

St Andrew's Cathedral School
Year 9 Mathematics Stage 5.3
Assessment Task 3: 2007

Name: _____

Class: _____



**ST ANDREW'S
CATHEDRAL
SCHOOL**
Founded 1885

MATHEMATICS

YEAR 9

5.3 (Advanced) COURSE, 2007

ASSESSMENT TASK 3

Time allowed - 55 MINUTES

MARKING:

There are 4 sections in this assessment:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Section 1: | Number: 9 marks |
| Section 2: | Algebra: 25 marks |
| Section 3: | Measurement: 6 marks |
| Section 4: | Geometry: 5 marks |
| TOTAL: | 45 marks |

INSTRUCTIONS

- Attempt ALL questions
- Answers are to be written in the space provided
- Approved calculators may be used

Section 1 NUMBER Surds: 9 Marks

Ques.1. Write down all of the irrational numbers: $\sqrt{4}, \sqrt{144}, 2\sqrt{144}, 2\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$ [1]

Ques.2. Arrange these numbers in ascending order: $\pi, \sqrt{2}, 2.1, \sqrt{12}$ [1]

Ques.3. Simplify fully:

(a) $\sqrt{72}$ [1]

(b) $3\sqrt{48}$ [1]

(c) $\sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5})$ [1]

Ques.4. Rationalise the denominator and leave your answer in the simplest surd form:

(a) $\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{3\sqrt{5}}$ [1]

(b) $\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{5}}$ [3]

END OF SECTION 1 NUMBER

St Andrew's Cathedral School
Year 9 Mathematics Stage 5.3
Assessment Task 3 2007
Section 2 ALGEBRA: 25 Marks

Name: _____

Class:

Indices

Ques.1. Simplify fully the following indices:

(a) $3x^3 \times 2x^4$ [1]

(b) $8(x^2y)^0$ [1]

(c) $(\frac{x^2}{y^2})^{-3}$ [1]

(d) $x^2(2x-5) - 2x^3$ [1]

(e) $7p^7q^5 \div 35(p^2q)^3$ [2]

(f) $(\frac{16}{x^4})^{\frac{3}{4}}$ [2]

Name:.....

Class.....

Surds

Ques.2. Simplify fully:

(a) $\sqrt{x}(2\sqrt{x}+3)$ [1]

(b) $\sqrt{20p} \div 2\sqrt{p}$ [1]

(c) $(\sqrt{m}+2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{m}-2\sqrt{y})$ [1]

(d) $(2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})^2$ [2]

Factorisation of Algebraic Expressions:

Ques.3. Factorise fully:

(a) $16x^2y - 9xy$ [1]

(b) $x^2 - 8x + 16$ [1]

(c) $d^2 - 36$

[1]

(d) $8x^2 - 8$

[2]

(e) $2x^2 - 5x + 2$

[2]

Ques.4. Simplify fully the following: (Show FULL working)

(a) $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 24}{x + 4}$

[2]

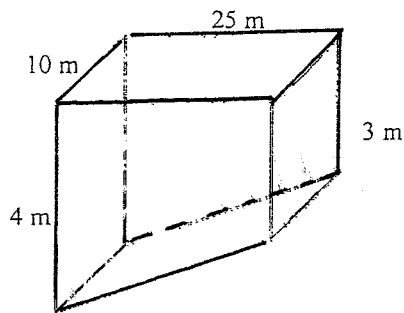
(b) $\frac{8x + 8}{x^2 - 1} \div \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$

[3]

END OF SECTION 2 ALGEBRA

Section 3 Measurement (Practical Application): 6 Marks

Ques.1. A pool is built in the shape of a trapezoidal prism as shown.



NOT TO SCALE

(a) Find the area of the front face of the diagram. (Trapezium) [1]

(b) Find the volume of the trapezoidal prism (pool) in m^3 . [1]

(c) During the summer months the water level dropped by 5 cm.

