			apapo
	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTER International General Certificate of Sec		Campre
CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
MATHEMATIC	S	0	581/31
Paper 3 (Core)		October/Novemb	er 2011
		2	2 hours
Candidates and	swer on the Question Paper.		
Additional Mate	erials: Electronic calculator Mathematical tables (optional)	Geometrical instruments Tracing paper (optional)	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid. DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

If working is needed for any question it must be shown below that question.

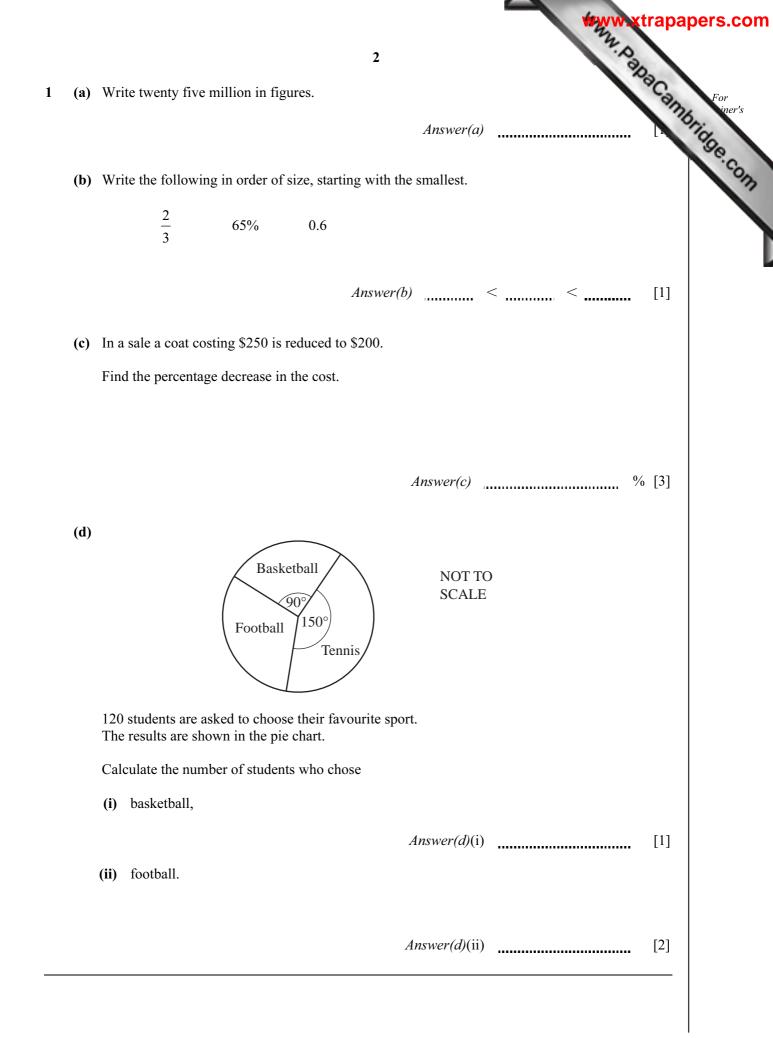
Electronic calculators should be used.

If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place. For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

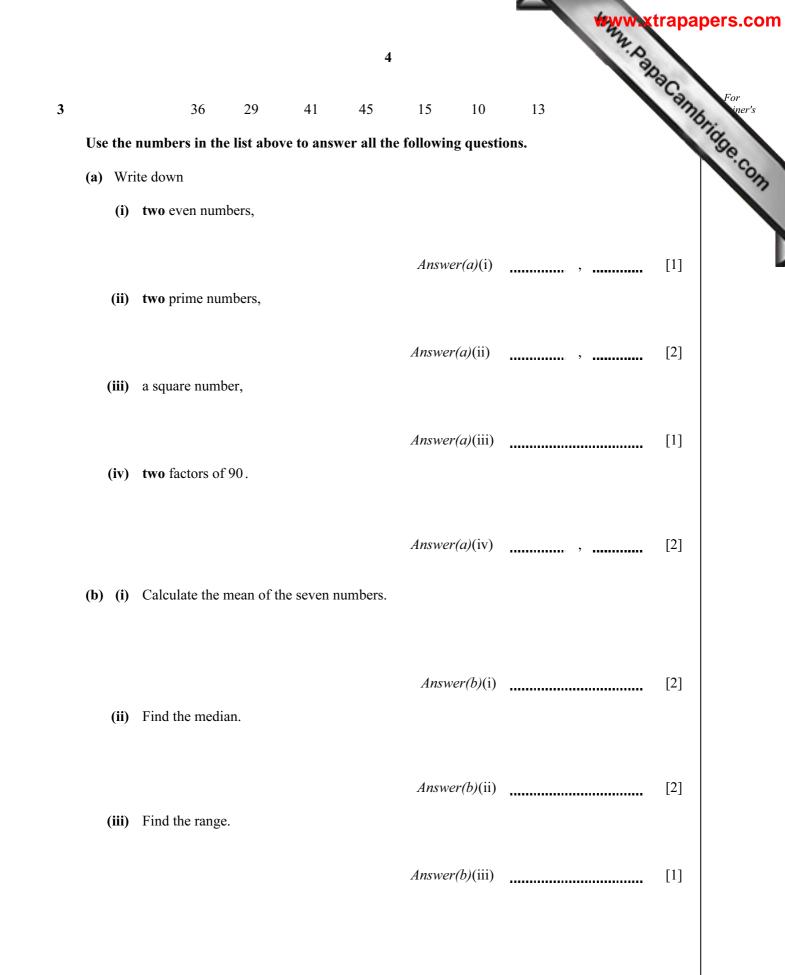
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the marks for this paper is 104.

