

Oxford Revise | Edexcel GCSE Maths Higher | Answers

Chapter 24 Plans, elevations, constructions, bearings

| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
|----------------|---|---|-------------|
| 24.1 | Enlargement, scale factor 2, centre of enlargement at (-4, 4) | Enlargement Scale factor 2 (-4, 4) | 1 1 1 |
| 24.2 (a) | | Correct diagram in any orientation | 1 |
| 24.2 (b)` | | Correct 3D drawing of an 'L-shape' Fully correct diagram (may be facing left or right). | 1 |
| 24.2 (c) (i) | 12 vertices | | 1 |
| 24.2 (c) (ii) | 18 edges | | 1 |
| 24.2 (c) (iii) | 8 faces | | 1 |



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|----------|--|---|-------------|
| 24.3 | Front elevation Side elevation Plan | 1 mark for each correct diagram; note the plan can be in any orientation as long as it's from above | 1 1 1 |
| 24.4 (a) | B: The sum of the lengths of the shorter two sides must be greater than the longest side length | | 1 |
| 24.4 (b) | 4 cm 3 cm | One side correctly drawn Second side Fully correct diagram (any orientation) | 1 1 1 |
| 24.5 | 44 mm 23 mm E 66 mm | Each line (correct to 1 mm) | 1 1 1 |



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|----------|--------|---|-------------|
| 24.6 | F H | Construction arcs both sides of <i>G</i> Second set of intersecting construction arcs either side of line segment (either above the line <i>FH</i> as shown, or below); Fully correct diagram. | 1 1 1 |
| 24.7 | 45° | Construction arcs either side of a line segment and perpendicular line drawn Arc intersecting perpendicular line Fully correct diagram with angle labelled. Full marks also given if instead of using the arc to make a triangle, you correctly bisected the 90° angle constructed. | 3 |



| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
|----------|--------|--|------------------|
| 24.8 | A 3cm | Construction arcs either side of <i>AB</i> and perpendicular bisector drawn Circle centre <i>B</i> 3 cm radius Correctly shaded region. | 1 1 1 1 |
| 24.9 | 500 m | Construction arc(s) intersecting CD and CE and pair of intersecting arcs in the space between D and E Angle bisector drawn Circle or arc centre C with radius of CD Correct shaded region. | 1 1 1 |



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|----------|---|--|-------------|
| 24.10 | $2.5 \text{ m} = 250 \text{ cm}$ $250 \div 125 = 2$ The locus needs to be 2 cm from the track | Attempt to use the ratio to calculate the distance from the track (= 2 cm) Any correct straight line 2 cm from the T or any semicircle in correct position with 2 cm radius Fully correct locus. Total 3 marks | 1 1 1 |
| 24.11 | North North | Either 080° bearing or 280° bearing drawn correctly Both bearings drawn correctly; Correct lines intersecting and labelled H . | 1 1 1 |



| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
|----------|---|---|------------------|
| 24.12 | North $A = \frac{8}{11}$ $BCA = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{11}\right) = 36^{\circ}$ Bearing of <i>B</i> from <i>C</i> is 270 + 36 = 306° | $\tan BCA = \frac{8}{11}$ 36.027° $270 + BCA$ Correct answer to nearest degree | 1 1 1 1 |



| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
|-----------|--|---|-------------|
| 24.13 | North S = swimmer; $B = \text{buoy}$; $P = \text{lookout post}$ $SB = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50$ | Sketch showing a right-angled triangle Attempt to use Pythagoras $\sqrt{2500}$ Correct answer | 1 1 1 |
| 24.14 | Angle ABC = 34° (alternate angles) Base angles of isosceles triangle are equal so BCA = $\frac{180-34}{2}$ = 73° Bearing of A from C = 360 – 73 = 287° | Determining angle <i>ABC</i> Determining angle <i>BCA</i> 287° | 1 1 1 |
| 24.15 (a) | $105 \le p < 115$ | Correct lower bound Correct upper bound | 1 |
| 24.15 (b) | $107.5 \le p < 112.5$ | Correct lower bound Correct upper bound | 1 |
| 24.16 (a) | $4.665 \le x < 4.675$ | Correct lower bound Correct upper bound | 1 |
| 24.16 (b) | $4500 \le x < 5500$ | Correct lower bound Correct upper bound | 1 |