### **PERCENTAGES (HIGHER)**

DATE OF SOLUTIONS: 15/05/2018 MAXIMUM MARK: 78

## **SOLUTIONS** GCSE (+ IGCSE) EXAM QUESTION PRACTICE

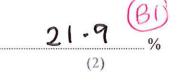
1. [Edexcel, 2012]

Percentages (Standard) [5 Marks]

In January 2007 the population of Canada was 32 million. 7 million of these Canadian people spoke French as their first language.

(a) Express 7 million as a percentage of 32 million. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

# $\frac{7}{32} \times 100 = 21.875$



Between January 2007 and January 2009 the population of Canada increased by 4%.

(b) Increase 32 million by 4%.

Give your answer correct to the nearest million.

 $32 \times 1.04 = 33.28$  MILLION (MI) (BI)



... % (2)

#### **2.** [Edexcel, 2009]

(a) Cheng invested 3500 dollars.At the end of one year, interest of 161 dollars was added to his account.

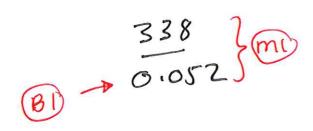
Express 161 as a percentage of 3500

$$(m) \frac{161}{3500} \times 100 = 4.6$$

$$\frac{161}{3500} \times 100 = 4.6$$

(b) Lian invested an amount of money at an interest rate of 5.2% per year.
 After one year, she received interest of 338 dollars.
 0.052

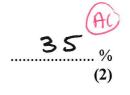
Work out the amount of money Lian invested.



6500 dollars (3)

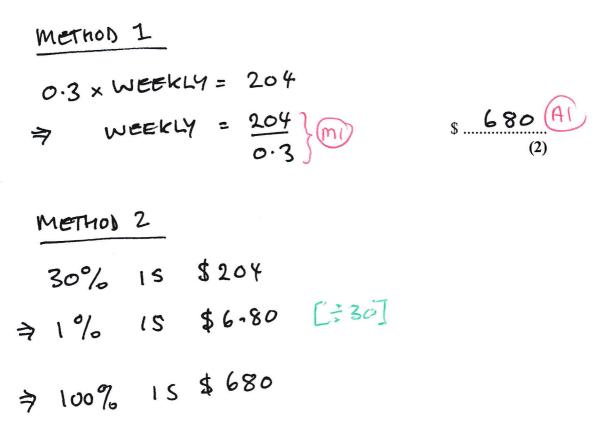
Brett's weekly pay is \$760 He spends \$266 on rent.

(a) Express \$266 as a percentage of \$760



Kazia spends \$204 a week on rent. \$204 is 30% of her weekly pay.

(b) Work out her weekly pay.



\$ 324 (17)

#### 5. [Edexcel, 2016]

A clothes shop has a sale.

In the sale, normal prices are reduced by 12% The normal price of a shirt is £30

(a) Work out the sale price of the shirt.  $30 \times 0.88$ 

> E ZG. 40 (3)

The price of a coat is reduced by £9 in the sale.

(b) Work out the normal price of the coat.

$$0.12 \times NORMAL = 9$$

$$NORMAL = 9$$

$$0.12 \times ORMAL = 9$$

#### **6.** [Edexcel, 2016]

Ying eats some yoghurt.

The yoghurt contains 192 mg of calcium.

This is 16% of the total amount of calcium that Ying should have each day.

Work out the total amount of calcium that Ying should have each day.



$$16\% \equiv 192$$
  
 $1\% \equiv \frac{192}{16}$   
 $100\% \equiv \frac{192}{16} \times \frac{100}{16}$ 

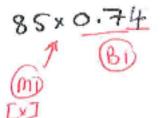
1200 mg

#### 7. [Edexcel, 2005]

Pat drops a ball onto a wooden floor.

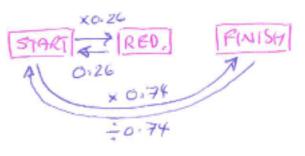
The ball bounces to a height which is 26% less than the height from which it is dropped.

(a) Pat drops the ball from a height of 85 cm. Calculate the height to which it first bounces.



