

c) Express without using negative or fractional powers:
$$(y+4)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$
 (2)

d) Evaluate
$$\frac{a^{-3}}{a^2b^{-4}}$$
 when $a = \frac{1}{3}$ and $b = \frac{1}{2}$. Give answer in $\frac{a}{b}$ form. (2)

Year 11 Mathematics (2 Unit) – Assessment 1

Question 1(7 marks)a) Evaluate, correct to 2 decimal places
$$\sqrt{\frac{23.45^2 - 14.02^2}{6.2 \times 13.9}}$$
(1)

a) Simplify:

i)
$$\frac{m^2 - 3mp}{3m - 9p}$$
 (2)

ii)
$$\frac{4}{x-3} - \frac{2}{x}$$
 (2)

iii)
$$\frac{x+5}{3} \div \frac{x^2-25}{15}$$

(11 marks)

(2)

b) Factorize fully:

i)
$$8x^2y + 20xy - 12y$$
 (2)

ii) $h^3 + 27$

c) Rationalize the denominator: $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4-\sqrt{6}}$ (2)

(1)

a) Solve:

i)
$$x^2 = 7x$$
 (2)

ii)
$$\frac{x-3}{3} - \frac{x+5}{2} = 4$$
 (2)

iii) |2x-3| = -3x + 7

(3)

Redlands mathematics department

(13 marks)

b) Solve for **y** and graph the solution on a number line

$$|2y - 3| > 5$$

c) Solve the pair of simultaneous equations

3x - 2y = 11

5x + y = 1

(3)

(3)

a) The interior angle of a regular polygon is 150°. How many sides does the polygon have?

(1)

(9 marks)

b) In the figure below, *BE* is parallel to *CD*.



i) Show that $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle ACD$ are similar triangles. Give reasons. (2)

ii) Find the value of *x*.

iii) Find the value of *y*, giving reasons for all your working. (1)

(2)



Prove, giving reasons, that *ABDE* is a parallelogram.

(3)

Questions removed:

a) Evaluate $(-2.7 \times 10^{-5}) \div (4.5 \times 10^8)$ writing your answer in scientific notation correct to 3 significant figures. (1)

e) Evaluate:
$$-2|-5| \times |-3| + (-4)^{0}$$
 (2)

d) Simplify $5\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{12}$ leaving your answer in simplest surd form. (2)

i)
$$8^{x-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$
 (2)

d) Solve by completing the square. Give answer to 3 significant figures. (3)

$$x^2 - 10x + 7 = 0$$

d) Find the area of the shaded region. Give your answer to 2 decimal places . (2)



Apr 2011



Student Number:

Teacher:

R Sekaran

E Busch M Johnson

M Shah

J Meyer K Pittard

YEAR 11 Assessment 1 April 2011

2U Mathematics

Time Allowed: 50 minutes Total Marks: 40 marks

General Instructions

- Answer ALL questions on the Examination paper, in the space provided.
- Write using blue or black pen only
- Board approved Calculators may be used
- Write your student number and/or name at the top of the page
- All necessary working should be shown and clearly set out in every question

Question	Mark	Out of:
Q1 – Arithmetic		7
Q2 – Algebra & Surds		11
Q3 – Equations & Inequations		13
Q4 – Geometry		9
TOTAL		40

Write the answer to each question on *the question paper*. Show all working.

Question 1

(7 marks)

a) Evaluate, correct to 2 decimal places $\sqrt{\frac{23.45^2 - 14.02^2}{6.2 \times 13.9}}$ (1)

b) Convert the recurring decimal, 2.45 to a fraction (rational number). (2) (show all working; without the use of the calculator)

Let N = 2.4545...
100N = 245.4545...
100N-N = 243
99N = 243
N =
$$\frac{243}{99}$$

N = $2\frac{45}{99}$
N = $2\frac{45}{99}$
N = $2\frac{5}{11}$
press without using negative or fractional powers: $(y+4)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ (2)



Redlands mathematics department

Page 1

a) Simplify:

i)
$$\frac{m^2 - 3mp}{3m - 9p} = \frac{m(m - 3p)}{3(m - 3p)}$$

$$= \frac{m}{3}$$
(2)

ii)
$$\frac{4}{x-3} - \frac{2}{x}$$
 (2)

$$= \frac{4 \times x}{x(x-3)} - \frac{2(x-3)}{x(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times -2x + 6}{x(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{2x+6}{x(x-3)}$$
iii) $\frac{x+5}{3} + \frac{x^2-25}{15}$ (2)

$$= \frac{2x+5}{x} \times \frac{15}{(x+5)(x-5)}$$

Redlands mathematics department

(11 marks)