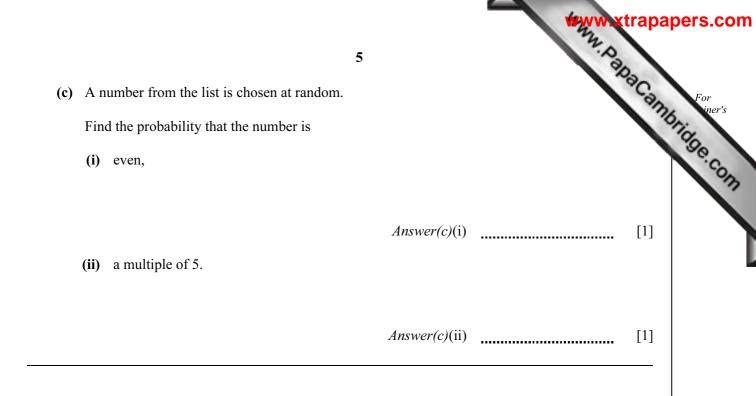
This document consists of 16 printed pages.



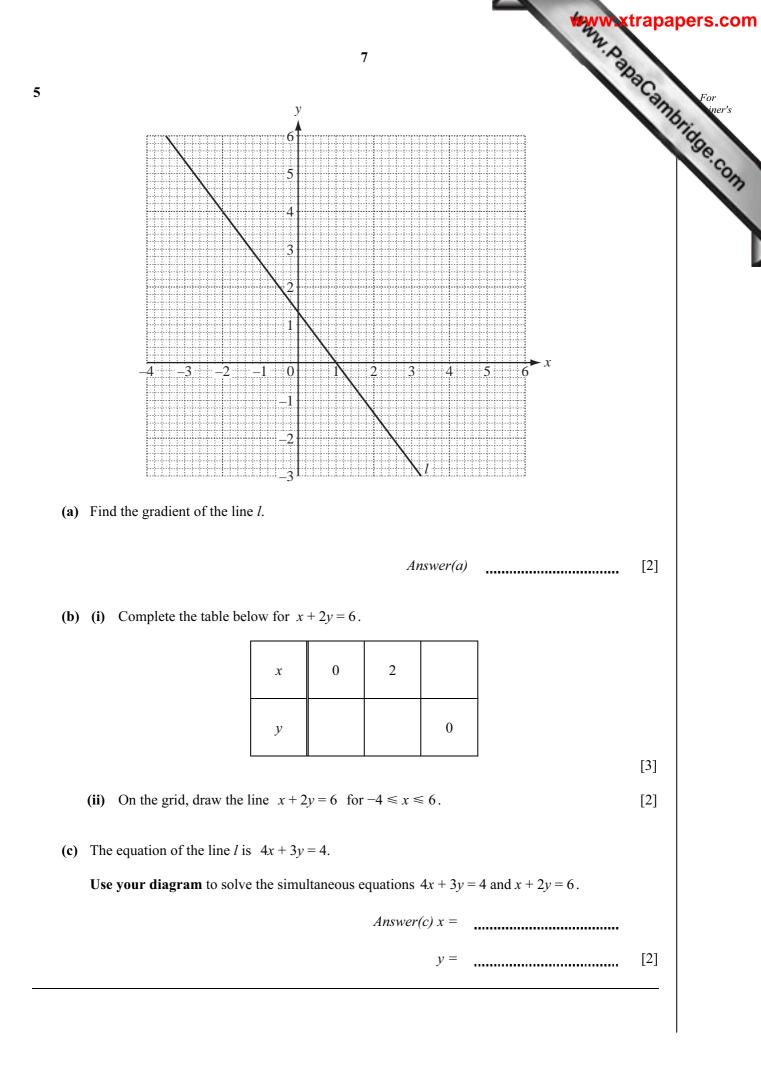


	www.xtrapap	oers
	3	
The	e distance between Geneva and Gstaad is 150 km.	For
(a)	Write 150 in standard form.	id
	3 e distance between Geneva and Gstaad is 150 km. Write 150 in standard form. (1]	Se.
(b)	A car took $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to travel from Geneva to Gstaad.	
	Calculate the average speed of the car.	
	Answer(b) km/h [1]	
(c)	A bus left Gstaad at 1015. It arrived in Geneva at 1230.	
	Calculate the time, in hours and minutes, that the bus took for the journey.	
	Answer(c) h min [1]	
(d)	Another bus left Geneva at 1355. It travelled at an average speed of 60 km/h.	
	Find the time it arrived in Gstaad.	
	<i>Answer(d)</i> [2]	
(e)	The distance of 150km is correct to the nearest 10km.	
	Complete the statement for the distance, $d \text{ km}$, from Geneva to Gstaad.	
	$Answer(e) \qquad \leq d < \qquad [2]$	



