(+ IGCSE) EXAM QUESTION PRACTICE
1.

A right-angled triangle has sides of length $x \mathrm{~cm},(x+2) \mathrm{cm}$ and $(x+3) \mathrm{cm}$.

(a) Use Pythagoras' theorem to write down an equation in $x$.
$\qquad$
(b) Show that your equation simplifies to $x^{2}-2 x-5=0$
(2)
(c) By solving the equation $x^{2}-2 x-5=0$, find the length of each side of the triangle. Give your answers correct to one decimal place.
$\qquad$ cm, $\qquad$ cm,
cm


A rectangular piece of card has length $(x+4) \mathrm{cm}$ and width $(x+1) \mathrm{cm}$.
A rectangle 5 cm by 3 cm is cut from the corner of the piece of card.
The remaining piece of card, shown shaded in the diagram, has an area of $35 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.
(a) Show that $x^{2}+5 x-46=0$
(b) Solve $x^{2}+5 x-46=0$ to find the value of $x$.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$
x=
$$

$\qquad$


The diagram shows a trapezium.
The trapezium has an area of $17 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
(a) Show that $2 x^{2}+7 x-17=0$
(b) Work out the value of $x$.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.
Show your working clearly.

The diagram shows a trapezium.


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

All measurements on the diagram are in centimetres.
The area of the trapezium is $119 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
(i) Show that $2 x^{2}-x-120=0$
(ii) Find the value of $x$.

Show your working clearly.

A rectangular lawn has a length of $3 x$ metres and a width of $2 x$ metres. The lawn has a path of width 1 metre on three of its sides.


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

The total area of the lawn and the path is $100 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(a) Show that $6 x^{2}+7 x-98=0$
(b) Calculate the area of the lawn.

Show clear algebraic working.

The diagram shows a rectangular playground of width $x$ metres and length $3 x$ metres.


The playground is extended, by adding 10 metres to its width and 20 metres to its length, to form a larger rectangular playground.

The area of the larger rectangular playground is double the area of the original playground.
(a) Show that $3 x^{2}-50 x-200=0$
(b) Calculate the area of the original playground.

The diagram shows a circular pond, of radius $r$ metres, surrounded by a circular path. The circular path has a constant width of 1.5 metres.


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

The area of the path is $\frac{1}{10}$ the area of the pond.
(a) Show that $2 r^{2}-60 r-45=0$
(b) Calculate the area of the pond.

Show your working clearly.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.


The diagram shows a rectangle.
The length of the rectangle is $x \mathrm{~cm}$.
The length of a diagonal of the rectangle is 8 cm .
The perimeter of the rectangle is 20 cm .
(a) Show that $x^{2}-10 x+18=0$

Diagram NOT
accurately drawn
(b) Solve $x^{2}-10 x+18=0$

Give your solutions correct to 3 significant figures. Show your working clearly.

A coin is biased so that the probability that it shows heads on any one throw is $p$. The coin is thrown twice.

The probability that the coin shows heads exactly once is $\frac{8}{25}$
Show that $25 p^{2}-25 p+4=0$

A bag contains $x$ counters.
7 of the counters are blue.
Sam takes at random a counter from the bag and does not replace it.
Jill then takes a counter from the bag.
The probability they both take a blue counter is 0.2
(a) Form an equation involving $x$.

Show that your equation can be expressed as $x^{2}-x-210=0$
(b) Solve $x^{2}-x-210=0$

Show clear algebraic working.

Clare buys some shares for $\$ 50 x$.
Later, she sells the shares for $\$(600+5 x)$.
She makes a profit of $x \%$
(a) Show that $x^{2}+90 x-1200=0$
(b) Solve $x^{2}+90 x-1200=0$

Find the value of $x$ correct to 3 significant figures.
$\qquad$
(a) Show that

$$
\left(a^{2}+1\right)\left(c^{2}+1\right)=(a c-1)^{2}+(a+c)^{2}
$$

(b) By finding suitable values of $a$ and $c$, use part (a) to write 650065 as the sum of two square numbers.
$\qquad$ $+$


The diagram shows a trapezium $A B C D$ with $A D$ parallel to $B C$.
$A B=x \mathrm{~cm}, B C=(x+5) \mathrm{cm}$ and $A D=(x+8) \mathrm{cm}$.
The area of the trapezium is $42 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.
(a) Show that $2 x^{2}+13 x-84=0$
(b) Calculate the perimeter of the trapezium.

There are 10 beads in a box.
$n$ of the beads are red.
Meg takes one bead at random from the box and does not replace it.
She takes a second bead at random from the box.
The probability that she takes 2 red beads is $\frac{1}{3}$.
Show that $n^{2}-n-30=0$


The diagram shows one disc with centre $A$ and radius 4 cm and another disc with centre $B$ and radius $x \mathrm{~cm}$.
The two discs fit exactly into a rectangular box 10 cm long and 9 cm wide.
The two discs touch at $P$.
$A P B$ is a straight line.
(a) Use Pythagoras' Theorem to show that $x^{2}-30 x+45=0$
(b) Find the value of $x$.

Give your value correct to 3 significant figures.

$$
x=.
$$

$\qquad$

