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# Solutions

# **Teacher's Introduction**

### Content

This pack contains 14 challenge level topic tests for the OCR A Pure Mathematics AS / Year 1 A Level content.

The tests come with fully worked solutions, containing helpful tips, hints and technique boxes for students struggling on a particular question. Answers should be given to three significant figures unless specified in the question.

These topic tests have been **fully cross-referenced** to the Pearson, Hodder and Collins textbooks for your convenience (see reference sheet on page 2). Each test has been designed to reflect the specification fully.

## About the challenge tests

These **challenge** tests have been designed to **stretch and challenge** your students. 50% of the marks come from questions similar in style to our fundamentals tests. These questions isolate and test the core skills in each topic. The other 50% of the marks come from questions of increased difficulty that progress and start to combine the concepts in the topic.

# **Timings**

The recommended times for students to complete each test are given at the top of individual tests.

### Calculator use

Although students are allowed to use a calculator in their examinations, the first topic (Algebraic Expressions) should be done without a calculator, as indicated by the non-calculator symbol ( ) at the top of the test. This encourages students to develop their non-calculator skills, saving time in their examinations on basic algebra and arithmetic.

## Also available from ZigZag Education

The perfect starting point for students of all abilities are our **fundamentals** tests. These isolate and test the core skills in each topic so that your students can show what they can do. They get a confidence boost and you can see at a glance where each student's weaknesses lie.

To prepare students for the exam itself, our **expert** tests contain 25% repeated marks from the fundamentals and challenge tests, and 75% exam-style material with compound/multistep questions.

For each collection of Set A tests we also offer a corresponding collection of Set B duplicated tests with the same styles of questions but different numbers. This allows for a variety of **flexible** uses including:

- Test → Homework: Students use test B as a homework to consolidate on areas of weakness identified from completing test A under test conditions in class.
- Homework → Test: Students revise as homework using test A before doing test B in class under test conditions.
- **Test** → **Classwork**: Students work through test B with teacher input to consolidate on areas of weakness identified from completing test A under test conditions in class.
- Classwork → Test: Students work through test A with teacher input, before checking their learning by completing test B under test conditions.

For total flexibility, the Set A and Set B tests of all three levels can be run on a rolling basis, using the fundamentals tests as starters, with a time interval between them, leaving one expert level test to use at the end of the course for topic revision.

# Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates\* made to this resource or other Maths resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates

# **Cross-referencing Grid**

				Chap	ter Refe	rence	
Topic	OCR A spec. points	Subtopics	Edexcel Pearson textbook [ISBN: 9781292183398]	Edexcel Hodder textbook [ISBN: 9781471853043]	Edexcel Collins textbook [ISBN: 9780008204952]	<b>AQA Hodder textbook</b> [ISBN: 9781471852862]	OCR A Hodder textbook [ISBN: 9781471853067]
Algebraic Expressions	1.02a–b, 1.02j	Index laws, expanding brackets, factorising, negative and fractional indices, surds, rationalising denominators	1	2, 3.1, 7.1	1.1, 1.4, 1.6–1.8	2, 3.1, 7.1	2, 3.1, 7.1
Quadratics	1.02f	Solving quadratic equations, completing the square, functions, quadratic graphs, discriminants, modelling	2	3, 8.1	2.1– 2.4, 3.1, 3.7– 3.8, 8.2	3, 8.1	3, 8.1
Simultaneous Equations and Inequalities	1.02c, 1.02g	Linear simultaneous equations, quadratic simultaneous equations, simultaneous equations on graphs, linear inequalities, quadratic inequalities, inequalities on graphs, regions	3	4	2.5–2.8	4	4
Graphs and Transformations	1.02m–r, 1.02w	Cubic graphs, quartic graphs, reciprocal graphs, points of intersection, translations, stretching, transformations	4	8	3	8	8
Straight Line Graphs	1.03a-c	Equations of straight lines, parallel and perpendicular lines, length and area, modelling	5	5.1–5.3	3.6, 4	5.1–5.3	5.1–5.3
Circles	1.03d-f	Midpoints and perpendicular bisectors, equation of a circle, intersections of straight lines and circles, use tangent and chord properties, circles and triangles	6	5.4–5.5	5	5.4–5.5	5.4–5.5
Algebraic Methods	1.01a-c, 1.02j	Algebraic fractions, dividing polynomials, the factor theorem, mathematical proof, methods of proof	7	1, 7	1.5, 11	1, 7	1, 7
Binomial Expansion	1.04a-b	Pascal's triangle, factorial notation, binomial expansion, binomial problems, binomial estimation	8	9	1.2-1.3	9	9
Trigonometric Ratios	1.05a-c	The cosine rule, the sine rule, areas of triangles, solving triangle problems, graphs of sine, cosine and tangent, transforming trigonometric graphs	9	6.2– 6.5, 8.4	6.1– 6.5, 3.7–3.8	6.2- 6.5, 8.4	6.2- 6.5, 8.4
Trigonometric Identities and Equations	1.05f	Angles in all four quadrants, exact values of trigonometric ratios, trigonometric identities, simple trigonometric equations, harder trigonometric equations, equations and identities	10	6.1-6.2	6.1, 6.4–6.6	6.1–6.2	6.1–6.2
Vectors	1.10a, 1.10c-g	Vectors, representing vectors, magnitude and direction, position vectors, solving geometric problems, modelling	11	12	10	12	12
Differentiation	1.07a-d, 1.07g, 1.07i, 1.07m-n, 1.07o	Gradients of curves, finding derivatives, differentiating x <sup>n</sup> , differentiating quadratics, gradients, tangents and normals, increasing and decreasing functions, second order derivatives, stationary points, sketching, modelling	12	10	8	10	10
Integration	1.08a-b, 1.08d-e	Integrating x <sup>n</sup> , indefinite integrals, finding functions, definite integrals, areas under curves, areas under the x-axis, areas between curves and lines	13	11	9	11	11
Exponentials and Logarithms	1.06a–i	Exponential functions, y = e <sup>x</sup> , exponential modelling, logarithms, laws of logarithms, solving equations using logarithms, working with natural logarithms, logarithms and non-linear data	14	13	7	13	13