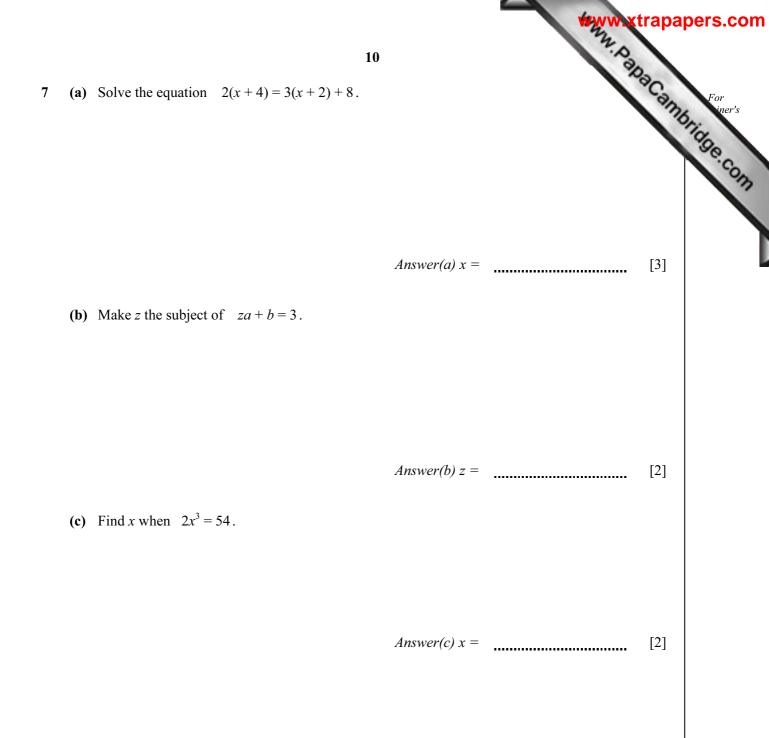


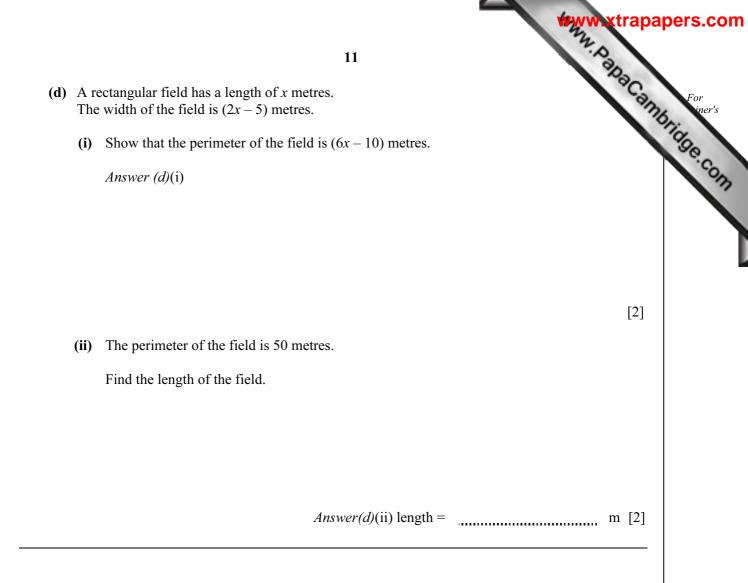
		www.xtra	apa
(a)	Usi	6 s1 = 0.70 Euros and \$1 = 90 Yen nge \$100 to Euros,	2
		1 = 0.70 Euros and $1 = 90$ Yen	am
	cha	nge	
	(i)	\$100 to Euros,	
		Answer(a)(i) Euros [
	(ii)	100 Yen to dollars.	-1
		Answer(a)(ii) \$ [2]	2]
(b)	The	ia went on holiday to Switzerland. e exchange rate was $1 = 1.04$ Swiss francs (CHF). changed \$1500 to Swiss francs and paid 1% commission.	
	(i)	How much commission, in dollars, did she pay?	
		<i>Answer(b)</i> (i) \$ [1]
	(ii)	Show that she received CHF 1544.40.	
		Answer (b)(ii)	
		[2	2]
(c)	She	ia spent CHF 950 on her holiday. converted the remaining Swiss francs back into dollars. paid CHF 10 to make the exchange.	
	Cal	culate the amount, in dollars, Tania received.	
		Answer(c)	3]