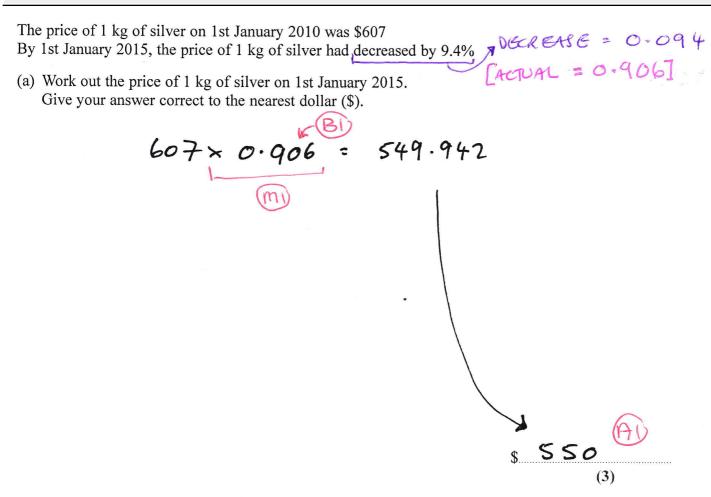
(b) Pat drops the ball from a different height. It first bounces to a height of 48.1 cm. Calculate the height from which he dropped it.

48.1 \* (m) EQUIDE]



-62-9 cm

6 cm (3)



Between 1st January 2010 and 1st January 2015, the price of 1 tonne of copper decreased by  $20\% \rightarrow DECREASE = 0.2$  [ACTUAL = 0.8]

This was a decrease of \$1320

(b) Work out the price of 1 tonne of copper on 1st January 2010.

$$\frac{\text{method 2}}{20\% \text{ is $1320}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1\% \text{ is $66}$$

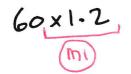
$$\Rightarrow 10\% \text{ is $6600}$$

9. [Edexcel, 2006]

A mobile phone company makes a special offer. Usually one minute of call time costs 5 cents. For the special offer, this call time is increased by 20%,

EPINAL AMOUNT 'IS 1.2

(a) Calculate the call time which costs 5 cents during the special offer. Give your answer in seconds.

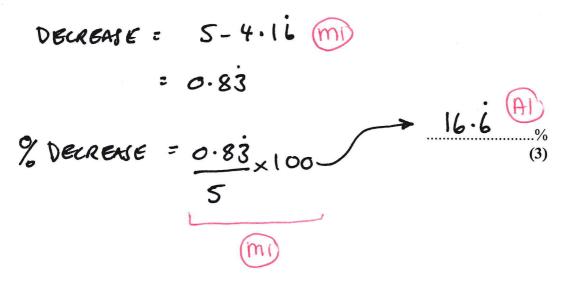




(b) Calculate the cost per minute for the special offer.



(c) Calculate the percentage decrease in the cost per minute for the special offer.



Liam invests £8000 in a savings account for 4 years. The savings account pays compound interest at a rate of

> 4.5% for the first year with UNE (2045 2.75 % for all subsequent years.  $\longrightarrow OSE 1 = O275$

(a) Work out the value of Liam's investment at the end of 4 years.

8000 × 10045 = 8360 (m) 8360 × 1:0275<sup>3</sup> = 9068.8406... £ 9068.84 Max invests some money in a savings bond. The savings bond pays interest at a rate of 2% per year.  $\rightarrow 0$   $\not\sim c$  (  $\circ 0$  2

At the end of the first year, his savings bond is worth £5763

(b) How much money did Max invest in the savings bond?

$$\frac{81}{1.02} = 5763$$

$$\frac{1.02}{1.02} = 5763$$

$$\frac{1.02}{1.02}$$

E 5564.52

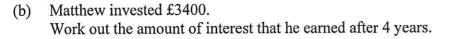
(3)

(3)

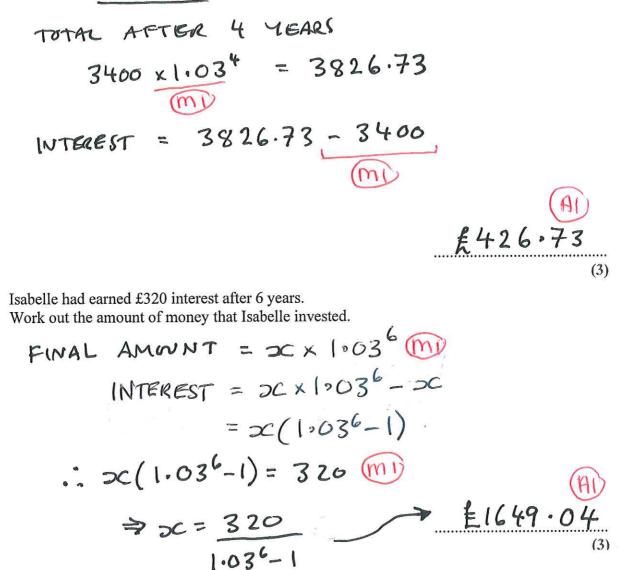
George, Matthew and Isabelle invest money in a savings account, which pays compound interest of 3% p.a. 1-03

George invested £4800. (a) Work out the total value of his investment after 5 years.

$$4800 \times 1.03^{5} = 5564.5155...$$



(c)



#### 12. [Edexcel, 2009]

Percentages (Inc Reverse) [3 Marks]

Jothi bought a car. Later, Jothi sold the car for £2125 He made a loss of 15%. Work out the original price of the car.