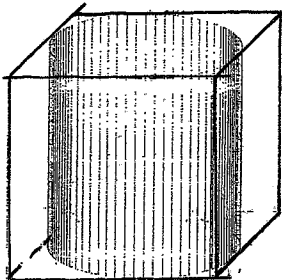
(i) What was the volume of water lost in m^3 ? [1]

(ii) How many litres of water were lost? [1]

Name:

Class:

Ques.2.



A cylinder fits exactly into a cube with side lengths x .
How much space is left in the cube? [2]
Answer in terms of π .

END OF SECTION 3 MEASUREMENT

Section 4 GEOMETRY Co-ordinate Geometry: 5 Marks

Ques.1 For the points A (-3,-1) and B (-5,3) find:

(a) the co-ordinates of the midpoint AB.

[1]

(b) the gradient of AB.

[1]

(c) the distance between the points A and B

[1]

Ques.2. The gradient between two points (-3,2) and (3,m) is $\frac{1}{2}$ unit. Find the value of "m". [2]

END OF SECTION 4 GEOMETRY



MATHEMATICS

YEAR 9

5.3 (Advanced) COURSE, 2007

ASSESSMENT TASK 3

Time allowed - 55 MINUTES

MARKING:

There are 4 sections in this assessment:

Section 1: Number: 9 marks

Section 2: Algebra: 25 marks

Section 3: Measurement: 6 marks

Section 4: Geometry: 5 marks

TOTAL: 45 marks

INSTRUCTIONS

- Attempt ALL questions
- Answers are to be written in the space provided
- Approved calculators may be used

Section 1 NUMBER Surds: 9 Marks

Ques.1. Write down all of the irrational numbers: $\sqrt{4}, \sqrt{144}, 2\sqrt{144}, 2\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$ [1]

$$2\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$$

Ques.2. Arrange these numbers in ascending order: $\pi, \sqrt{2}, 2.1, \sqrt{12}$ [1]

$$\sqrt{2}, 2.1, \pi, \sqrt{12}$$

Ques.3. Simplify fully:

(a) $\sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$ [1]

(b) $3\sqrt{48} = 12\sqrt{3}$ [1]

(c) $\sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}) = 2\sqrt{15}-5$ [1]

Ques.4. Rationalise the denominator and leave your answer in the simplest surd form:

(a) $\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{3\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5\sqrt{35}}{15}$ [1]
 $= \frac{\sqrt{35}}{3}$ (MUST SIMPLIFY FOR ONE MARK)

(b) $\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{5}}$ [3]
 $= \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}$
 $= \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{4-5} + \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{4-5}$
 $= \frac{4}{4-5}$
 $= -4$ END OF SECTION 1 NUMBER

OR
 $= \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{5}}$
 $= \frac{2+\sqrt{5}+2-\sqrt{5}}{(2-\sqrt{5})(2+\sqrt{5})}$
 $= \frac{4}{4-5}$
 $= -4$

Name: ANSWERS
 Class:

Indices

Ques.1. Simplify fully the following indices:

(a) $3x^3 \times 2x^4 = 6x^7$ [1]

(b) $8(x^2y)^0 = 8 \times 1 = 8$ [1]

(c) $\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)^{-3} = \frac{x^{-6}}{y^{-6}} = \frac{y^6}{x^6}$ [1]

(d) $x^2(2x-5) - 2x^3 = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x^3 = -5x^2$ [1]

(e) $7p^7q^5 + 35(p^2q)^3 = \frac{7p^7q^5}{35p^6q^3} = \frac{pq^2}{5}$ [2]

(f) $\left(\frac{16}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2^3}{x^3} = \frac{8}{x^3}$ [2]

Name: ANSWERS
 Class:

Surds

Ques.2. Simplify fully:

(a) $\sqrt{x}(2\sqrt{x}+3) = 2x + 3\sqrt{x}$ [1]

(b) $\sqrt{20p} + 2\sqrt{p} = \sqrt{\frac{20p}{4p}} = \sqrt{5}$ [1]

(c) $(\sqrt{m}+2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{m}-2\sqrt{y}) = m - 4y$ [1]

(d) $(2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})^2 = 4x + 4\sqrt{xy} + y$ [2]

