

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

**GCSE
MATHEMATICS****H**

Higher Tier Paper 2 Calculator

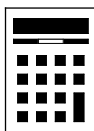
Wednesday 4 June 2025

Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator
- mathematical instruments
- the Formulae Sheet (enclosed).

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You may ask for more answer paper, graph paper and tracing paper.
- These must be tagged securely to this answer book.

Advice

In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

For Examiner's Use

Pages	Mark
2–3	
4–5	
6–7	
8–9	
10–11	
12–13	
14–15	
16–17	
18–19	
20–21	
22–23	
24–25	
TOTAL	



Please note that these worked solutions have neither been provided nor approved by AQA and may not necessarily constitute the only possible solutions. Please refer to the original mark schemes for full guidance.

Any writing in blue should be written in the exam.

Anything written in green in a rectangle doesn't have to be written in the exam.

If you find any mistakes or have any requests or suggestions, please send an email to curtis@cgmaths.co.uk

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a)** Work out the highest common factor (HCF) of 16 and 24

[1 mark]

2^4

$2^3 \times 3$

2^3

Using the calculator to express both 16 and 24 as a product of prime factors

The HCF is the lowest power of each prime in both lists multiplied together. 2^3 is lower than 2^4 and no 3s is lower than 3.

Newer Casio calculators can find the GCD (which is the same as the HCF) without having to do this method

Answer 8

- 1 (b)** Work out the lowest common multiple (LCM) of 10 and 15

[1 mark]

2×5

3×5

$2 \times 3 \times 5$

Using the calculator to express both 10 and 15 as a product of prime factors

The LCM is the highest power of each prime in both lists multiplied together. 2 is higher than no 2s, 3 is higher than no 3s, 5 is the same in both so is the highest

Newer Casio calculators can find the LCM without having to do this method

Answer 30

- 1 (c)** Write 42 as a product of its prime factors.

[1 mark]

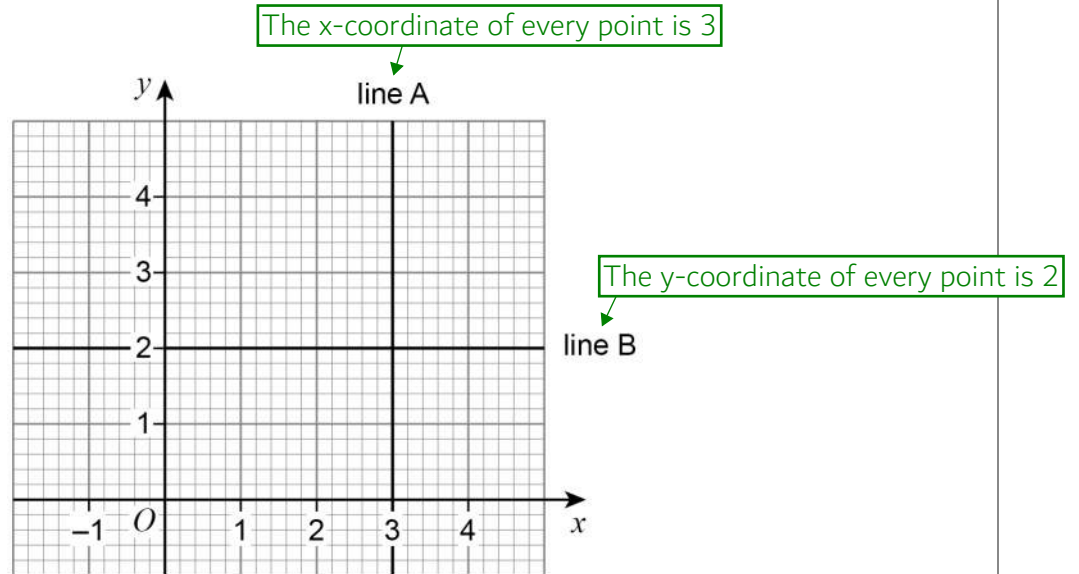
Answer $2 \times 3 \times 7$

The calculator can do this



2

Here are lines A and B.



Complete these statements.

[2 marks]