Year 11 Mathematics (2 Unit) – Assessment 1

b) Factorize fully:

i)
$$8x^{2}y + 20xy - 12y$$
 (2)
= $4y(2x^{2} + 5x - 3)$
= $4y(2x - 1)(x + 3)$

ii)
$$h^{3} + 27$$
 (1)
= $(h + 3)(h^{2} - 3h + 9)$

c) Rationalize the denominator:
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4-\sqrt{6}}$$
 (2)

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4-\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{4+\sqrt{6}}{4+\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}(4+\sqrt{6})}{16-6}$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{18}}{10} \qquad \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9\times2}$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{3}+6\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

Redlands mathematics department

Page 3

Apr 2011

Year 11 Mathematics (2 Unit) – Assessment 1

Question 3

i)
$$x^2 = 7x$$
 (2)
 $x^2 - 7x = 0$
 $x(x - 7) = 0$
 $x = 0 \text{ or } x = 7$

ii)
$$\frac{x-3}{3} - \frac{x+5}{2} = 4$$
 x6 b.s.
2(x-3) - 3(x+5) = 4 x b
 $2x-6 - 3x - 15 = 24$
 $-x = 45$
 $x = -45$
(2)

iii)
$$|2x-3| = -3x+7$$

 $22x-3 = -3x+7$ or $-2x+3 = -3x+7$
 $5x = 10$
 $x = 2$
 $x = 2$
Test: $|4-3| = -6+7$
 $|8-3| = -3(4)+7$
 $|5| = -5$
X.
Solution is $x=2$
(3)

Redlands mathematics department

Page 4

(13 marks)

an an an an



c) Solve the pair of simultaneous equations

$$3x - 2y = 11$$

$$5x + y = 1$$

$$2$$

 $2 \times \bigcirc 10 \times + 2y = 2$ $\bigcirc 3 \times - 2y = 11$ $13 \times = 13$ $\times = 1$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{} \textcircled{} \textcircled{} \end{array} \qquad 5 \times + y = 1 \\ 5 + y = 1 \\ \underbrace{y = 1} \\ \underbrace{y = 1} \\ \end{array}$$

x = 1y = -4

Redlands mathematics department

-4

Page 5

(3)

(3)

(9 marks)

a) The interior angle of a regular polygon is 150°. How many sides does the polygon have?

Ext. angle =
$$180^{\circ} - 150^{\circ}$$
 (1)
= 30°
No of sides = $\frac{360^{\circ}}{30^{\circ}} = 12$ (2 sides

b) In the figure below, BE is parallel to CD.



- i) Show that $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle ACD$ are similar triangles. Give reasons. (2) $\angle ABE = \angle ACD$ (corres $\angle S$ on $BE \parallel CD$) $\angle A$ common to $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle ACD$ $\therefore \triangle ABE + \triangle ACD$ similar (A.A.)
- ii) Find the value of x. (2) $\frac{1.8}{1.8+1.2} = \frac{2.4}{2}$ $\frac{1.8 \times 1.2}{1.8 \times 1.8 \times 1.8$
- iii) Find the value of y, giving reasons for all your working. (1) $y = 180^{\circ} - (72^{\circ} + 58^{\circ}) \quad (sum of < in <)$

$$y = 180^{\circ} - (72^{\circ} + 58^{\circ})$$
 (sum of $2 \text{ in } \Delta$)
= 50°

Redlands mathematics department

c) In the diagram below, BD = BC, $\angle AED = \angle BCD = 67^{\circ}$, $\angle BAD = 32^{\circ}$ and $\angle ADB = 81^{\circ}$.

(Sap.



Prove, giving reasons, that ABDE is a parallelogram. (3)
4 BDC = 67° (base & of isoscales (ABD)
4 AED = 4BDC = 67°
AE II BD (corresponding L's on AE and BD)
L ADE = 180° - (67° - 81°)
= 32° (straight 4)
L BAD = 4 ADE (given 4 BAD)
= 32°
* AB II DE (alt. L's on AB and DE)
* ABDE is a parallelogram (two pairsof opp. sides are parallel)

Redlands mathematics department