

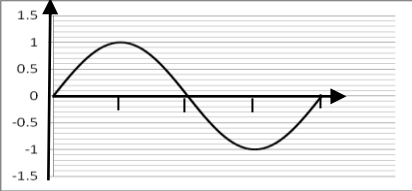
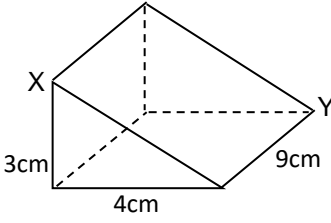
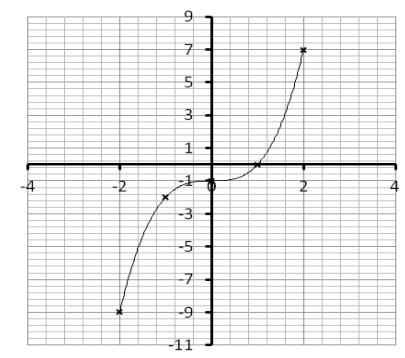
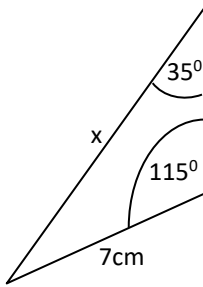
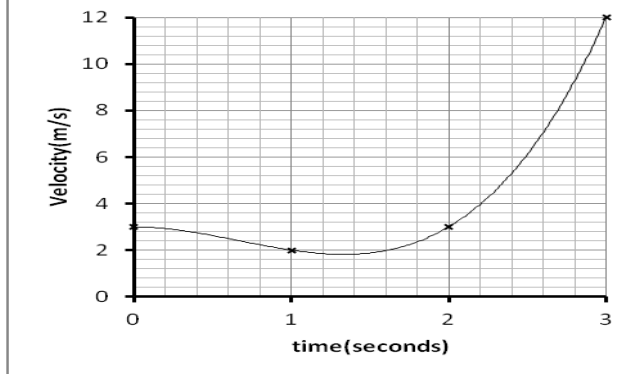
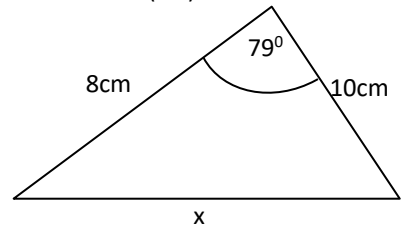
Maths Key Skills

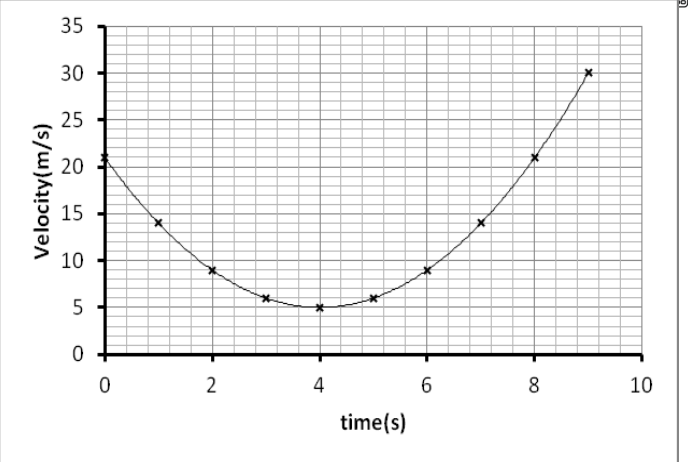
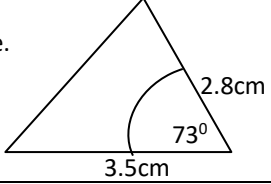
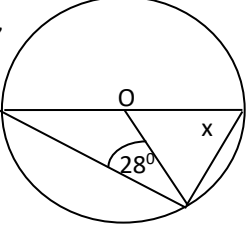
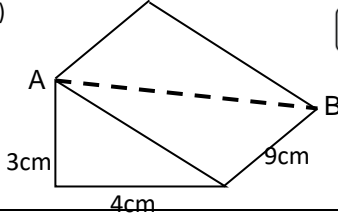
Stage 11: Skill Check 12

