注意:

允許學生個人、非營利性的圖書館或公立學校合理使用 本基金會網站所提供之各項試題及其解答。可直接下載 而不須申請。

重版、系統地複製或大量重製這些資料的任何部分,必 須獲得財團法人臺北市九章數學教育基金會的授權許 可。

申請此項授權請電郵 <u>ccmp@seed.net.tw</u>

Notice:

Individual students, nonprofit libraries, or schools are permitted to make fair use of the papers and its solutions. Republication, systematic copying, or multiple reproduction of any part of this material is permitted only under license from the Chiuchang Mathematics Foundation.

Requests for such permission should be made by e-mailing Mr. Wen-Hsien SUN ccmp@seed.net.tw

### International Mathematics Assessments for Schools

## 2011 UPPER PRIMARY DIVISION SECOND ROUND PAPER

Time allowed : 120 minutes

Contestant number:

Score:

#### INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

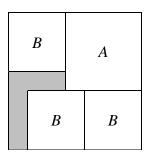
- Do not open the booklet until told to do so by your teacher.
- Remember to write down your name and contestant number in the spaces indicated on this page.
- The second round paper is composed of three sections with a total of 100 points.
- Question 1~5 in which blanks are to be filled in and only **ENGLISH LETTER** are required. Only one answer in each question. Each question is worth 4 points. There is no penalty for a wrong answer.
- Question 6~13 in which blanks are to be filled in and only <u>ARABIC</u> <u>NUMERAL</u> answers are required. For problems involving more than one answer, points are given only when ALL answers are correct. Each question is worth 5 points. There is no penalty for a wrong answer.
- Complete solutions of question 14 and 15 are required for full credits. Partial credits may be awarded. Each problem is worth 20 points.
- No calculator or calculating device or electronic devices are allowed.
- Answer must be in pencil or in blue or black ball point pen.
- All papers shall be collected at the end of this test.

#### 2011 UPPER PRIMARY DIVISION SECOND ROUND PAPER

#### Questions 1-5, 4 marks each

1. As shown in the diagram, a square floor has been paved partially with two types of square tiles, A and B, of respective areas 1600 cm<sup>2</sup> and 900 cm<sup>2</sup>. How many square tiles of area 100 cm<sup>2</sup> are required to pave the remaining (shaded) part of the floor?

(A) 6	(B) 7	(C) 8
(D) 9	(E) 10	



Answer :

2.	2. As shown in the diagram, some of the squares are painted black. If we wish to have 75% of the whole figure black, how many more squares must be painted black?					
	(A) 10	( <b>B</b> ) 11	(C) 12			
	(D) 14	(E) 16				

Answer :

3. The 12 people at a party are 6 couples. Each man shakes hands with everyone else except his own wife. No two women shake hands with each other. What is the total number of handshakes among these 12 people?
(A) 40 (B) 45 (C) 48 (D) 51 (E) 60

Answer:

4. The website of a company sends out an advertisement to the email boxes of its clients every 500 hours. Mickey received an advertisement from this website at 9 am last Tuesday. On which day will Mickey receive the next advertisement?
(A) Monday (B) Tuesday (C) Wednesday (D) Thursday (E) Friday

Answer:

5. In the correct addition below, each letter stands for a digit. What is the value of the sum A+10B+C+D+E+F?

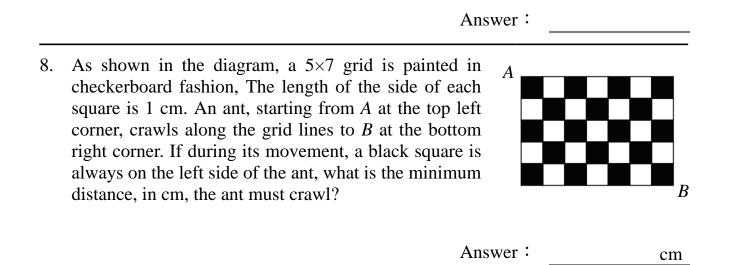
		A 2 E		
		1 <i>B D</i>		
		+ $F$ 2 $C$		
		6 3 2		
(A) 15	(B) 24	(C) 96	(D) 100	(E) 106
			Answer:	

#### Questions 6-13, 5 marks each

6. When a bus left the depot, one-half of the seats were empty. At the first stop, a number of passengers got on but nobody got off. Now one-sixth of the seats are empty. At the second stop, 7 passengers got on and 2 got off. Then there were no empty seats and each passenger had a seat. How many seats did this bus have?

