	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNA International General Certificate of Second	TIONAL EXAMINATIONS dary Education	Papa Cambride
CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATIC	8		0580/31
Paper 3 (Core)		October/No	vember 2011
			2 hours
Candidates ans	wer on the Question Paper.		
Additional Mate	rials: Electronic calculator Mathematical tables (optional)	Geometrical instruments Tracing paper (optional)	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.Write in dark blue or black pen.You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

If working is needed for any question it must be shown below that question.

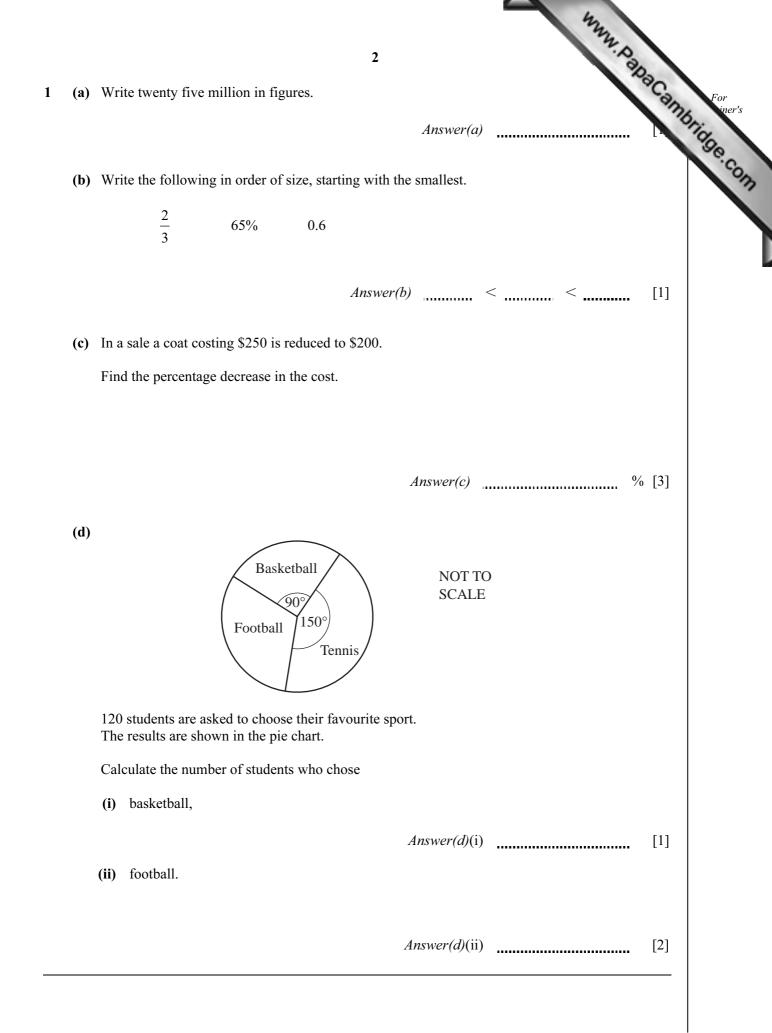
Electronic calculators should be used.

If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place. For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the marks for this paper is 104.

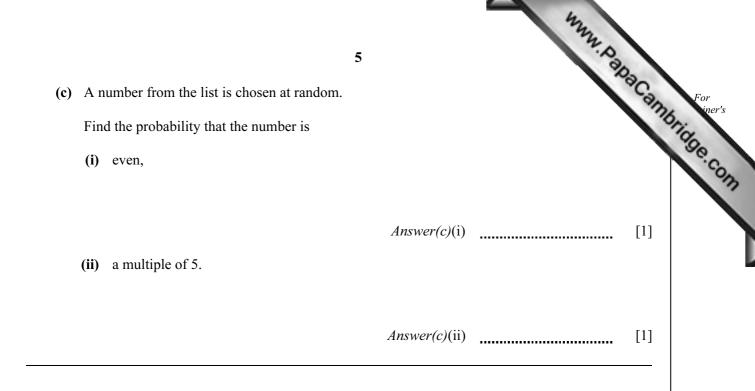
This document consists of 16 printed pages.



