

## Algebra questions

(Taken from 2016 GCSE exam sample papers: foundation tier)

1 (a) Solve.

(i)  $2x = 18$

(a)(i)  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]

(ii)  $x + 2 = 5$

(ii)  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]

(iii)  $\frac{x}{3} = 15$

(iii)  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]

(b) (i) Find the value of  $t$  when  $g = 4$  and  $h = 7$ .

$$t = 12g - 5h$$

(b)(i)  $t = \dots\dots\dots$  [2]

(ii) Rearrange to make  $r$  the subject.

$$4r - p = q$$

(ii)  $\dots\dots\dots$  [2]

8 (b) Write an expression for the total cost, in pounds, of

$x$  jumpers at £15 each

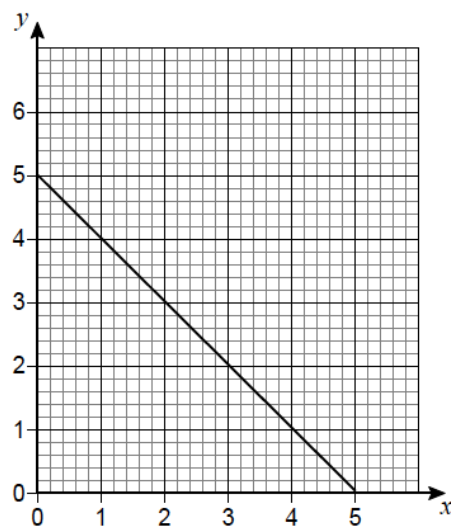
and

$y$  shirts at £12 each.

[1 mark]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

17 Here is the graph of  $y = 5 - x$  for values of  $x$  from 0 to 5



17 (a) On the same grid, draw the graph of  $y = x + 1$  for values of  $x$  from 0 to 5

[2 marks]

17 (b) Use the graphs to solve the simultaneous equations

$$y = 5 - x \quad \text{and} \quad y = x + 1$$

[1 mark]

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

**22** Henry is thinking of having a water meter.

These are the two ways he can pay for the water he uses.

**Water Meter**

A charge of £28.20 per year

**plus**

91.22p for every cubic metre of water used

1 cubic metre = 1000 litres

**No Water Meter**

A charge of £107 per year

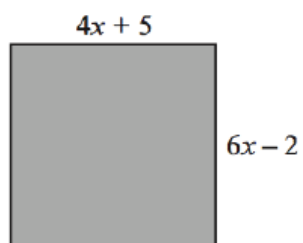
Henry uses an average of 180 litres of water each day.

Use this information to determine whether or not Henry should have a water meter.

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**(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)**

25. The diagram shows a square.  
All the lengths are measured in centimetres.



*Diagram not drawn to scale*

Use an algebraic method to find the length of one side of the square. [5]

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**25** Here are the first four terms of an arithmetic sequence.

6      10      14      18

- (a) Write an expression, in terms of  $n$ , for the  $n$ th term of this sequence.

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(2)

The  $n$ th term of a different arithmetic sequence is  $3n + 5$

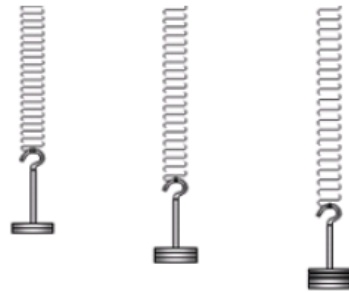
- (b) Is 108 a term of this sequence?  
Show how you get your answer.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 25 is 4 marks)**

- 10 In an experiment, different masses are hung on a spring.

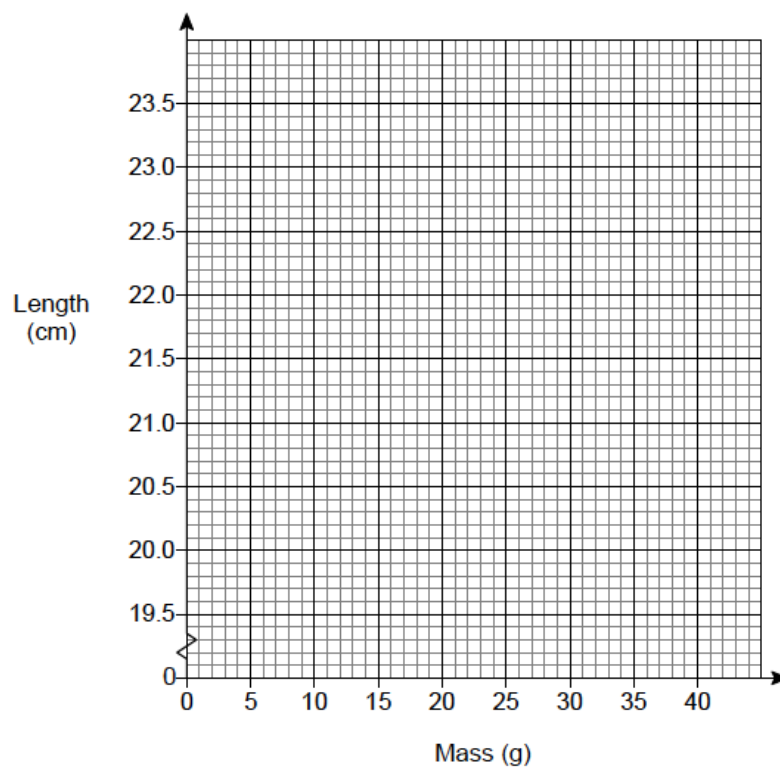


The length of the spring is measured for each mass.