The **equation** of line A is $x = 3$ The **gradient** of line B is $y = 2$

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

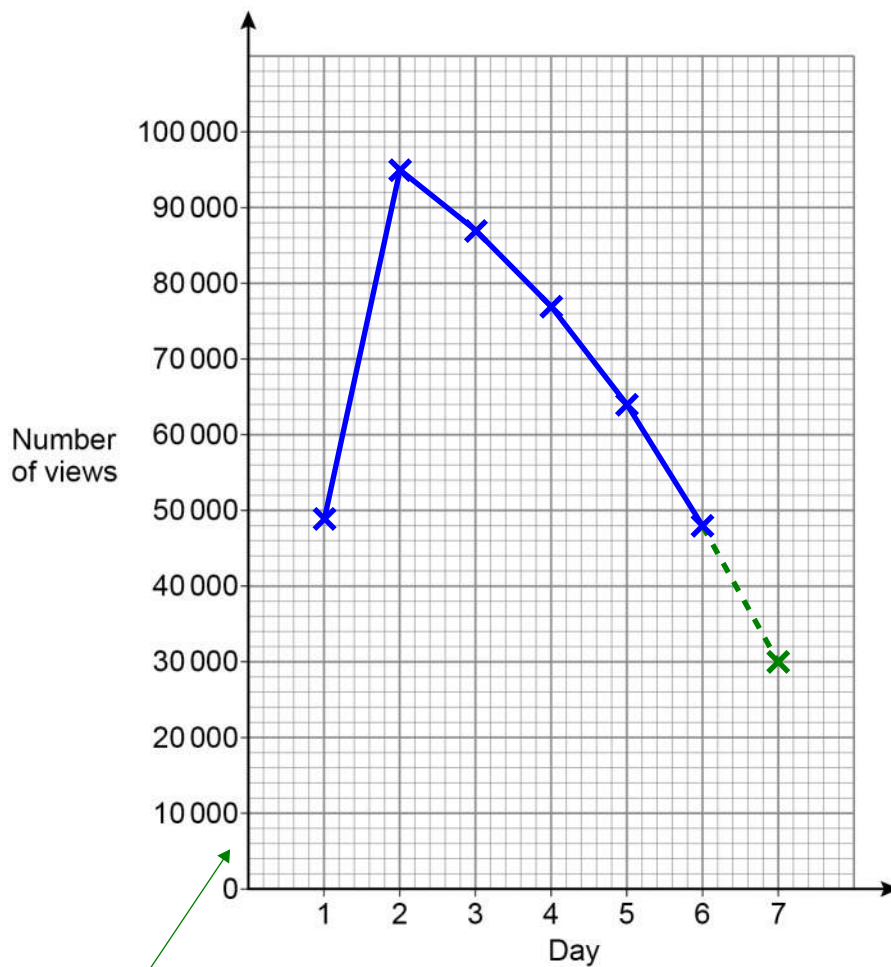


- 3** Youssuf posted an advert on his social media channel.
The table shows the number of views of the advert during its first 6 days.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of views	49 000	95 000	87 000	77 000	64 000	48 000

- 3 (a)** On the grid, draw a time series graph to represent the data.

[2 marks]



This scale goes up 10000 over 5 small boxes. $10000 \div 5 = 2000$, so each small box is worth 2000 and half a box is worth 1000

3 (b) Youssuf receives 0.018p for each view of the advert.

Estimate how much he receives from views of the advert on **day 7**

[3 marks]

$$30000 \times 0.018$$

From the graph, it can be estimated that there are 30000 views on day 7. Multiplying these views by the 0.018p for each view finds that he receives 540p

$$540 \div 100$$

£1 = 100p, so dividing the 540p by 100 converts it to £5.40

Answer £ 5.40

4 70% of the discs in a box are red and the rest are blue.

- 40% of the red discs are removed.
- 50% of the blue discs are removed.

In total, what percentage of the discs are removed from the box?

[3 marks]

$$100 - 70 = 30$$

Percentage is out of 100. So subtracting the 70% which are red from 100% finds that 30% are blue

$$\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{70}{100} = \frac{7}{25}$$

Putting the 40% over 100 converts it to a fraction. Putting the 70% over 100 converts it to a fraction. 'of' means to multiply so multiplying the fractions expresses 40% of 70% as a fraction

$$\frac{50}{100} \times \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{20}$$

Putting the 50% over 100 converts it to a fraction. Putting the 30% over 100 converts it to a fraction. 'of' means to multiply so multiplying the fractions expresses 50% of 30% as a fraction

$$\frac{7}{25} + \frac{3}{20} = \frac{43}{100}$$

Adding the fractions expresses the fraction of the discs which are removed

Answer 43 %

Percentage is out of 100 so 43/100 is 43%



- 5 (a) The length of a fence panel is 160 cm to the nearest 10 cm

Complete the error interval.

[2 marks]

$$160 \pm \frac{10}{2} \leftarrow \text{Adding and subtracting half of what it is to the nearest finds the lower and upper bounds}$$

Answer 155 cm $\leq$ length $<$ 165 cm

- 5 (b) A different fence panel measures 2 metres to the nearest 10 cm

Kim says that the total length of **three** of these fence panels must be less than 6.2 m

Show that Kim is correct.