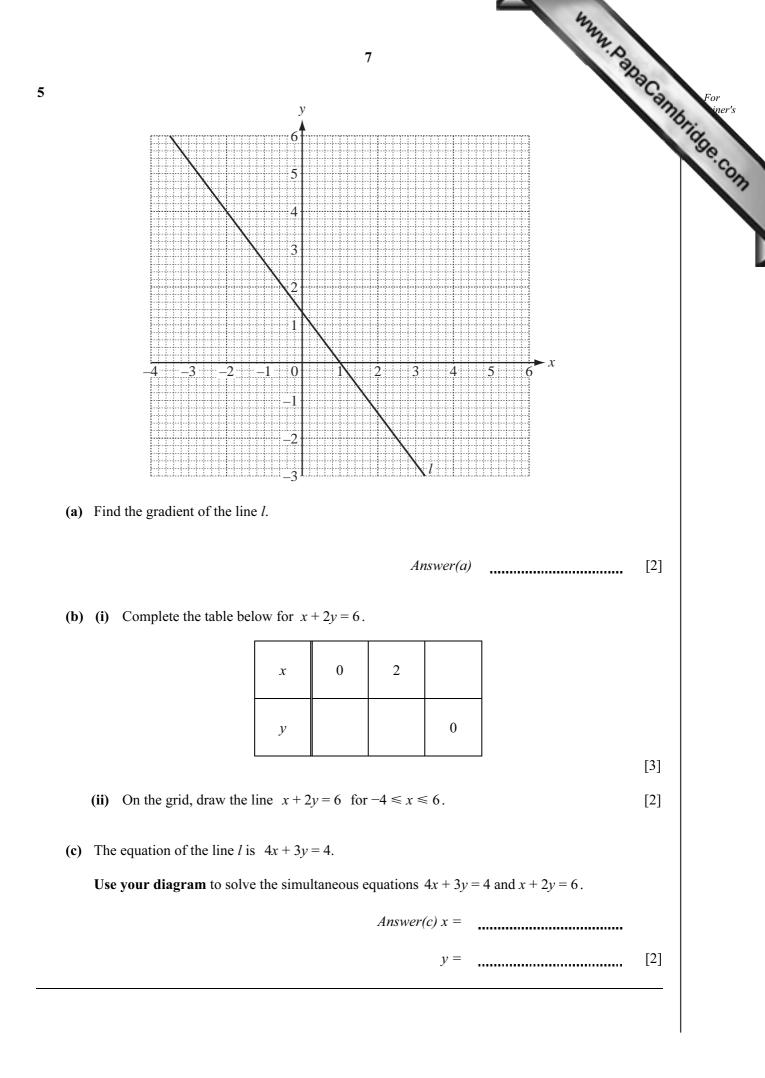


	12
	3
Γhe	distance between Geneva and Gstaad is 150 km.
(a)	Write 150 in standard form.
	3 distance between Geneva and Gstaad is 150 km. Write 150 in standard form. Answer(a) [1]
(b)	A car took $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to travel from Geneva to Gstaad.
	Calculate the average speed of the car.
	<i>Answer(b)</i> km/h [1]
(c)	A bus left Gstaad at 1015. It arrived in Geneva at 1230.
	Calculate the time, in hours and minutes, that the bus took for the journey.
	<i>Answer(c)</i> h min [1]
(d)	Another bus left Geneva at 1355. It travelled at an average speed of 60 km/h.
	Find the time it arrived in Gstaad.
	Answer(d) $[2]$
(e)	The distance of 150 km is correct to the nearest 10 km.
	Complete the statement for the distance, $d \text{ km}$, from Geneva to Gstaad.

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3	36	29	41	4 45	15	10	13	www.por	baCam
Use the	numbers in t	the list abo	ve to answ	ver all the	e following	questi	ons.		
(a) Wr	ite down								
(i)	two even nu	umbers,							
(**)	·				Answer	<i>:(a)</i> (i)		,	[1]
(ii)	two prime n	lumbers,			Answer(<i>a)</i> (ii)		,	[2]
(iii)	a square nur	mber,							
					Answer(<i>a)</i> (iii)			[1]
(iv)	two factors	of 90.							
					Answer(<i>a)</i> (iv)		,	[2]
(b) (i)	Calculate th	e mean of t	he seven n	umbers.					
									[0]
(ii)	Find the me	dian.			Answe	r(b)(1)			[2]
					Answer	<i>(b)</i> (ii)			[2]
(iii)	Find the ran	ge.							
					Answer(<i>b)</i> (iii)			[1]