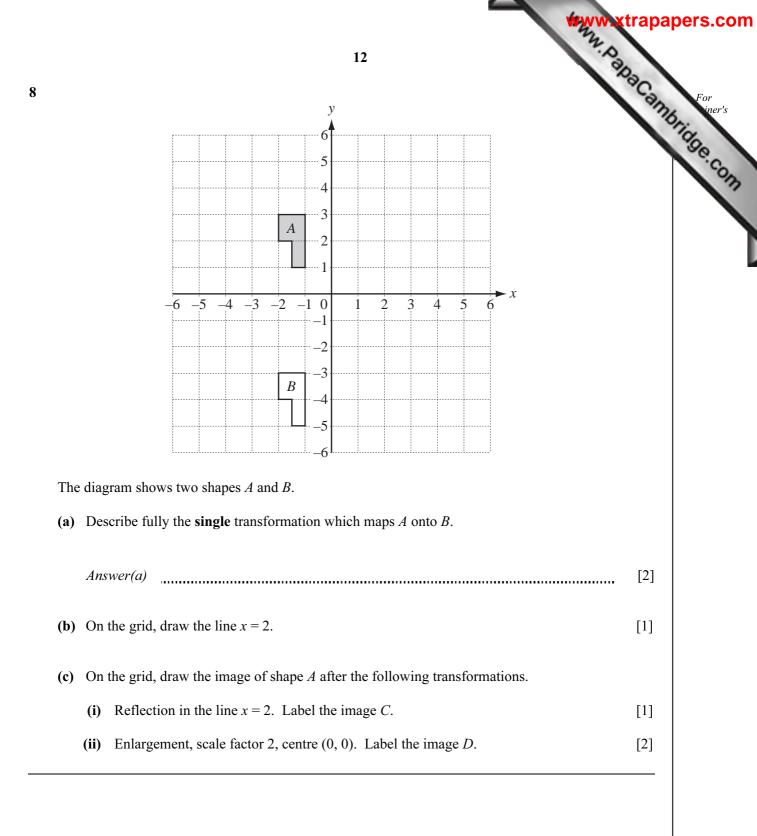


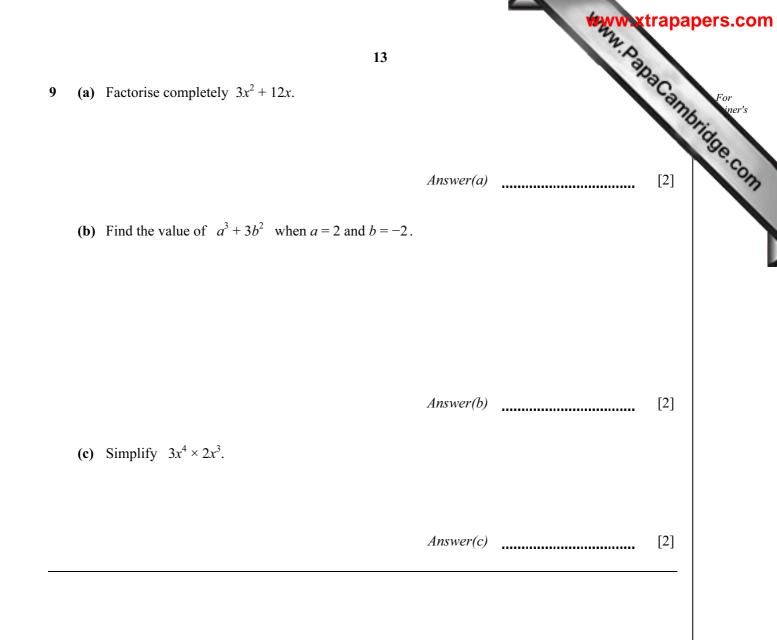
		8	apac
(a)			strapapers.
	P	AB	
The line	AB is drawn	above.	
		v) must be completed using a ruler and compasses only. es must be clearly shown.	
(i)	Construct to	riangle ABC with $AC = 7$ cm and $BC = 6$ cm.	[2]
(ii)	Measure an	igle BAC.	
		Answer(a)(ii) Angle BAC =	[1]
(iii)	Construct the	he bisector of angle <i>ABC</i> .	[2]
(iv)	The bisecto	or of angle <i>ABC</i> meets <i>AC</i> at <i>T</i> .	
	Measure the	e length of AT.	
		Answer(a)(iv) AT = cm	n [1]
(v)	Construct th	he perpendicular bisector of the line BC.	[2]
(vi)	Shade the r	region that is	
		• nearer to <i>B</i> than to <i>C</i>	
	and	• nearer to <i>BC</i> than to <i>AB</i> .	[1]