[2 marks]

$$2 \times 100 \leftarrow 1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm, so multiplying the 2 metres by 100 converts it to 200 cm}$$

$$200 + \frac{10}{2} \leftarrow \text{Adding half of what it is to the nearest finds that the upper bound is 205 cm for each fence panel}$$

$$205 \times 3 = 615 \leftarrow \text{Multiplying the upper bound for each fence panel by the 3 panels finds that their total length must be less than 615 cm}$$

$$6.2 \times 100 = 620 \leftarrow 1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm, so multiplying the 6.2 m by 100 converts it to 620 cm}$$

$$615 \text{ cm is less than the 620 cm, so the total length is definitely less than 6.2 m}$$

- 6 Circle the expression which is a factor of $3x + 15$

[1 mark]

$3x$

$x + 12$

$x + 5$

$x + 15$

$$3(x + 5) \leftarrow \text{Factorising finds that 3 and } x + 5 \text{ are factors. To factorise: the highest common factor of 3 and 15 is 3 so bringing this out as a factor. There are no letters in common. Dividing both } 3x \text{ and } 15 \text{ by 3 and leaving the result in a bracket}$$



- 7 The five possible outcomes of an event are A, B, C, D and E.
The table shows some of the probabilities.

Outcome	A	B	C	D	E
Probability	0.18	0.2	0.3		

$$P(C) = P(B) + 0.1 = 0.2 + 0.1 = 0.3$$

$$P(C) = P(B) + 0.1$$

$$P(D) = P(E)$$

Work out $P(D)$

[3 marks]

$$0.18 + 0.2 + 0.3 \leftarrow \text{Adding the probabilities of A, B and C finds that the probability of A, B or C is } 0.68$$

$$1 - 0.68 \leftarrow \text{The probability for all five outcomes must add up to 1 as it is certain to be one of them. So subtracting the probability of A, B or C from 1 finds that the probability of D or E is } 0.32$$

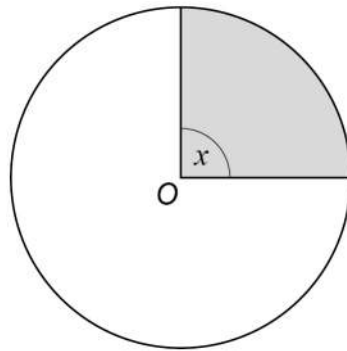
$$0.32 \div 2 \leftarrow P(D) = P(E). \text{ So dividing the probability of D or E by 2 finds } P(D)$$

Answer 0.16

Turn over for the next question



8 Here is a circle, centre O.



Not drawn
accurately

8 (a) The circle has a circumference of 20 cm

Assume that angle x is 90°

Work out the shaded area.

Give your answer as a decimal.

[3 marks]

$$2\pi r = 20 \quad \leftarrow \text{Circumference} = 2\pi r, \text{ where } r \text{ is the radius}$$

$$\pi r = 10 \quad \leftarrow \text{Dividing both sides by 2}$$

$$r = 3.1... \quad \leftarrow \text{Dividing both sides by } \pi$$

$$\pi \times 3.1...^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2, \text{ where } r \text{ is the radius. Using the exact value of the radius in the calculator}$$

$$\frac{90}{360} \times 31.8... \quad \leftarrow \text{There are } 360^\circ \text{ around the centre of a circle. The shaded area is } 90^\circ \text{ out of these } 360^\circ. \text{ So doing } 90/360 \text{ of the area of the circle finds the shaded area. Using the exact value of the area of the circle in the calculator}$$

Answer 7.96 cm²

Rounding 7.957... to 2 decimal places



8 (b) In fact, angle x is smaller than 90°

What does this mean about the shaded area?

Tick **one** box.

[1 mark]

☒

It is smaller than the answer to part (a)

☐

It is the same as the answer to part (a)

☐

It is larger than the answer to part (a)

☐

It could be any of the above

If the angle is smaller, there is a smaller fraction of the whole circle

9 The number of people that follow an influencer increases from 35 000 to 70 000

The influencer says,

"My number of followers has increased by 200%, because 70 000 is 35 000 times 2"

Are they correct?

Tick a box.

Yes

☐

No

☒

Give a reason for your answer.

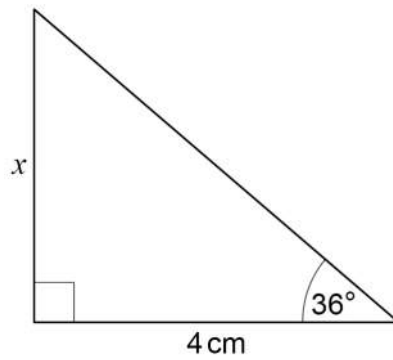
[1 mark]

It is a 100% increase

The number of followers increased by 35000, which is 100% of the original amount



10

Not drawn
accuratelyUse trigonometry to work out the value of x .You **must** show your working.**[3 marks]**

S O H C A H T O A

Using right-angled trigonometry. Ticking O as x is the opposite. Ticking A as the 4 cm is the adjacent. There are two ticks on the TOA formula triangle so this one can be used