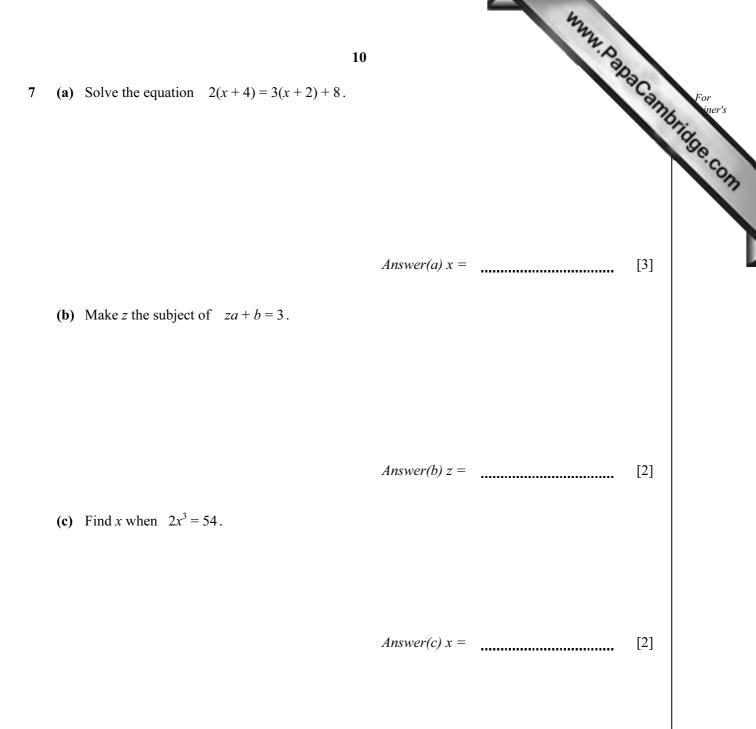


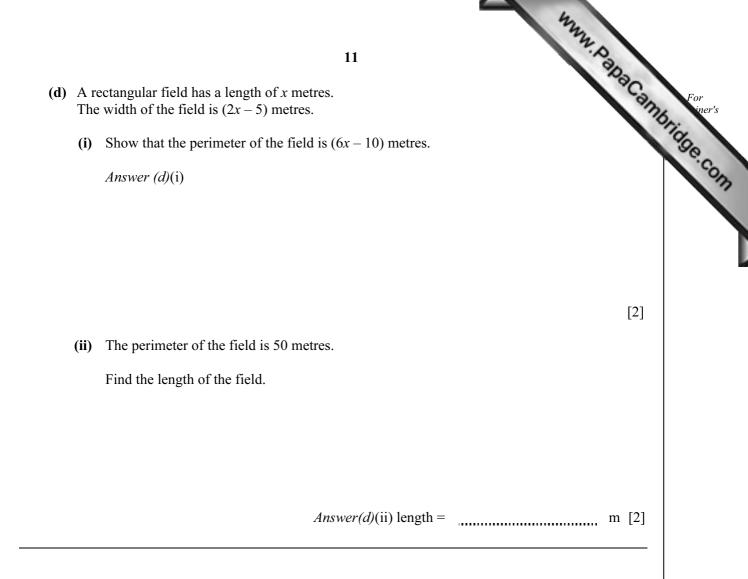
	the second second	
	6 Using the exchange rates \$1 = 0.70 Euros and \$1 = 90 Yen change (i) \$100 to Euros,	
(a)	Using the exchange rates	20.0
	1 = 0.70 Euros and $1 = 90$ Yen	3
	change	
	(i) \$100 to Euros,	
	Answer(a)(i) Euros [1]
	(ii) 100 Yen to dollars.	
	Answer(a)(ii) \$ [2]
(b)	Tania went on holiday to Switzerland. The exchange rate was $\$1 = 1.04$ Swiss francs (CHF). She changed $\$1500$ to Swiss francs and paid 1% commission.	
	(i) How much commission, in dollars, did she pay?	
	Answer(b)(i) \$ [1]
	(ii) Show that she received CHF 1544.40.	
	Answer (b)(ii)	
	[2	2]
(c)	Tania spent CHF 950 on her holiday. She converted the remaining Swiss francs back into dollars. She paid CHF 10 to make the exchange.	
	Calculate the amount, in dollars, Tania received.	
	Answer(c)	3]