Mass (g)	10	20	30	40
Length (cm)	20.8	21.6	22.4	23.2

- 10 (a) Draw a graph to show the length of the spring for masses from 10 g to 40 g

[2 marks]



10 (b) Estimate the length of the spring with no mass hung on it.

[1 mark]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ cm

10 (c) How much longer is the spring with a 35 g mass than with a 15 g mass?

[2 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_ cm

6. Charlie has  $x$  pens.  
Lisa has 3 more pens than Charlie.  
Julian has twice as many pens as Lisa.  
How many pens do Charlie, Lisa and Julian have altogether?  
Simplify your answer as far as possible.

[4]

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19. A ball is dropped from a height of 840 cm onto a floor. After each bounce it rises to a height that is half of the distance it has just fallen.

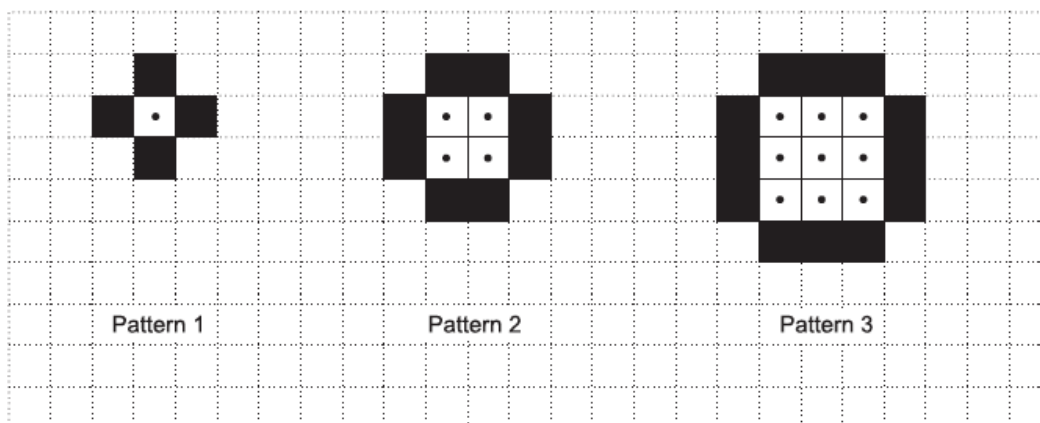


After how many bounces will the ball fail to reach a height of 1 m for the first time?  
You must show all your working. [3]

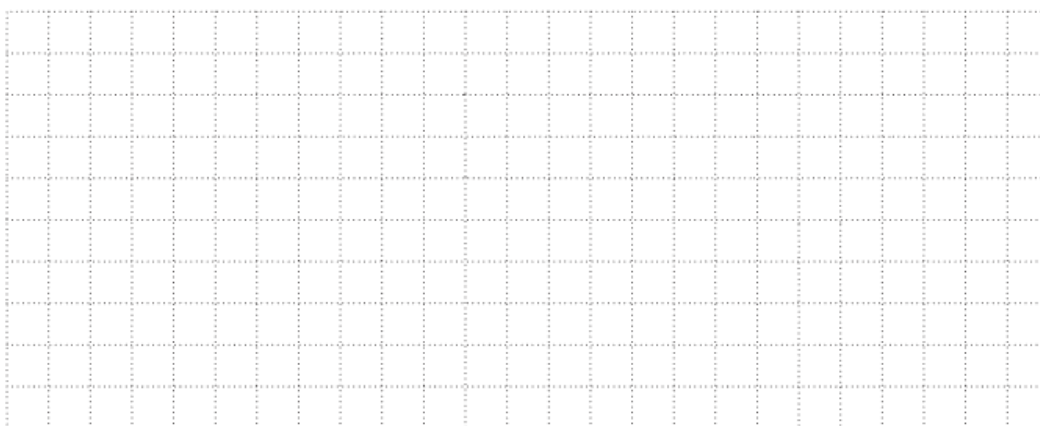
[illegible]



12 Here are the first three patterns in a sequence.



(a) Draw Pattern 4 in this sequence on the grid below.



[2]

(b) Pattern 3 has 9 dotted squares and 12 black squares.

How many **dotted** squares will there be in Pattern 8?

(b) ..... [2]

(c) Write an expression for the number of **black** squares in the  $n$ th pattern.

(c) ..... [2]

(d) Sally looks at the patterns.  
She says

If the pattern number is odd, the total number of squares will be odd.  
If it is even, the total number of squares will be even.

Explain clearly why Sally is right for **all** patterns in the sequence.

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.....  
..... [6]