

20-21 F.4
2nd TERM UT
MATH CP

2020 – 2021
Form 4 Second Term Uniform Test

MATHEMATICS

Question–Answer Book

22nd April, 2021

8:15 am – 9:30 am (1 hour 15 minutes)

This paper must be answered in English

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your name, class and class number in the spaces provided on this cover.
2. Answer ALL questions in Section A. You are advised to use an HB pencil to mark all the answers on the Answer Sheet, so that wrong marks can be completely erased with a clean rubber. You must mark the answers clearly; otherwise you will lose marks if the answers cannot be captured. You should mark only ONE answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will receive NO MARKS for that question.
3. Attempt ALL questions in Sections B and C. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this Question – Answer Book.
4. Unless otherwise specified, all working must be clearly shown and numerical answers should be either exact or correct to 3 significant figures.
5. The diagrams in this paper are not necessarily drawn to scale.

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Formulas shown: $C = 2\pi r$, $A = \pi r^2$, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$, $\cos^2 \chi = a$, 2χ , 60° , χ , $\frac{dy}{dx} = a$, $2+2=4$, $\frac{\pi}{w}$, h , $\pi r h$.

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Sections	Marks
A Total	/26
B (14 – 17)	
B (18 – 20)	
B Total	/31
C Total	/13
TOTAL	/70

Section A (26 marks)

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. $\frac{(a^2b^{-3})^2}{a^{-2}b} =$

A. $\frac{a^2}{b^7}$.

B. $\frac{a^2}{b^5}$.

C. $\frac{a^6}{b^6}$.

D. $\frac{a^6}{b^7}$.

2. $\frac{6}{x^2-9} - \frac{5}{x^2+x-6} =$

A. $\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)}$.

B. $\frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)}$.

C. $\frac{1}{(x+2)(x-3)}$.

D. $\frac{1}{(x-2)(x+3)}$.

3. The marked price of a book is \$240. If the book is sold at a discount of 20%, the profit will be 20% of the cost price. What is the cost price of the book?

A. \$153.6

B. \$160

C. \$192

D. \$200

4. If x and y are non-zero numbers such that

$$\frac{6x+5y}{3y-2x} = 7, \text{ then } x : y =$$

A. 5 : 4.

B. 4 : 13.

C. 4 : 5.

D. 13 : 4.

5. If p and q are constants such that $px(x-1)+x^2 \equiv qx(x-2)+4x$, then $p =$

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4.

6. The equation of the straight line passing through $(1, -1)$ and perpendicular to the x -axis is

A. $x-1=0$.

B. $x+1=0$.

C. $y-1=0$.

D. $y+1=0$.

$$7. \frac{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b(m^{\frac{3}{2}}n^{-\frac{7}{5}})^0} =$$

A. $b^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

B. $\frac{1}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}$.

C. $\frac{n^{\frac{7}{5}}}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

D. $\frac{b^{\frac{1}{2}}n^{\frac{7}{5}}}{m^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

$$8. \sqrt[n]{2^{2n} \times 3^n} =$$

A. 12.

B. 12^n .

C. 6.

D. 6^n .

9. Let a and b be constants. If $3x^3 - ax^2 + 5x - 3b$ is divisible by $x + 3$, then $3a + b =$

A. 32.

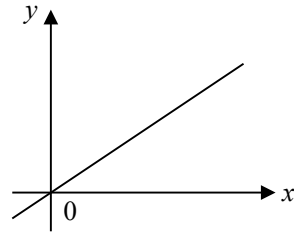
B. 22.

C. -22.

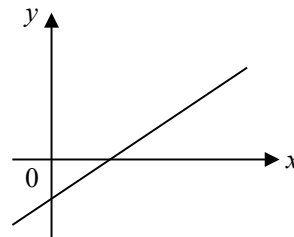
D. -32.

10. If a , b and c are positive real numbers, which of the following graphs could represent the line $ax + by + c = 0$?

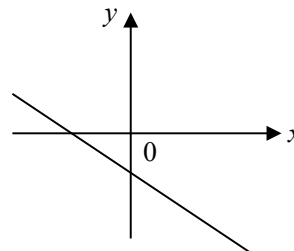
A.



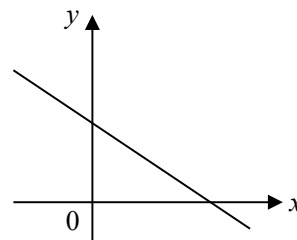
B.



C.



D.



11. Two perpendicular straight lines $kx + y - 4 = 0$ and $x - 2y + 3 = 0$ intersect at the point (h, k) . Find h and k .

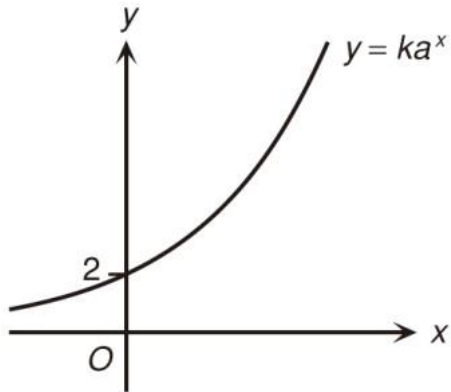
A. $h = -3, k = 2$

B. $h = 1, k = 2$

C. $h = -4, k = -\frac{1}{2}$

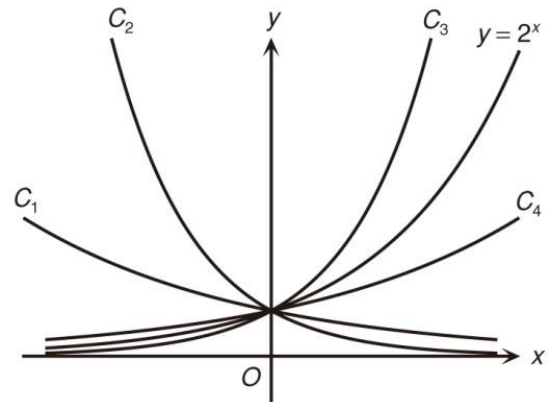
D. $h = -7, k = -2$

12. In the figure, the y -intercept of the graph of $y = ka^x$ is 2. Find the value of k .



- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $-\frac{1}{2}$
- C. -2
- D. 2

13. The figure shows the graph of $y = 2^x$ and four curves C_1, C_2, C_3 and C_4 . Which of the curves can be the graph of $y = 3^x$?



- A. C_1
- B. C_2
- C. C_3
- D. C_4

Section B(1) (14 marks)

14. Simplify $\frac{(a^{-1}b^2)^3}{a^{-5}}$ and express with positive indices. (3 marks)

15. Make m the subject of the formula $\frac{m}{p} = \frac{m-3}{6}$. (3 marks)