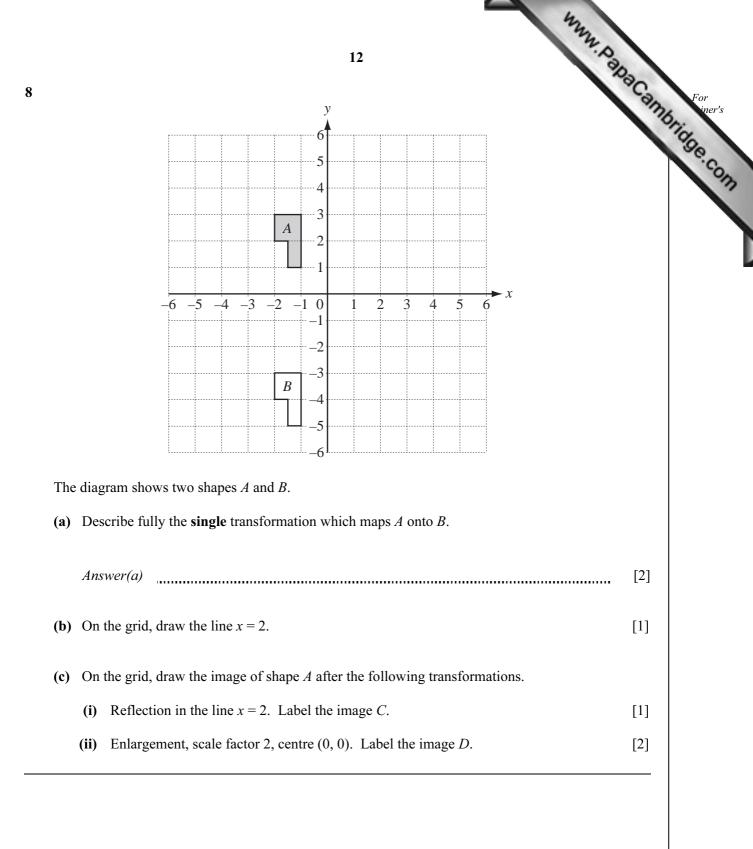


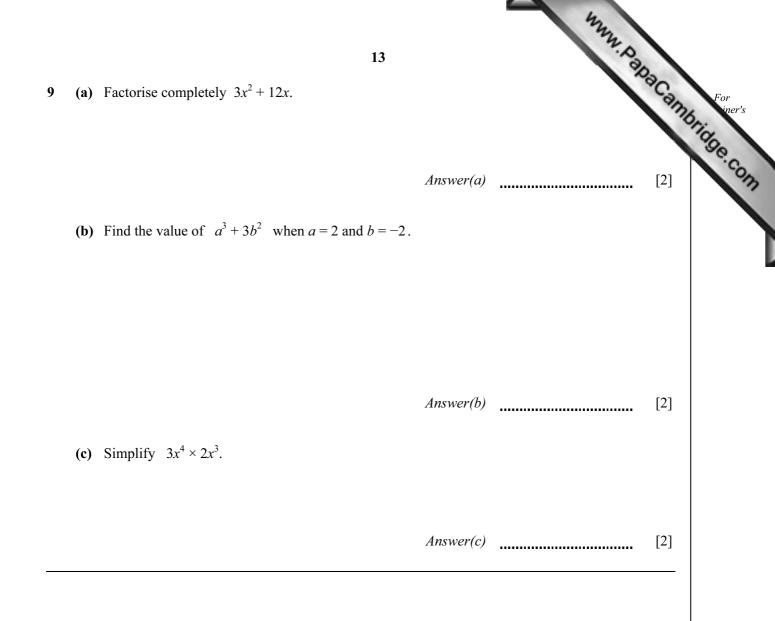
(a) (a) A = B The line AB is drawn above. B The line AB is drawn above. B The line AB is drawn above. Parts (i), (iii), and (v) must be completed using a ruler and compasses only. All construction ares must be clearly shown. (i) Construct triangle ABC with AC = 7 cm and BC = 6 cm. [2] (ii) Measure angle BAC. $Answer(a)(ii) Angle BAC = [1]$ (iii) Construct the bisector of angle ABC. Answer(a)(ii) Angle BAC = [1] (iii) Construct the bisector of angle ABC. Answer(a)(iv) AT = [1] (iv) The bisector of angle ABC meets AC at T. Measure the length of AT. Answer(a)(iv) AT = [1] (v) Construct the perpendicular bisector of the line BC. (v) Shade the region that is n enter to B than to C and (1)		8	
A B The line AB is drawn above. B Parts (i), (iii), and (v) must be completed using a ruler and compasses only. A All construction arcs must be clearly shown. (1) (i) Construct triangle ABC with $AC = 7$ cm and $BC = 6$ cm. $[2]$ (ii) Measure angle BAC . $[2]$ (iii) Measure angle BAC . $[2]$ (iii) Construct the bisector of angle ABC . $[2]$ (iv) The bisector of angle ABC meets AC at T . $Measure the length of AT. Measure the length of AT. [2] (v) Construct the perpendicular bisector of the line BC. [2] (vi) Shade the region that is nearer to B than to C and nad$	(a)	ð	A Cambridge
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• nearer to <i>B</i> than to <i>C</i> and	(v)	Construct the perpendicular bisector of the line BC.	[2]
and	(vi)	Shade the region that is	
			[1]

