

# **FORM TP 2024020**

JANUARY 2024

#### CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE® EXAMINATION

#### **MATHEMATICS**

# Paper 02 – General Proficiency

#### 2 hours 40 minutes

#### READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

- 1. This paper consists of TWO sections: I and II.
- 2. Section I has SEVEN questions and Section II has THREE questions.
- 3. Answer ALL questions, writing your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- 4. Numerical answers that are non-exact should be given correct to 3 significant figures or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
- 5. Do NOT write in the margins.
- 6. All working MUST be clearly shown.
- 7. A list of formulae is provided on page 4 of this booklet.
- 8. If you need to rewrite any answer and there is not enough space to do so on the original page, you must use the extra page(s) provided at the back of this booklet. Remember to draw a line through your original answer.
- 9. If you use the extra page(s), you MUST write the question number clearly in the box provided at the top of the extra page(s) and, where relevant, include the question part beside the answer.
- 10. ALL diagrams in this booklet are NOT drawn to scale, unless otherwise stated.

# **Required Examination Materials**

Electronic calculator Geometry set

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#### LIST OF FORMULAE

Volume of a prism V = Ah where A is the area of a cross-section and h is the perpendicular length.

Volume of a cylinder  $V = \pi r^2 h$  where r is the radius of the base and h is the perpendicular height.

Volume of a right pyramid  $V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$  where A is the area of the base and h is the perpendicular height.

Circumference  $C = 2\pi r$  where r is the radius of the circle.

Arc length  $S = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$  where  $\theta$  is the angle subtended by the arc, measured in degrees.

Area of a circle  $A = \pi r^2$  where r is the radius of the circle.

Area of a sector  $A = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$  where  $\theta$  is the angle of the sector, measured in degrees.

Area of a trapezium  $A = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$  where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and b is the perpendicular distance between the parallel sides.

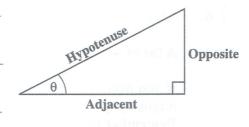
Roots of quadratic equations If  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,

then 
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Trigonometric ratios  $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{length of opposite side}}{\text{length of hypotenuse}}$ 

 $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{length of adjacent side}}{\text{length of hypotenuse}}$ 

 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{length of opposite side}}{\text{length of adjacent side}}$ 



Area of a triangle Area of  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}bh$  where b is the length of the base and h is the perpendicular height.

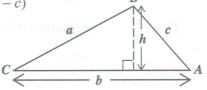
Area of  $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$ 

Area of  $\triangle ABC = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ 

where  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ 

 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ 

Cosine rule  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ 



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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Sine rule

(2 marks)

## **SECTION I**

# Answer ALL questions.

All working must be clearly shown.

1.	(a)	Express,	as a	single	fraction	in i	s sim	olest	form,
----	-----	----------	------	--------	----------	------	-------	-------	-------

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{4}{15}\right).$$

(b)	A two-storey car park has a total of 1 020 parking spaces. At 06:30 hours one morning, $\frac{1}{30}$
	of the 1 020 spaces are filled. During the next hour, no cars left the car park but another
	$\frac{4}{15}$ of the 1 020 spaces are filled. Determine the number of parking spaces that are NOT
	filled at 07:30 hours.

(1 mark)

(c) Of the 1 020 parking spaces, 20% are on the top level. How many parking spaces are on the top level?

(1 mark)

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(d)	Some of the spaces are reserved for monthly paying customers.	The ratio of reserved
	spaces to non-reserved spaces is 5:7.	

Calculate the number of non-reserved parking spaces.

(1 mark)

The cost for parking at the car park is shown in the table below. (e)

Length of Visit	Cost (\$)
Under 30 minutes	Free
More than 30 minutes and up to 2 hours	\$ 2.25
More than 2 hours and up to 4 hours	\$ 5.50
More than 4 hours and up to 8 hours	\$ 9.25
More than 8 hours and up to 24 hours	\$15.00
One-week ticket	\$40.00

(i)	Mikayla leaves the car park at 18:30 hours and pays \$9.25.	Determine the earliest
	time she could have arrived at the car park.	

(1 mark)

Dhanraj bought a weekly parking ticket for \$40. That week, he visited the car (ii) park five different times. The length of time he parked his car on each occasion is given below.

25 minutes  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours 11 hours  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hours 8 hours

Show that Dhanraj saved \$8.50 by buying the weekly ticket.

(3 marks)

Total 9 marks

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2.	(a)	Simplify	
		$x^{2} + 7x$	

(2 marks)

- (b) Find the value of
  - (i) r, when  $x^2 \times x^6 = x^r$

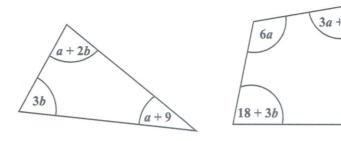
(1 mark)

(ii) s, when  $s^3 = 8$ .