Factorisation of Algebraic Expressions:

Ques.3. Factorise fully:

(a) $16x^2y - 9xy = xy(16x - 9)$ [1]

(b) $x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x-4)(x-4) = (x-4)^2$ [1]

(c) $d^2 - 36 = (d + 6)(d - 6)$ [1]

(d) $8x^2 - 8 = 8(x^2 - 1)$
 $= 8(x + 1)(x - 1)$ [2]

(e) $2x^2 - 5x + 2 = (2x - 1)(x - 2)$ [2]

Ques.4. Simplify fully the following: (Show FULL working)

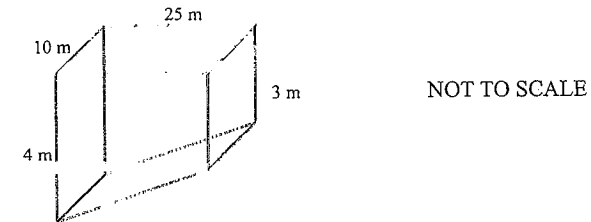
(a) $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 24}{x + 4} = \frac{(x - 6)(x + 4)}{(x + 4)}$ [2]
 $= (x - 6)$

(b) $\frac{8x + 8}{x^2 - 1} \div \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{8(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} \div \frac{2(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x - 1)}$ [3]
 $= \frac{8}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{x - 1}{2}$
 $= 4$

END OF SECTION 2 ALGEBRA

Section 3 Measurement (Practical Application): 6 Marks

Ques.1. A pool is built in the shape of a trapezoidal prism as shown.



(a) Find the area of the front face of the diagram. (Trapezium) [1]

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}(4 + 10) \times 3$$

$$= 22.5 \text{ m}^2$$

(b) Find the volume of the trapezoidal prism (pool) in m^3 . [1]

$$\text{Vol} = Ah$$

$$= 22.5 \times 10$$

$$= 225 \text{ m}^3$$

(c) During the summer months the water level dropped by 5 cm.

(i) What was the volume of water lost in m^3 ? [1]

$$\text{Vol lost} = 10 \text{ m} \times 25 \text{ m} \times 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$= 12.5 \text{ m}^3$$

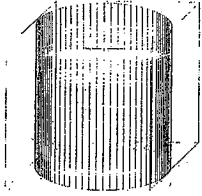
(ii) How many litres of water were lost? [1]

$$\text{No. of Litres} = 12.5 \times 1000 \text{ L}$$

$$= 12500 \text{ L}$$

Name: ANSWERS
Class:

Ques.2.



A cylinder fits exactly into a cube with side lengths x .
How much space is left in the cube? [2]
Answer in terms of π .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol. of cube} &= x \times x \times x \\ &= x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol of cyl.} &= \pi r^2 h \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 x \\ &= \pi \frac{x^3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol Left} &= x^3 - \pi \frac{x^3}{4} \\ &= x^3 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

END OF SECTION 3 MEASUREMENT

Name: ANSWERS
Class:

Section 4 GEOMETRY Co-ordinate Geometry: 5 Marks

Ques.1 For the points A (-3,-1) and B (-5,3) find:

(a) the co-ordinates of the midpoint AB. [1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mid Point} &: \left(\frac{-3+(-5)}{2}, \frac{-1+3}{2}\right) \\ &= (-4, 1) \end{aligned}$$

(b) the gradient of AB. [1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Grad. } m &= \frac{3 - (-1)}{-5 - (-3)} \\ &= \frac{4}{-2} \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

(c) the distance between the points A and B [1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist} &= \sqrt{(-5 - (-3))^2 + (3 - (-1))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{20} \\ &= 2\sqrt{5} \text{ or } 4.47 \end{aligned}$$

Ques.2. The gradient between two points (-3,2) and (3,m) is $\frac{1}{2}$ unit. Find the value of "m". [2]

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{m - 2}{3 - (-3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{m - 2}{6}$$

$$3 = m - 2$$

$$m = 5$$

END OF SECTION 4 GEOMETRY