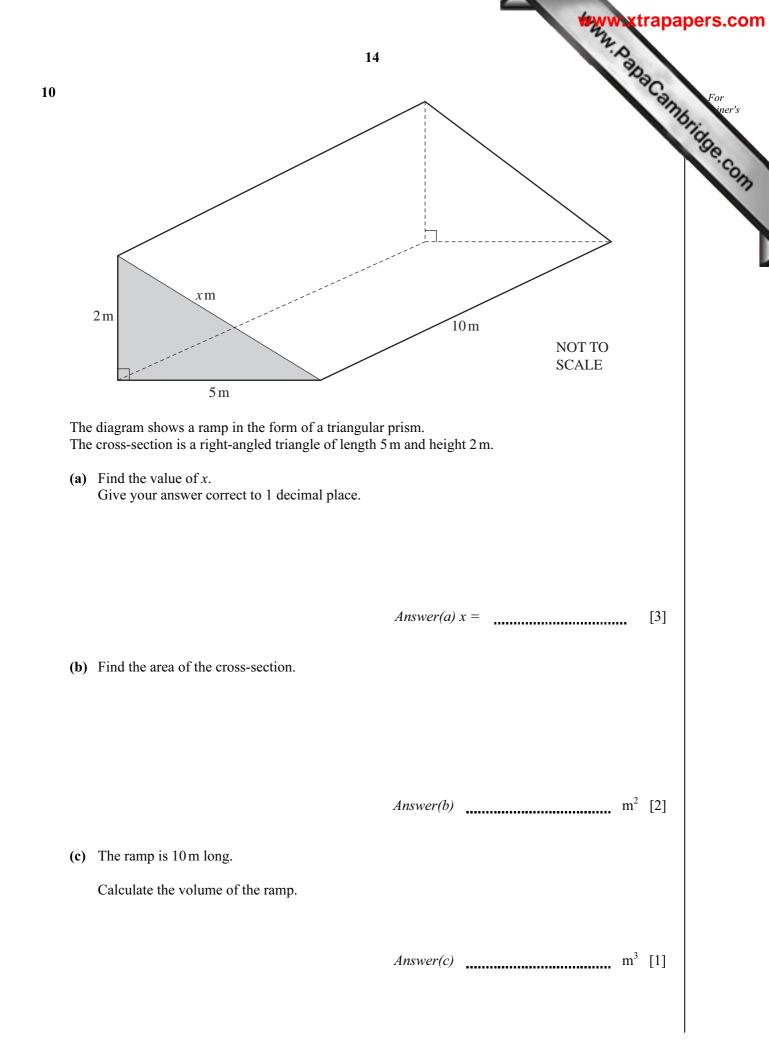
		9 N. D.	
(b)	A sh	tip sails 40 km on a bearing of 040° from P to Q .	°C2
	(i)	9 hip sails 40 km on a bearing of 040° from <i>P</i> to <i>Q</i> . Using a scale of 1 centimetre to represent 5 kilometres, make a scale drawing of the path the ship. Mark the point <i>Q</i> .	h
		Mark the point Q.	
	No	orth ▲	
	Р	 •	
		Scale: $1 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ km}$	[2]
	(ii)	At Q the ship changes direction and sails 30 km on a bearing of 160° to the point R .	
		Draw the path of the ship.	[2]
	(iii)	Find how far, in kilometres, the ship is from the starting position <i>P</i> .	
		Answer(b)(iii) km	[1]
	(iv)	Measure the bearing of P from R .	