(1 mark)

3b-2a

The diagrams below show a triangle and a quadrilateral. All angles are in degrees and are (c) written in terms of a and/or b.



For the triangle, show that 2a + 5b = 171.

(1 mark)

For the quadrilateral, show that 7a + 8b = 342. (ii)

(1 mark)

Solve the pair of simultaneous equations in (i) and (ii) to find the values of a and (iii) b. Show all working.

(3 marks)

Total 9 marks

- In triangle ABC, AC = 8 cm and BC = 5 cm. 3. (a)
  - Using a ruler and compasses only, construct triangle ABC. The line AB has been drawn for you.



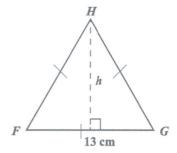
(2 marks)

Measure and state the value of Angle BAC. (ii)

(1 mark)



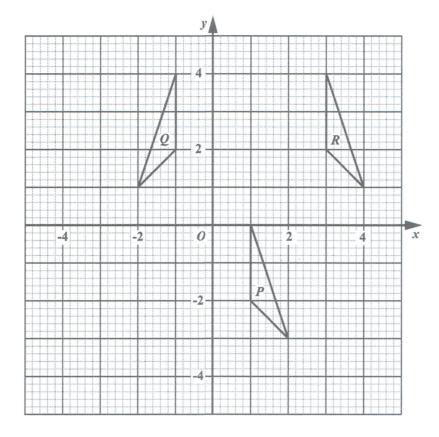
The diagram below shows an equilateral triangle, FGH, whose base is 13 cm and its (b) height, h.



Calculate the value of *h*.

(2 marks)

(c) The diagram below shows 3 triangles, P, Q and R. Triangles Q and R are images of Triangle P after it undergoes a double transformation.



Describe fully the single transformation that maps Triangle

(i)	P onto Triangle R	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(11)		(2 marks)
(ii)	R onto Triangle $Q$ .	
		•••••
		(2 marks)

Total 9 marks

		f(x) = 2	$-5x \text{ and } h(x) = 5^x.$	
(a)	Calc	culate the value of		
	(i)	f(4)		
				(1 mark)
	(ii)	h(0)		
				(1 mark)
	(iii)	fh(-2).		

(2 marks)

(b) Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

(2 marks)

(c) Given that ff(x) = a + bx, determine the values of a and b.

(3 marks)

Total 9 marks

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

NOTHING HAS BEEN OMITTED.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



5. The mass, m, in kilograms, of 120 newborns at a hospital is recorded in the table below.

Mass (m kg)	Frequency (f)
$2.6 < m \le 3.5$	7
$3.5 < m \le 4.4$	18
$4.4 < m \le 5.3$	30
$5.3 < m \le 6.2$	29
$6.2 < m \le 7.1$	28
$7.1 < m \le 80$	8

(a) (i)	State the	modal	class.
---------	-----------	-------	--------

(1 mark)

(ii) Complete the table below and calculate an estimate of the mean mass of the 120 newborns.

Mass (m kg)	Midpoint (x)	Frequency (f)	Frequency × Midpoint (fx)
$2.6 < m \le 3.5$	3.05	7	21.35
$3.5 < m \le 4.4$	3.95	18	71.1
$4.4 < m \le 5.3$	4.85	30	145.5
$5.3 < m \le 6.2$		29	
$6.2 < m \le 7.1$	6.65	28	186.2
$7.1 < m \le 8.0$		8	

				(3 m	arks)

(iii)	One newborn is chosen at random from the hospital.	Find the probability that	at the
	newborn has a mass greater than 5.3 kg.		

(1 mark)

(b) (i) Complete the cumulative frequency table shown below.

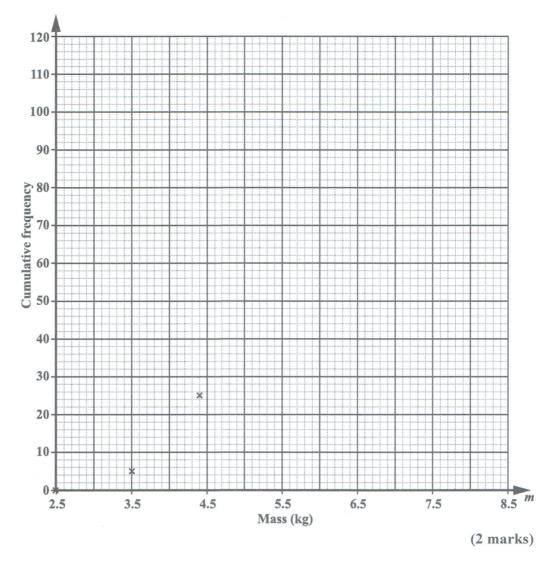
Mass (m kg)	Cumulative Frequency
$m \le 3.5$	7
<i>m</i> ≤ 4.4	25
<i>m</i> ≤ 5.3	55
<i>m</i> ≤ 6.2	
<i>m</i> ≤ 7.1	
<i>m</i> ≤ 8.0	