 $\tan 36 \times 4$

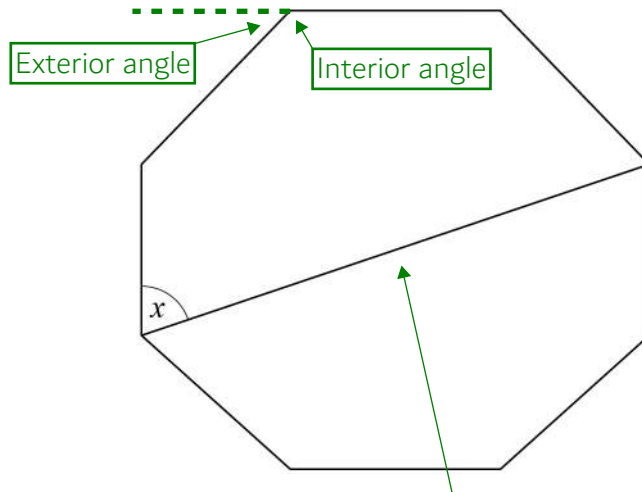
Covering O finds that opposite = tan of the angle $\times$ adjacent

 $x =$ _____ 2.9 _____ cm

Rounding 2.90... to 1 decimal place



11

A straight line is drawn across a **regular** octagon.Not drawn
accuratelyWork out the size of angle x .**[3 marks]**

$$360 \div 8$$

The exterior angles of any polygon add up to 360° . So dividing 360° by the 8 exterior angles finds that each exterior angle is 45°

$$180 - 45$$

The exterior angle and interior angles lie around a point on a straight line so must add up to 180° . So subtracting the exterior angle from 180° finds that the interior angle is 135°

$$135 \div 2$$

The line of symmetry cuts an interior angle into two equal halves. x is half of the interior angle

$$x = 67.5^\circ$$



12 Greg and Hanna want to know if students at their school think lunchtime clubs are important.

12 (a) Greg asks 15 people at the lunchtime chess club.

Give **one** reason why his results may **not** represent the whole school.

[1 mark]

The sample is biased

The people at the lunchtime chess club may be more likely to think lunchtime clubs are important if they are attending one. They may not be representative of the whole school

12 (b) Here are Hanna's results.

- 62% answered Important.
- 24% answered Not Important.
- The rest answered Don't Know.

93 students answered Important.

How many students answered Don't Know?

[3 marks]

$$100 - 62 - 24$$

Percentage is out of 100%. So subtracting the 62% and 24% from 100% finds that 14% answered Don't Know

$$93 \div 62$$

Dividing the 93 students by the 62 finds that 1% of the students is 1.5 students

$$1.5 \times 14$$

Multiplying the value of 1% by 14 finds that the 14% representing Don't Know is 21 students

Answer 21



13

Emma and Chan each drive 154 miles from A to B.

Emma drives the whole way at an average speed of 56 miles per hour.

Chan drives

85 miles at an average speed of 50 miles per hour

and then

the rest of the way at an average speed of 60 miles per hour.

Who takes **less** time, Emma or Chan?

Show working to support your answer.

[4 marks]

$$\begin{array}{c} d \\ s \quad t \end{array}$$

Writing a formula triangle for distance, speed, time

$$154 \div 56 = 2.75$$

Covering t in the formula triangle finds that time = distance $\div$ speed.
So Emma takes 2.75 hours

$$85 \div 50 = 1.7$$

Covering t in the formula triangle finds that time = distance $\div$ speed.
So the 85 miles takes Chan 1.7 hours

$$154 - 85$$

Subtracting the 85 miles from the 154 miles finds
that the rest of the way for Chan is 69 miles

$$69 \div 60$$

Covering t in the formula triangle finds that time = distance $\div$ speed.
So the 69 miles takes Chan 1.15 hours

$$1.15 + 1.7 = 2.85$$

Adding the time taken for Chan to do the 85 miles and the time taken for Chan
to do the rest of the way finds that the total journey takes Chan 2.85 hours

Answer

Emma

2.75 hours is less than 2.85 hours



14 a , b and c are **positive integers**.

$$a(9x + 2) \equiv 45x + 3b + c$$

Work out **one** possible set of values for a , b and c .

[3 marks]

$$9ax + 2a \leftarrow \text{Expanding the brackets on the left}$$

$$9a = 45 \leftarrow \text{Equating the coefficients of the } x \text{ terms. There is } 9ax \text{ on the left and } 45x \text{ on the right. So the } 9a = 45 \text{ as there must be the same number of } x. \text{ Then dividing both sides by } 9 \text{ finds that } a = 5$$

$$2 \times 5 \leftarrow \text{Substituting } 5 \text{ for } a \text{ in } 2a \text{ finds that } 2a = 10$$

$$3b + c = 10 \leftarrow \text{Equating the constants. There is } 10 \text{ on the left and } 3b + c \text{ on the right. So the } 10 = 3b + c \text{ as there must be the same number on both sides}$$

$$a = \underline{\quad 5 \quad} \quad b = \underline{\quad 3 \quad} \quad c = \underline{\quad 1 \quad}$$

$$3 \times 3 + 1 = 10, \text{ so } b \text{ could be } 3 \text{ and } c \text{ could be } 1$$



15 Solve $3x^2 + 5x - 9 = 0$ The quadratic form is $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. So $a = 3$, $b = 5$, $c = -9$

Give your solutions as decimals.

