | 70\% | 9, 19 |
| Special Types of Graphs | 70\% | 40\% | 10 |
| Probability of Successive Events | 100\% | 70\% | 12 |
| Fraction Operations | 60\% | 60\% | 13 |
| Recurring Decimals to Fractions | 80\% | 50\% | 13 |
| Parallel and Perpendicular Lines | 70\% | 40\% | 14 |
| Transformations | 90\% | 50\% | 15 |
| Complete the Square | 70\% | 40\% | 16 |
| Algebraic Proof | 70\% | 50\% | 17 |
| Functions | 90\% | 50\% | 18 |
| Proportionality | 100\% | 70\% | 20 |
| Surds | 80\% | 80\% | 20, 21 |
| Write as a Ratio | 60\% | 40\% | 21 |

## Answer ALL questions <br> Write your answers in the spaces provided <br> You must write down all the stages in your working.

1 (a) Write 96 as a product of its prime factors.
(b) Find the highest common factor (HCF) of 72 and 96

2 (a) Find the value of $2^{-4}$
(b) Write $\quad\left(4^{10} \div 4^{-2}\right)^{5}$ as a power of 4

3 A cinema has 400 seats.
A film is shown at 5 pm and at 7 pm with two types of tickets available, adult and child.
At the 5 pm showing of the film

- The ratio of tickets sold to adults to tickets sold to children is $5: 3$
- 120 tickets are sold to children.

At the 7 pm showing of the film

- The number of adult tickets sold is $15 \%$ less than at 5 pm
- The number of child tickets sold is $10 \%$ more than at 5 pm

Show that at the 7 pm showing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seats are used.

4 (a) Complete the table of values for $y=x^{2}-2 x-1$

| $x$ | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ |  | 2 |  |  | -1 | 2 |  |

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of $y=x^{2}-2 x-1$ for values of $x$ from -2 to 4

(c) Use the graph to estimate the solutions to $x^{2}-2 x-1=3$

5 Two rectangles are shown below.
$2 x$



Area of rectangle $A=3 \times$ Area of rectangle $B$
(a) Show that $x^{2}-5 x-36=0$
(b) Solve $x^{2}-5 x-36=0$
$\qquad$
(2)

6 The height of a cylinder is 22 cm
The radius of the cylinder is 5.04 cm
(a) Find an estimate for volume of the cylinder.
$\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$
(b) Is your answer to part (a) an underestimate or an overestimate?

You must give a reason for your answer.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## (Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 Travis leaves his house at 1000 and drives 60 miles from his house to his friend's house at an average speed of 45 mph .

He stays at his friends house for a while and then drives the same route back home at an average speed of 50 mph .

He arrives back home at 1314
How many minutes did he spend at his friend's house?
minutes

840 students were asked how many hours they spent revising each week.
Some of the students selected were in Year 10 and the rest were in Year 11.
The ratio of students selected from Year 10 to those from Year 11 is $5: 3$
The mean amount of time spent revising each week for all 40 students was 7 hours.
The mean amount of time that Year 11 students spent revising each week is 8 hours more than the mean amount of time Year 10 students spent revising.

Work out the mean amount of time that Year 11 students spent revising each week.

9 Simplify fully $\frac{6 x^{2}}{(x+4)^{2}} \times \frac{1}{x} \div \frac{3}{x+4}$

10 Here are some graphs


Here is a table showing some equations.

| $y=10+x$ | $y=x^{2}-7 x-6$ | $y=2^{x}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y=10-x$ | $y=x^{2}-7 x+6$ | $y=-2^{x}$ |
| $y=x-10$ | $y=x^{2}+7 x+6$ | $y=2^{-x}$ |

(a) Write down an equation from the table above that could be the equation of graph A .
(b) Write down an equation from the table above that could be the equation of graph B .
(c) Write down an equation from the table above that could be the equation of graph C .
$\qquad$

11 (a) Simplify $\left(4 x \times 2 x^{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
(b) Find the value of $\left(\frac{25}{4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

12 A biased coin is thrown twice.
The probability that both throws are tails is 0.09
Calculate the probability that at least one of the two throws is a tails.

13 Work out $2 \frac{1}{3} \div 0.7 \dot{3}$
Give your answer as a mixed number.

14 The straight line $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ has the equation $2 y=6 x-9$
The point $A$ has coordinates $(1.5,2)$
The point $B$ has coordinates $(0, k)$
The straight line $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{2}}$ is perpendicular to line $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ and passes through points $A$ and $B$.
Work out the value of $k$

15


Enlarge shape A by scale factor -3 with centre of enlargement $(0,1)$.
Label your image B.
$16 x^{2}+8 x+7=(x+a)^{2}-b$
(a) Find the value of $a$ and $b$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a= \\
& b=
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) Write down the coordinates of the turning point of the graph of $y=x^{2}+8 x+7$
$\qquad$
(1)
$17 n$ is a positive integer
Prove that $(3 n-2)^{2}-\left(n^{2}-1\right)$ is an odd number.

18 The functions $f$ and $g$ are such that

$$
\mathrm{f}(x)=3^{x} \quad \text { and } \quad \mathrm{g}(x)=2 x-1
$$

(a) Find $\operatorname{gf}(2)$
(b) Solve $\operatorname{fg}(x)=\frac{1}{9}$

19 Solve $\frac{5}{x-2}+\frac{8}{x-3}=3$
$20 r$ is directly proportional to $p$
When $r=9, p=\sqrt{2}$
$p$ is inversely proportional to $y^{3}$
When $p=0.5, y=2$
Show that when $y=\sqrt{6}, r=\tan \left(60^{\circ}\right)$

21 A cone has a radius of $1+\sqrt{3} \mathrm{~cm}$ and a perpendicular height of $2-\sqrt{3} \mathrm{~cm}$ A sphere has radius 2 cm .

The volume of the sphere to the volume of the cone can be written in the form $n: 1$
Work out the value of $n$

Volume of a cone $=\frac{1}{3} \pi r^{2} h$


Volume of a Sphere $=\frac{4}{3} \pi r^{3}$

$n=$
(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 80 MARKS