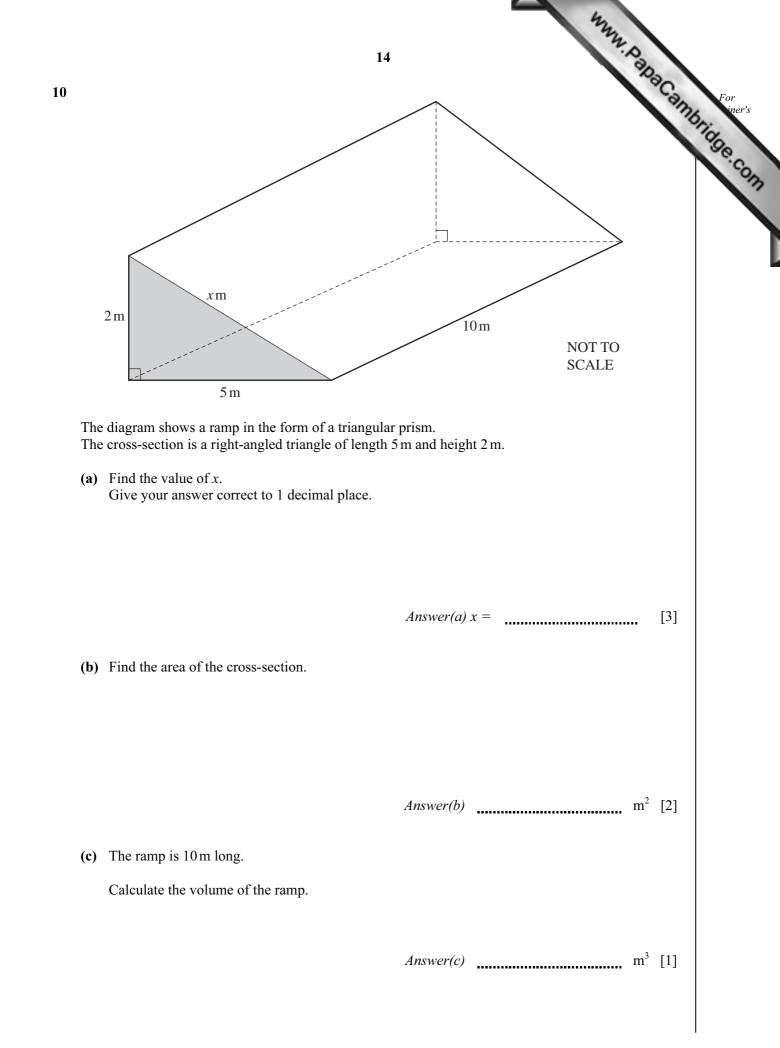
www.papacambridge.com 9 (b) A ship sails 40 km on a bearing of 040° from P to Q. (i) Using a scale of 1 centimetre to represent 5 kilometres, make a scale drawing of the path the ship. Mark the point Q. North P Scale: 1 cm = 5 km[2] (ii) At Q the ship changes direction and sails 30 km on a bearing of 160° to the point R. Draw the path of the ship. [2] (iii) Find how far, in kilometres, the ship is from the starting position *P*. Answer(b)(iii) km [1] (iv) Measure the bearing of *P* from *R*. Answer(b)(iv) [1]