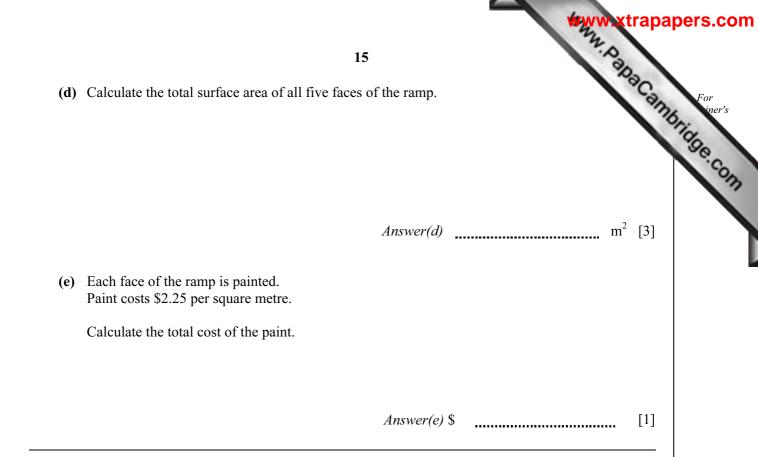


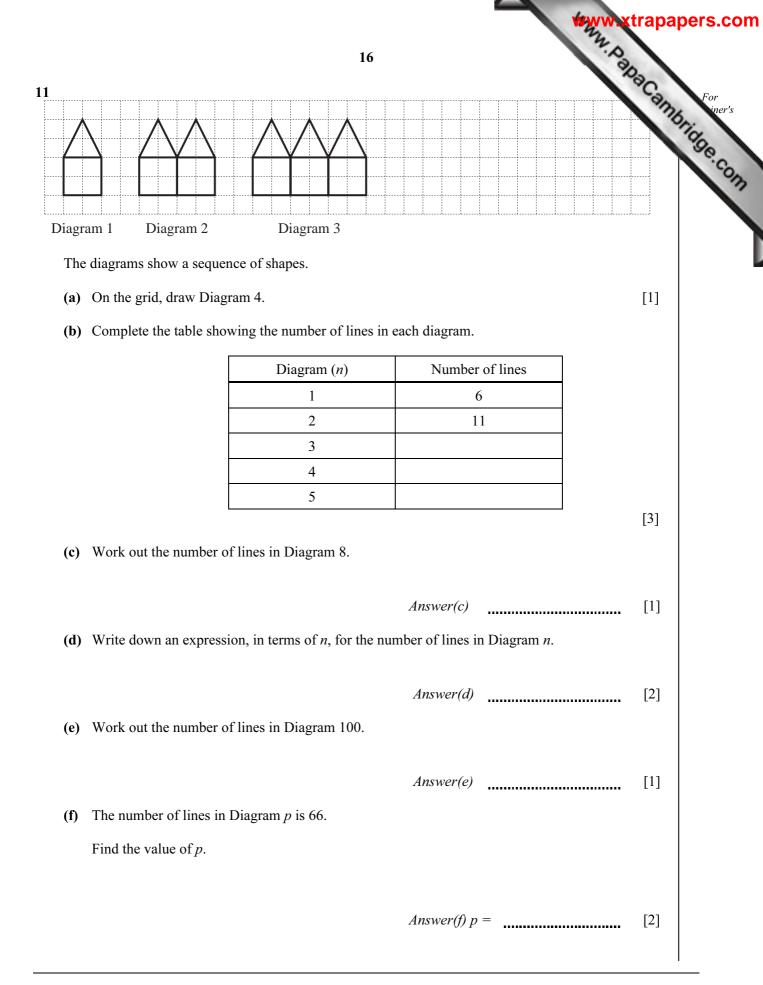












Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of