[2 marks]

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \times 3 \times -9}}{2 \times 3}$$
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Solved by substituting the values of a , b and c into the quadratic formula

Answer 1.1 and -2.8

1.08... and -2.75... can both be rounded to 1 decimal place

16 The value of a second-hand car decreases by 12.1% per year.

Work out the number of full years until the car loses **more** than half its value.

You **must** show your working.

[3 marks]

$$\frac{100 - 12.1}{100}$$
Subtracting the 12.1% from 100% then putting the result over 100 finds that the decimal multiplier 0.879 will decrease by 12.1%

$$0.879^5 = 0.52...$$

$$0.879^6 = 0.46...$$

Using table mode. Define $f(x) = 0.879^x$. Start: 1. End: 30. Step: 1. This works out the effect of the multiplier for each of the first 30 years. 0.52... is over half and 0.46... is the first one to be less than half. If it loses more than half its value, the multiplier must have the effect of being less than half

x was the number of years. At the end of the 5th year, the value of the car is 0.52... times the original value. At the end of the 6th year, the value of the car is 0.46... times the original value

Answer 6 years



- 17** When a biased coin is spun, $P(\text{Heads}) : P(\text{Tails}) = 5 : 2$
 In a game, the player spins the coin four times.
 The player can win in **two** ways.

5 + 2 = 7. So the probability of heads is 5/7 and the probability of tails is 2/7

1st way to win

Spin 4 heads

2nd way to win

Spin a Head, then a Tail, then a Head, then a Tail

How many times more likely is a player to win the 1st way than the 2nd way?

[3 marks]

$\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^4 = 0.26...$ ← Raising the probability of getting heads to the power of 4 finds that the probability of spinning 4 heads is 0.26... Storing this as A on the calculator

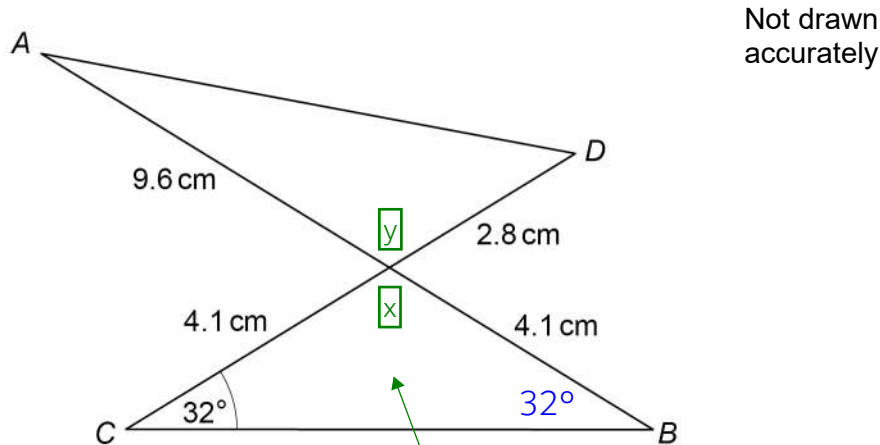
$\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} = 0.04...$ ← Head AND tail AND head AND tail. AND means to multiply the probabilities. So the probability for the 2nd way to win is 0.04... Storing this as B on the calculator

$0.26... \div 0.04...$ ← Dividing the probability of the 1st way to win by the probability of the 2nd way to win finds that the 1st way is 6.25 times the 2nd way

Answer 6.25



18 Lines AB , BC , CD and AD form two triangles.



Work out the length of AD .

[4 marks]

$180 - 32 - 32$ ← There are 180° in a triangle. Subtracting the two 32° from 180° finds that angle $x = 116^\circ$. Angle $y = 116^\circ$ as vertically opposite angles are equal

$$AD^2 = 9.6^2 + 2.8^2 - 2 \times 9.6 \times 2.8 \times \cos 116$$

There are no known right-angles so right angled trigonometry and Pythagoras' Theorem cannot be used. The sine rule cannot be used as there are not two pairs of opposite sides and angles in the top triangle. So the cosine rule should be used. $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccosA$, where side a is opposite angle A