2125 m



#### **13.** [Edexcel, 2017]

Naoby invests £6000 for 5 years.

The investment gets compound interest of x% per annum.

At the end of 5 years the investment is worth  $\pounds 8029.35$ 

Work out the value of *x*.

$$6000 \times \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{100}\right)^{5} = 8029.35$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{100}\right)^{5} = \frac{8029.35}{6000} \text{ (m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\pi}{100} = \sqrt{\frac{8029.35}{6000}} \text{ (m)}$$

$$= 1.05999...$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{100} = 0.05999...$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{100} = 5.999...$$

$$= 6 + \text{(A)} \text{[either]}$$

Katy invests £2000 in a savings account for 3 years.

The account pays compound interest at an annual rate of

2.5% for the first year  $\longrightarrow$   $[\circ 0.25]$ x% for the second year  $\Big\} \longrightarrow \Big[1 + \frac{1}{100}\Big]^2 = 2$  YEARS AT  $\frac{1}{200}$ .

There is a total amount of £2124.46 in the savings account at the end of 3 years.

(a) Work out the rate of interest in the second year.

$$\frac{2000 \times 1.025 \times (1 + \frac{\pi}{100})^2}{1 + \frac{\pi}{100}} = 2124.46 \quad \text{(MI)} \left[ \text{EGUATION} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\pi}{100} = \sqrt{\frac{2124.46}{2000 \times 1.025}} \quad \text{(I)} \left[ \text{EITHUR} \right]$$

$$= 1.01799...$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{100} = 2.0.01799...$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{100} = 1.799... \text{(I)} \left[ \text{EITHUR} \right]$$

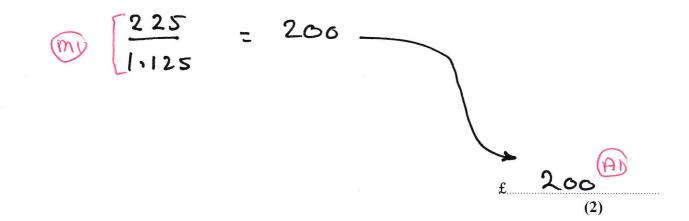
$$\frac{1.8\%}{6}$$

$$\frac{1.8\%}{6}$$

Katy goes to work by train.

The cost of her weekly train ticket increases by 12.5% to £225

(b) Work out the cost of her weekly train ticket before this increase.



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The methods used in these solutions, where relevant, are methods which have been successfully used with students. The method shown for a particular question is not always the only method and there is no claim that the method that is used is necessarily the most efficient or 'best' method. From time to time, a solution to a question might be updated to show a different method if it is judged that it is a good idea to do so.

Sometimes a method used in these solutions might be unfamiliar to You. If You are able to use a different method to obtain the correct answer then You should consider to keep using your existing method and not change to the method that is used here. However, the choice of method is always up to You and it is often useful if You know more than one method to solve a particular type of problem.

Within these solutions there is an indication of where marks <u>might</u> be awarded for each question. B marks, M marks and A marks have been used in a similar, but <u>not identical</u>, way that an exam board uses these marks within their mark schemes. This slight difference in the use of these marking symbols has been done for simplicity and convenience. Sometimes B marks, M marks and A marks have been interchanged, when compared to an examiners' mark scheme and sometimes the marks have been awarded for different aspects of a solution when compared to an examiners' mark scheme.

B1 - This is an unconditional accuracy mark (the specific number, word or phrase must be seen. This type of mark cannot be given as a result of 'follow through').

M1 - This is a method mark. Method marks have been shown in places where they might be awarded for the method that is shown. If You use a different method to get a correct answer, then the same number of method marks would be awarded but it is not practical to show all possible methods, and the way in which marks might be awarded for their use, within these particular solutions. When appropriate, You should seek clarity and download the relevant examiner mark scheme from the exam board's web site.

A1 - These are accuracy marks. Accuracy marks are typically awarded after method marks. If the correct answer is obtained, then You should normally (but not always) expect to be awarded all of the method marks (provided that You have shown a method) and all of the accuracy marks.

Note that some questions contain the words 'show that', 'show your working out', or similar. These questions require working out to be shown. Failure to show sufficient working out is likely to result in no marks being awarded, even if the final answer is correct.

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