(1 mark)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



(ii) On the grid below, draw a cumulative frequency curve to show the information in the table in (b) (i) **on page 16**.



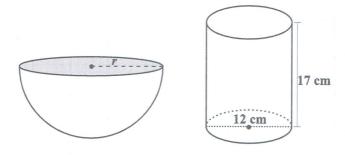
(iii) Use your diagram to find an estimate for the median mass of the newborns.

(1 mark)

Total 9 marks

6. [In this question, use  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ .]

The diagrams below show a hemispherical bowl and a cylindrical tin. The diameter of the cylindrical tin is 12 cm, the height is 17 cm and the radius of the bowl is r.



(a) Show that the volume of the cylindrical tin is 1 923 cm<sup>3</sup>, correct to 4 significant figures.

(2 marks)

(ii) The bowl is completely filled with soup. When all the soup is poured into the empty cylindrical tin, 90% of the volume of the tin is filled. Calculate the radius of the bowl.

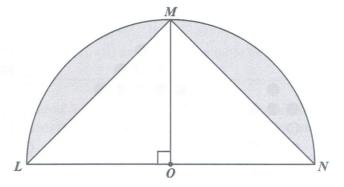
[The volume, V, of a sphere with radius r is  $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ .]

(3 marks)

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(b) In the diagram below, points L, M and N are on the circumference of a semicircle, with centre O, and a radius of 18 cm.

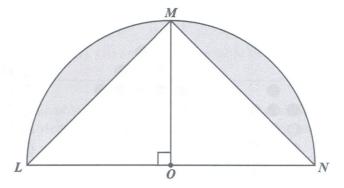


Calculate the TOTAL area of the shaded sections in the diagram.

(4 marks)

Total 9 marks



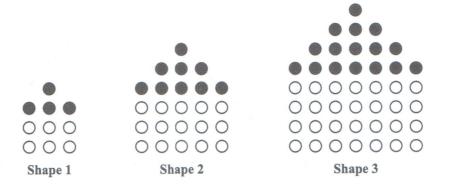


Calculate the TOTAL area of the shaded sections in the diagram.

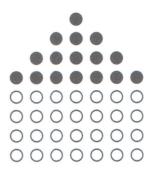
(4 marks)

Total 9 marks

7. The diagram below shows the first 3 shapes in a sequence, which forms a pattern. Each shape is made using a set of small white counters and black counters.



(a) Complete the diagram below to represent Shape 4.



		(2 marks)

(b) The number of white counters, W, the number of black counters, B, and the total number of counters, T, that form each shape follow a pattern. The values for W, B and T for the first 3 shapes are shown in the table below. Study the pattern of numbers in each row of the table and answer the questions that follow.

Complete the rows marked (i), (ii) and (iii) in the table below.

	Shape Number (S)	Number of White Counters (W)	Number of Black Counters (B)	Total Number of Counters (T)	
	1	(1+1)[2(1)+1]=6	$(1+1)^2 = 4$	10	
	2	(2+1)[2(2)+1] = 15	$(2+1)^2 = 9$	24	
	3	(3+1)[2(3)+1] = 28	$(3+1)^2 = 16$	44	
(i)	4	45			(2 marks)
	i	÷	:	:	
(ii)			144	420	(2 marks)
	* :	:	:	÷	
(iii)	n	(_+_)[_+_]	(+)²	$3n^2 + 5n + 2$	(2 marks)

(c) The expression for the total number of counters, T = W + B, in Shape S is given by  $T = aS^2 + bS + 2$ , where a and b are both positive integers.

By substituting suitable values for S, show that the **total** number of counters in Shape 1 and Shape 3, in terms of a and b, is represented by the equations

$$a + b = 8$$
 and  $3a + b = 14$  respectively.

(2 marks)

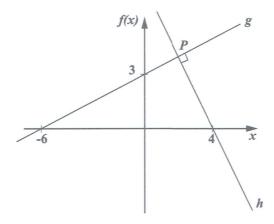
Total 10 marks

# **SECTION II**

# Answer ALL questions.

# ALGEBRA, RELATIONS, FUNCTIONS AND GRAPHS

8. (a) The diagram below shows the graphs of two functions on the same pair of axes. The lines g and h are perpendicular.