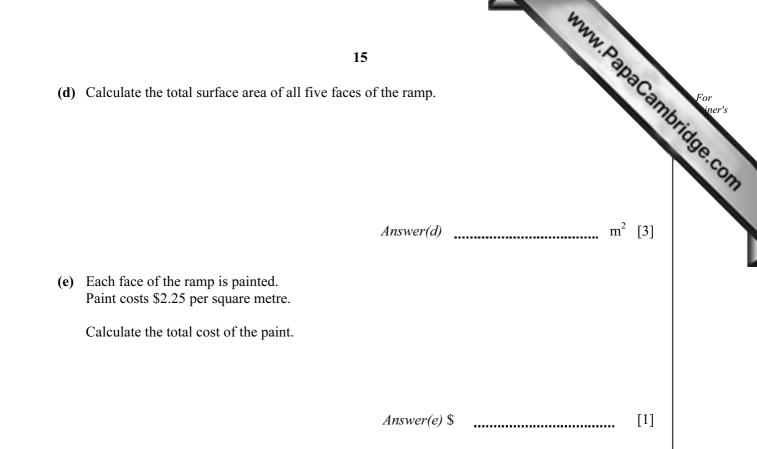


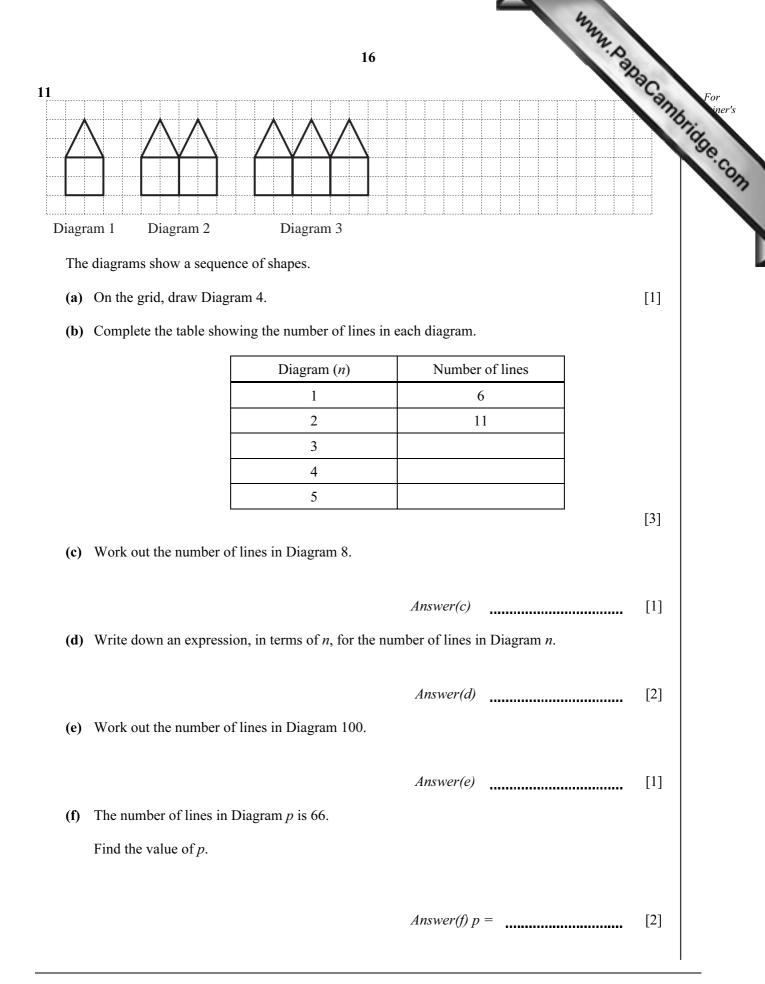












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