Name:

Date:

Class/Group:

A: Number & Algebra	B: Algebra, Proportion, Geometry & Measure	C: Geometry & Measure & Statistics
<p>1. Write $\sqrt{48}$ in the form $k\sqrt{3}$</p> <p>11:1</p>	<p>11. Make (y) the new subject of : $\frac{y}{y-t} = \frac{m}{n}$</p> <p>11:12</p>	<p>21. Work out the angle between XY and the base. (correct to 3sf)</p> <p>11:26</p>
<p>2. Rationalise the denominator & simplify:</p> $\frac{5}{2\sqrt{8}}$ <p>11:2</p>	<p>12. One solution for $\sin x = -0.8$ (1dp) is $x = 234^\circ$. Use the graph</p>  <p>to find another solution.</p> <p>11:14</p>	 <p>11:26</p>
<p>3. The area of a rectangle is 20m^2 (to the nearest 10) and its length is 4.82m (to the nearest cm). Work out minimum width. (2dp)</p> <p>11:3</p>	<p>13. This is the graph of $y = f(x)$. Sketch on the grid: $y = -f(x)$</p>  <p>11:15</p>	<p>22. Find the side 'x'?</p> <p>11:27</p> 
<p>4. Simplify the following fraction:</p> $\frac{x^2-9}{x^2+3x} \div \frac{x^2-6x+9}{5x}$ <p>11:4</p>	<p>14. Estimate & interpret the area under the graph.</p>  <p>11:16</p>	<p>23. Find the side 'x'?</p> <p>11:28</p> 
<p>5. Solve:</p> $\frac{x+3}{2} + \frac{x-5}{3} = x^2$ <p>11:5</p>	<p>15. Write down the equation of the tangent at (2,2) on the circle with centre (-4,-8)</p> <p>11:18</p>	

<p>6. If $f(x) = 7-3x$ and $g(x) = x^2$, evaluate: $g(f(5))$</p>	11:7	<p>16. Estimate & interpret the gradient of the tangent at 2sec.</p> 	11:20	<p>24. $\vec{OA} = \frac{1}{2}(b - 2a)$ $\vec{OB} = 3a + b$</p> <p>Show that \vec{AB} can be express as $\frac{1}{2}(8a + b)$</p>	11:29																		
<p>7. Find the turning point of: $y = x^2 + 8x + 13$</p>	11:8																						
<p>8. Solve by completing the square: $x^2 - 5x + 1.25 = 0$ (Write down the EXACT values)</p>	11:9	<p>17. $x^2 - 5x - 8 = 0$ can be solved using the iteration formula: $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 - 8}{5}$ Correct to 2dp Start with $x_1 = -2$ & work out an approximation for x by finding x_5</p>	11:21	<p>25. Complete the table for frequency density:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1485 687 2051 1058"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scores</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Frequency density</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$0 < n \leq 20$</td> <td>18</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$30 < n \leq 40$</td> <td>24</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$40 < n \leq 60$</td> <td>32</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$50 < n \leq 70$</td> <td>27</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$70 < n \leq 100$</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Scores	Frequency	Frequency density	$0 < n \leq 20$	18		$30 < n \leq 40$	24		$40 < n \leq 60$	32		$50 < n \leq 70$	27		$70 < n \leq 100$	9		11:30
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<p>9. To solve: $2x^2 + 5x = 10$ by formula. Give answers in surd form.</p>	11:10	<p>18. Work out the area of the triangle. (Correct to 2sf)</p> 	11:22																				
<p>10. Write down the solution set for: $(x-3)(x-7) \leq 0$</p>	11:11	<p>19. O is the centre. Find the size of angle 'x'</p> 	11:23																				
<p>Total (A) Test Total (A+B+C)</p>		<p>20. Work out the length AB.(1dp)</p> 	11:24	<p>Total (B) Total (C)</p>																			
R (0-9)		Y (10-19)		G (20-25)																			