Determine the

(i) equation that represents the line g

(2 marks)

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(ii)	equation that represents the line h	
		(2 marks)
(iii)	coordinates of the point P. Show all working.	
		(2 marks)

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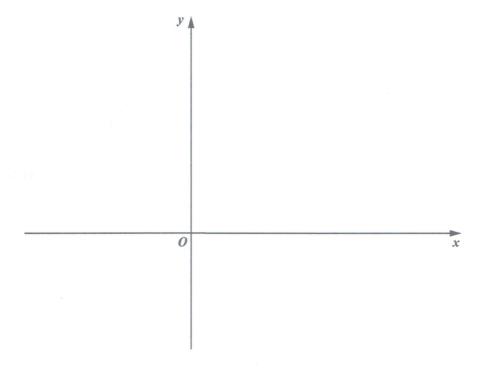




Write  $4x^2 - 24x + 31$  in the form  $a(x + h)^2 + k$ . (b)

(2 marks)

On the axes below, sketch the graph of  $4x^2 - 24x + 31$ , indicating the coordinates (ii) of the maximum/minimum point and the y-intercept.



(3 marks)

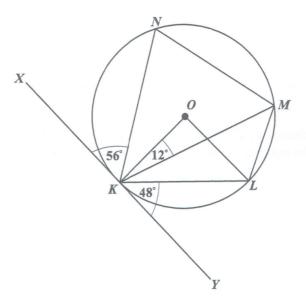
(iii) State the equation of the axis of symmetry.

(1 mark)

Total 12 marks

## GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY

9. (a) K, L, M and N are points on the circumference of a circle with centre O. XY is a tangent to the circle at K. Angle  $LKY = 48^\circ$ ,  $MKO = 12^\circ$  and Angle  $XKN = 56^\circ$ .



(i) Find the value of Angle KOL, giving reasons for EACH step of your work.

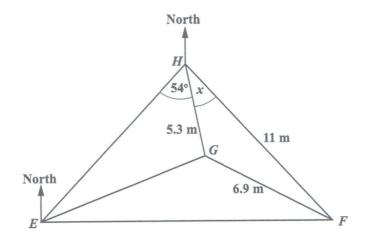
Reason	 	 	 
	 	 •	(2 marks)

(= 11141110)

(ii)	Find t	the value of EACH of the following angles.	
	a)	Angle <i>LMN</i>	
			(1 mark)
	b)	Angle KLO	
			(1 mark)
	c)	Angle MLK	
			(1 a a-
	d)	Angle KNM	(1 mark)
	u)	Aligie MVM	
			(1 mark)



E, F, G and H are 4 points on level ground. The diagram below gives information on the (b) distances and angles between the points.



Show that the value of x is 29.5°, correct to 1 decimal place. (i)

(2 marks)

(ii)	A vertical tower, $GT$ , is constructed at the point $G$ and is pivoted to the ground at
	the points $E$ , $F$ and $H$ using pieces of wire. The angle of elevation of the top of
	the tower, $T$ , from the point $F$ is 31°.

What length of wire was used to secure Point *T* to Point *F*?

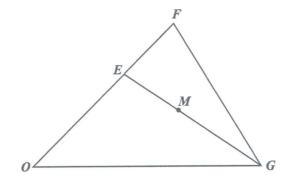
•••••		(2 marks)
The	bearing of $E$ from $H$ is 228°. Find the bearing of	
a)	H from $E$	
		(1 mark)
b)	G from $H$ .	
		(1 mark)

Total 12 marks

(iii)

# **VECTORS AND MATRICES**

10. (a) In the diagram below, O is the origin, OE = 2EF and M is the midpoint of EG.  $\overrightarrow{OG} = \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{OF} = \mathbf{d}.$ 



Find in terms of c and d, in its simplest form,

(i)  $\overrightarrow{FG}$ 

(1 mark)
(1 11141 11)

(ii)  $\overrightarrow{EG}$ 

(2 marks)

(iii)  $\overrightarrow{OM}$ .

(2 marks)

(b) The matrices P, Q and R are given below, in terms of the scalar constants a, b and c, as

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ a & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & b \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} c & -3 \\ -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Given that P + Q = R, find the value of a, b and c.

(3 marks)

(c) Solve the following pair of simultaneous equations using a matrix method.

$$5x - 2y = 44$$
$$2x + 3y = 10$$

(4 marks)

Total 12 marks

### **END OF TEST**

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.