# Trigonometric Identities and Equations – Test A (15 m)

Subtopics: Angles in all four quadrants, exact values of trigonometric ratios, trigonome equations, harder trigonometric equations, equations and id-For this test you should give your answers to three significant figures

Without using a calculator, write down the exact values of:

sin 45°

- cos 210°
- Simplify  $\tan \theta \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}$
- Given that  $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$  and  $270^{\circ} \le \theta \le 360^{\circ}$  and the exact values of continuous

Solve the following manons in the intervals specified below. Give y

- decimal  $e^{-5}$ ,  $-180^{\circ} \le \theta \le 180^{\circ}$
- $\tan(\theta 30^{\circ}) = \frac{5}{2}, -60^{\circ} \le \theta \le 120^{\circ}$
- $8\sin 2\theta 7\cos 2\theta = 0$ ,  $-90^{\circ} \le \theta \le 90^{\circ}$
- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta = -1$ ,  $-360^\circ \le \theta \le 0^\circ$
- Expand and simplify  $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin \theta \cos \theta)$ , leaving your answer 5.
- 6. Solve the following equations in the **intervals specified** below:
  - $3\sin(\theta 60^{\circ}) + 4\cos(\theta 60^{\circ}) = 0$ ,  $0^{\circ} \le \theta \le 360^{\circ}$
  - $2\sin^2\theta = 3(1-\cos\theta), -180^\circ \le \theta \le 180^\circ$ b)
- a) Express  $\cos(\theta + 90^{\circ}) + 6\sin\theta$  as a single trigonometric function. 7.
  - b) Hence solve  $\cos(\theta + 90^{\circ}) + 6\sin\theta = 2$  in the interval  $-270^{\circ} \le \theta \le 10^{\circ}$ one decimal place.
- Prove that  $(3\cos\theta \sin\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta)^2 \equiv 10$
- cos e -Show that the equation  $\cos^2\theta - \cos\theta - 6$   $\theta$  solutions. 9.





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# Solutions to Algebraic Expressions – Test A

1. a) 
$$(11+x)(3-x) = 33-11x+3x-x^2 = 33-8x-x^2$$
 A1

b) 
$$(x+5)(x^2-8x+6) = x^3-8x^2+6x+5x^2-40x+30$$
 M1  
=  $x^3-3x^2-34x+30$  A1

$$= x^{2} - 3x^{2} - 34x + 30$$
 A1

c) 
$$(x-2)(x+3)(x-5) = (x^2+x-6)(x-5)$$
 M1  
=  $x^3 - 5x^2 + x^2 - 5x - 6x + 30$  M1  
=  $x^3 - 4x^2 - 11x + 30$  A1 [6 Mark]

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2. a) 
$$36-9x-x^2 = -(x^2+9x-36) = -(x+12)(x-3)$$
 M1  
=  $(x+12)(3-x)$  A1

b) 
$$2y^2 - y - 21 = (2y - 7)(y + 3)$$
 **A1A1**

c) 
$$2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x = 2x(x^2 - 2x + 1)$$
  
=  $2x(x-1)^2$  A1

$$=2x(x-1)^2 \quad A 1$$

[6 Marks]