Answer :	seats

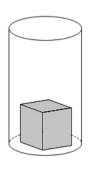
7. Using each of the digits 3, 4, 5 and 6 exactly once, form two 2-digit numbers. What is the difference between the largest possible product and the smallest possible product of two such numbers?



9. The sum of two positive integers *a* and *b* is 432, and the sum of their greatest common divisor and their least common multiple is 7776. What is the product *ab*?

Answer :

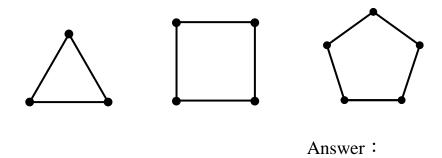
- 10. When harvested from the land, 90% of a turnip consisted of water. After being exposed in the sun for an hour, 10% of the water had evaporated. Now what the percentage of the turnip consisted of water? (Give the answer in percentages, correct to 2 decimal places.)
  - Answer:
- 11. As shown in the diagram, an empty cylindrical vessel of negligible thickness lies on a horizontal surface. The base radius of the vessel is 5 cm and the height is 20 cm. Inside the vessel is a wooden cube which has side length 6 cm, and its weight is evenly distributed. When floating in water, the top and bottom faces of the cube will be horizontal, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its volume is above water. How much water, in cm<sup>3</sup>, must be poured into the vessel so that the top face of the cube is level with the mouth of the vessel? ( $\pi = 3.14$ )



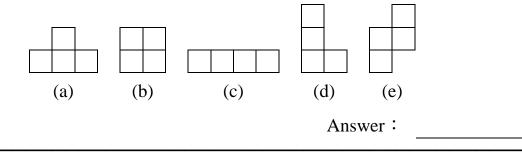
%

Answer: 
$$cm^3$$

12. As shown in the diagram, it takes 3 sticks to form an equilateral triangular frame, 4 sticks to form a square frame and 5 sticks to form a regular pentagonal frame. We use 100 sticks to make some equilateral triangular, squares and regular pentagonal frames, with at least one of each and no stick left. What is the number of possible values for the total number of frames made?



13. As shown in the diagram, there are five pieces used in the video game Tetris. We have four identical copies of each piece. From the twenty copies, we choose four and try to use them to form a  $4\times4$  square. The copies may be turned or flipped. How many different choices are there?



# Questions 14 and 15, complete solutions are required for full credits, 20 marks each

14. A magic number is a positive integer with distinct digits such that the difference between the number obtained by writing its digits in descending order and the number obtained by writing its digits in ascending order is equal to the positive integer itself. For example, 495 is a magic number since 954-459=495, and 6174 is another magic number since 7641-1467=6174. Are there five-digit magic numbers? If so, find an example. If not, give an explanation.

- 15. As shown in the diagram, Leon has a  $5 \times 5$  sheet of stamps. He cuts out the 5 stamps marked X. In doing so, he satisfies the following three conditions.
  - (1) No stamps on the edge or at a corner can be cut.
  - (2) If two stamps share a common edge, they cannot both be cut.
  - (3) After cutting, the remaining part of the sheet is still in one connected piece.

As it turns out, 5 is the maximum number of stamps that can be cut. Now Leon has a  $7 \times 7$  sheet of stamps. What is the maximum number of stamps that can be cut if the same three conditions must be satisfied? Give a method for cutting that many stamps, and a proof that no larger number of stamps can be cut.

	Х		Х	
		Х		
	Х		Х	

Answer : stamps