$AD = \sqrt{123.5...}$ ← Square rooting both sides finds AD

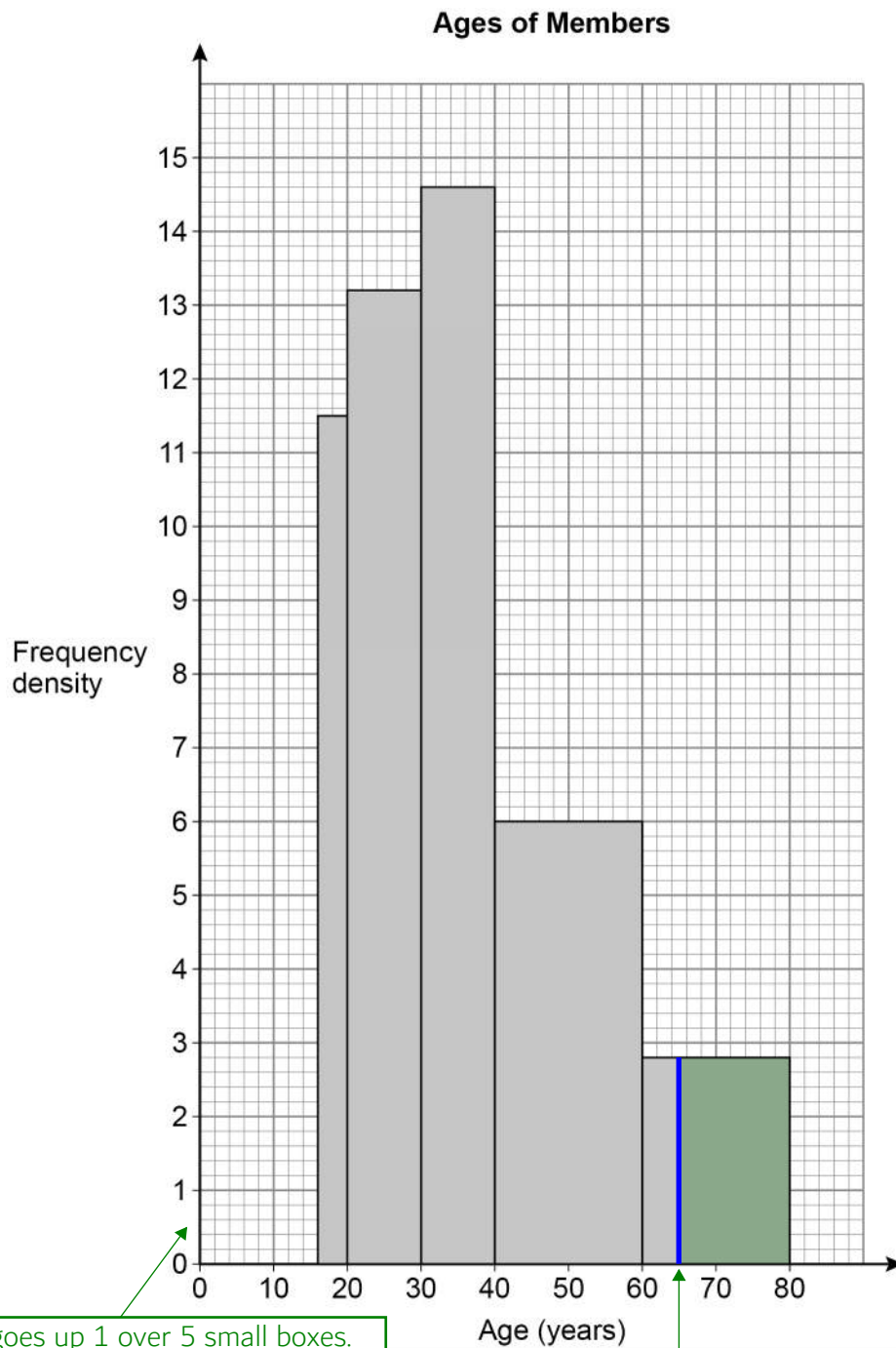
Answer 11.1 cm

Rounding 11.11... to 1 decimal place



19

The histogram represents the ages of the 500 members of a gym.
The first bar represents the members aged at least 16 and under 20



This scale goes up 1 over 5 small boxes.
 $1 \div 5 = 0.2$, so each small box is worth 0.2

Drawing a line up from the age
of 65 years to split the last bar



Each member pays an annual fee based on their age.

Age	Under 65	65 or over
Annual fee	£275	£129

Use the histogram to estimate the **total** annual fees paid by these members.

[4 marks]

$80 - 65$

Finding the difference between 80 and 65 finds that the class width of the green bar is 15

15×2.8

The frequency is represented by the area of each bar. Area of rectangle = base $\times$ height. So multiplying the class width (base) of 15 by the frequency density (height) of 2.8 for the green bar finds that there are an estimated 42 members with age 65 or over

$42 \times 129 = 5418$

Multiplying the estimated 42 members with age 65 or over by the £129 estimates that £5418 is paid by the members with age 65 or over

$500 - 42$

Subtracting the estimated 42 members with age 65 or over from the 500 members estimates that there are 458 members with age under 65

458×275

Multiplying the estimated 458 members with under 65 by the £275 estimates that £125950 is paid by the members with age under 65

$125950 + 5418$

Adding the estimated £125950 paid by the members with age under 65 and the estimated £5418 paid by the members with age 65 or over estimates that the total annual fees paid is £131368

Answer £ 131368



- 20 David has solved the inequality $x^2 < 16$ and represented his solution on the number line below.