3. a) 
$$\frac{7}{35} \times \frac{y^{11}}{y^6} = \frac{1}{5} \times y^{11-6} = \frac{y^5}{5}$$
 A1

b) 
$$5x^2 \div x^{-4} = 5x^{2-(-4)} = 5x^6$$
 A1

c) 
$$(x^5)^{\frac{3}{5}} = x^{5 \times \frac{3}{5}} = x^3$$
 A1

[3 Marks]

4. a) 
$$\sqrt{75} + \sqrt{27} = \sqrt{25 \times 3} + \sqrt{9 \times 3} = \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{3}$$
 M1  
=  $5\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}$  A1

b) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{60}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{60}{3}} = \sqrt{20} \quad \mathbf{M1}$$
$$= \sqrt{4 \times 5} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{5} \quad \mathbf{M1}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{5} \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

c) 
$$\sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{8} = 3\sqrt{2} \times 8$$
 M1  
=  $3\sqrt{16} = 3 \times 4 = 12$  A1

[7 marks]

5. a) 
$$\sqrt{x^4} \times \sqrt{x^7} = (x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (x^7)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 M1  

$$= x^{\frac{4 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2}} \times x^{\frac{7 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2}} = x^2 \times x^{\frac{7}{2}}$$
 M1  

$$= x^{\frac{2 + \frac{7}{2}}{2}} = x^{\frac{11}{2}}$$
 A1

b) 
$$\left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^5 = \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^5$$
 **M1** 
$$\frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 5}{2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{3} \times 5} = x^{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ A1}$$
c)  $(\sqrt{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ M1}$ 

$$= (x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ M1}$$

$$= (x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ M1}$$
[7 Ma]



[7 Marks]

6. a) 
$$8^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2$$
 A1

b) 
$$16^{-\frac{3}{2}} = (\sqrt{16})^{-3}$$
 **M1**

$$=4^{-3}=\frac{1}{4^3}=\frac{1}{64}\,\mathbf{A1}$$

[3 Marks]

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7. 
$$\frac{1}{-1+2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{-1+2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{-1-2\sqrt{2}}{-1-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1-2\sqrt{2}}{\left(-1+2\sqrt{2}\right)\left(-1-2\sqrt{2}\right)} \quad M1$$

$$= \frac{-1-2\sqrt{2}}{\left(-1\right)^{2} - \left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^{2}} \quad M1$$

$$= \frac{-1-2\sqrt{2}}{1-8} \quad M1$$

$$= \frac{-1-2\sqrt{2}}{1-8} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{2}}{7} \quad A1$$
[4 Marks]

8. a) 
$$7y^3 \times 4y^5 \times \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \left(7 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(y^3 \times y^5 \times y^2\right)$$
 M1  
=  $14 \times y^{3+5+2} = 14y^{10}$  A1

$$2 (2) (2) (3) (2) (3) (3) (4)$$

c) 
$$\sqrt{45} - \sqrt{44} - \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{9 \times 5} - \sqrt{4 \times 11} - \sqrt{4 \times 5} = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{11} - \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{5}$$
  
=  $3\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{11} - 2\sqrt{5}$  M1  
=  $\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{11}$  A1 [8 Marks]

9. 
$$x^2 - 4y^2 = x^2 - (2y)^2$$
 M1  $\blacktriangleleft$  [2 Marks]

10. a) 
$$(2+\sqrt{5})(4-\sqrt{5}) = 8-2\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt{5}-(\sqrt{5})^2$$
 M1  
=  $8-2\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt{5}-5=3+2\sqrt{5}$  A1

b) 
$$\frac{3}{(2+\sqrt{5})(4-\sqrt{5})} = \frac{3}{3+2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{3+2\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{3-2\sqrt{5}}{3-2\sqrt{5}}$$
 M1
$$= \frac{3(3-2\sqrt{5})}{3^2-(2\sqrt{5})^2}$$
 M1
$$= \frac{9-6\sqrt{5}}{9-20} = \frac{9-6\sqrt{5}}{-11}$$
 M1
$$= -\frac{9}{11} + \frac{6}{11}\sqrt{5}$$
 A1 [6 Marks]

11. a) 
$$(9x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 9^{\frac{3}{2}} \times (x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = (\sqrt{9})^3 \times x^{\frac{2\times\frac{3}{2}}{2}}$$
 M1  
=  $3^3 \times x^3 = 27x^3$  A1

b) 
$$\sqrt{x^7} \times \sqrt{25x^4} = \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \sqrt{x^4} = \left(x^7\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 5 \times \left(x^4\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 M1
$$= 5 \times x^2 = 5x^{\frac{11}{2}}$$
 A1 [5 Marks]

12. 
$$27^{x} = 9 : (3^{3})^{x} = 3^{2}$$
 M1  $\checkmark$ 

$$\therefore 3^{3x} = 3^{2} : 3x = 2$$
 M1
$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{3}$$
 A1 [3 Marks]

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