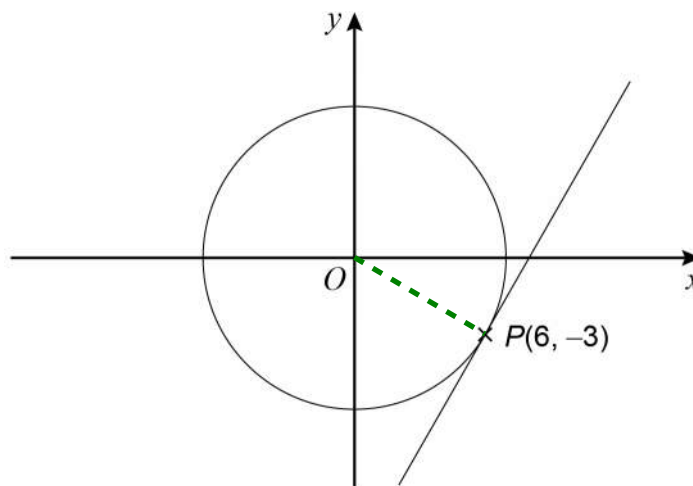
Give **one** reason why David's solution is wrong.

[1 mark]

The circles should not be coloured in

As this means that x can be equal to -4 and 4 . Squaring these values gives 16 , which is not less than 16 . The circles should be open as shown in green

- 21 A circle with centre O and radius $\sqrt{45}$ has a tangent drawn at point $P(6, -3)$



Not drawn
accurately

- 21 (a) Write down the equation of the **circle**.

[1 mark]

Answer $x^2 + y^2 = 45$

The general equation of a circle with its centre at the origin is $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, where r is the radius. Squaring the radius undoes the square root



21 (b) Work out the equation of the **tangent**.

Give your answer in the form $y = mx + c$

[4 marks]

$$-1 \div \frac{-3}{6}$$

Gradient of straight line = rise/run. So the gradient of the radius = $-3/6$.
The tangent is perpendicular to the radius (circle theorem) so the gradient of the tangent is the negative reciprocal of the gradient of the radius.
Negative reciprocal means '-1 divided by'. So the gradient of the tangent is 2

$$-3 = 2(6) + c$$

$y = mx + c$, where m is the gradient and c is the y-intercept. Substituting the y-coordinate of P for y , 2 for the gradient of 2 for m , and the x-coordinate of P for x

$$c = -3 - 2(6)$$

Subtracting $2(6)$ from both sides finds that $c = -15$

Answer $y = 2x - 15$

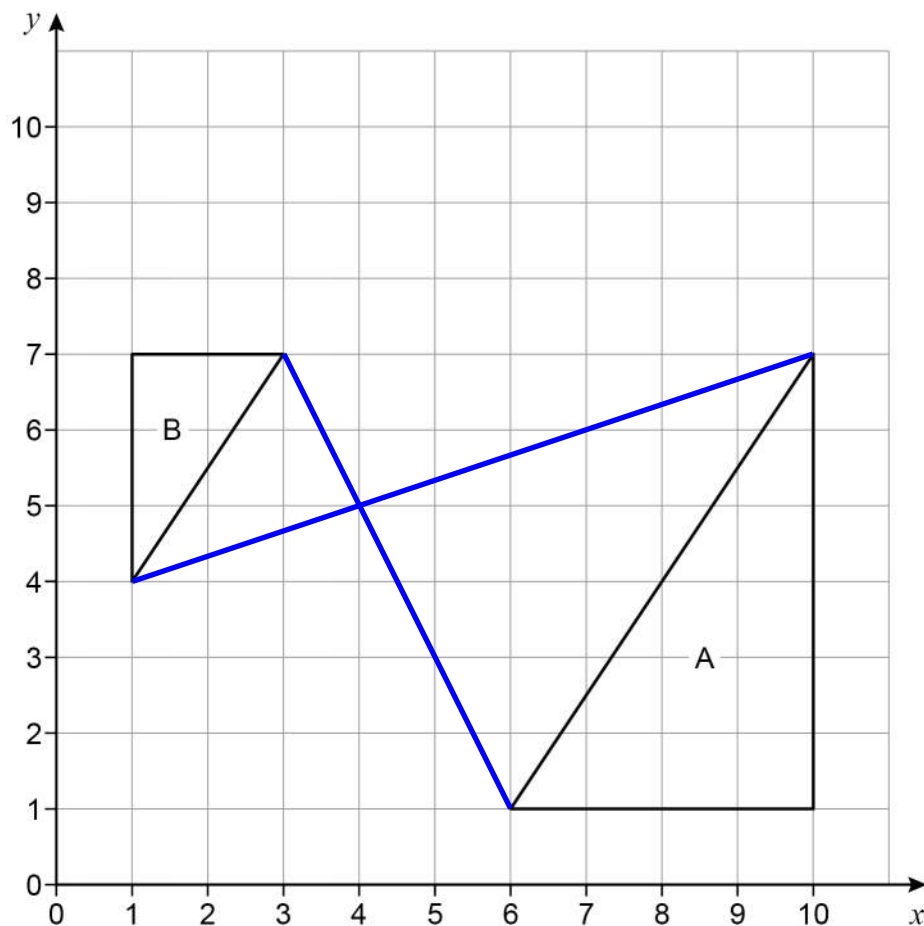
$y = mx + c$, where m is the gradient and c is the y-intercept

Turn over for the next question



22

Shape A and shape B are shown on the grid.

Describe the **single** transformation that maps shape A to shape B.**[3 marks]**Enlargement, scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$, centre (4, 5)

It must be an enlargement as A has changed size to B.

The scale factor is $-1/2$ as it is half the size and inverted.

Drawing straight lines connecting the same corners on both triangles and seeing where they meet finds that the centre of enlargement is (4, 5).

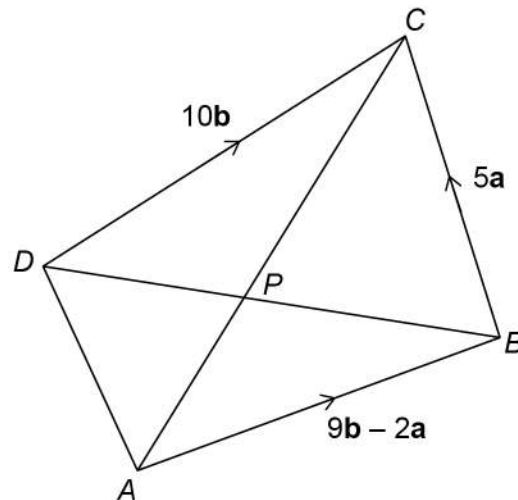
23

 $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral. AC and BD intersect at P .

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = 9\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = 5\mathbf{a}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DC} = 10\mathbf{b}$$

Not drawn
accurately

$$BP : PD = 3 : 2$$

$$AP : PC = 1 : k$$

3 + 2 = 5 parts in total. 3 out of these 5 parts are for BP. So $BP = \frac{3}{5} BD$

Work out the value of k .You **must** show your working.**[5 marks]**

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = 5\mathbf{a} - 10\mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD}, \overrightarrow{CD} = -\overrightarrow{DC}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BP} = \frac{3}{5}(5\mathbf{a} - 10\mathbf{b}) \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\overrightarrow{BP} = \frac{3}{5} \overrightarrow{BD}}$$

$$= 3\mathbf{a} - 6\mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\text{Expanding the bracket}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AP} = 9\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{a} - 6\mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\overrightarrow{AP} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BP}}$$

$$= \mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\text{Simplifying}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PC} = -3\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b} + 5\mathbf{a} \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\overrightarrow{PC} = \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{BC}}$$

$$= 2\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\text{Simplifying}}$$

$$k = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\overrightarrow{PC}$ is double $\overrightarrow{AP}$. So $AP : PC$ must be 1 : 2

Turn over ►



24

A study suggests a student's exam mark, m , is directly proportional to the cube root of total revision time, t hours.

A student doubles their total revision time.

Work out the percentage increase in their exam mark.

[3 marks]

$$m \propto \sqrt[3]{t}$$

← Writing the proportional relationship

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \times 100$$

← If t is doubled this is multiplying t by 2. So m will be multiplied by the cube root of 2. Multiplying the multiplier for m by 100 converts it to 125.9...%

$$125.9... - 100$$

← Subtracting the original 100% finds that the percentage increase in m is 25.99...%

Answer 25.99 %



25 $f(x) = ax + b$ and $g(x) = \frac{x+b}{a}$ where a and b are positive integers.

Prove that $fg(x) - af^{-1}(x)$ is always a multiple of 3

[4 marks]

$$a\left(\frac{x+b}{a}\right) + b \leftarrow \text{Expressing } fg(x) \text{ by substituting } g(x) \text{ for } x \text{ in } f(x)$$

$$x + b + b \leftarrow \text{Expanding the bracket cancels out a}$$

$$x + 2b \leftarrow \text{Collecting like terms. This is the simplified expression of the composite function } fg(x)$$

$$x = ay + b \leftarrow \text{Working out the inverse function } f^{-1}(x) \text{ by replacing } f(x) \text{ with } x \text{ and replacing } x \text{ with } y \text{ then rearranging to make } y \text{ the subject}$$

$$ay = x - b \leftarrow \text{Subtracting } b \text{ from both sides to get the term involving } y \text{ on its own}$$

$$y = \frac{x-b}{a} \leftarrow \text{Dividing both sides gets } y \text{ on its own. The right side is an expression of } f^{-1}(x)$$

$$a\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right) \leftarrow \text{Expressing } af^{-1}(x) \text{ by multiplying } f^{-1}(x) \text{ by } a$$

$$x - b \leftarrow \text{Expanding the bracket cancels out the } a$$

$$x + 2b - x + b \leftarrow \text{Subtracting } af^{-1}(x) \text{ from } fg(x)$$

$$3b \leftarrow \text{Collecting like terms cancels out } x \text{ and gets } 3b, \text{ which must be a multiple of 3 as it is 3 multiplied by a positive integer}$$

END OF QUESTIONS

