## Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$



## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

0607/12
Paper 1 (Core)
May/June 2020
45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.
You will need: Geometrical instruments

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- Calculators must not be used in this paper.
- You may use tracing paper.
- You must show all necessary working clearly and you will be given marks for correct methods even if your answer is incorrect.
- All answers should be given in their simplest form.


## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40 .
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].


## Formula List

Area, $A$, of triangle, base $b$, height $h$.
$A=\frac{1}{2} b h$

Area, $A$, of circle, radius $r$.
$A=\pi r^{2}$

Circumference, $C$, of circle, radius $r$.

Curved surface area, $A$, of cylinder of radius $r$, height $h$.
$A=2 \pi r h$

Curved surface area, $A$, of cone of radius $r$, sloping edge $l$.
$A=\pi r l$

Curved surface area, $A$, of sphere of radius $r$.
$A=4 \pi r^{2}$

Volume, $V$, of prism, cross-sectional area $A$, length $l$.
$V=A l$

Volume, $V$, of pyramid, base area $A$, height $h$.
$V=\frac{1}{3} A h$

Volume, $V$, of cylinder of radius $r$, height $h$.
$V=\pi r^{2} h$

Volume, $V$, of cone of radius $r$, height $h$.
$V=\frac{1}{3} \pi r^{2} h$

Volume, $V$, of sphere of radius $r$.

$$
V=\frac{4}{3} \pi r^{3}
$$

## Answer all the questions.

1 (a) Write the number 30000010 in words.
$\qquad$
(b) Write the number thirty thousand and one hundred in figures.

2 Work out.

$$
16-5+2
$$



On the grid, plot the point $(3,2)$.

$$
\mathrm{cm} \quad \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \quad \mathrm{~cm}^{3} \quad \mathrm{~m}
$$

$$
\mathrm{m}^{2}
$$

$$
\mathrm{m}^{3}
$$

$$
\mathrm{km}
$$

$$
\mathrm{km}^{2}
$$

$$
\mathrm{km}^{3}
$$

From the list, write down the best unit to use to measure the floor area of a school.

5 Complete the statement with $<,=$ or $>$.

$$
200 \text {.................... } 80
$$

6 (a) These are the first four terms of a sequence.

| 2 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Write down the next term in this sequence.
(b) These are the first five terms of another sequence

| 0.1 | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Write down the rule for continuing this sequence.
$\qquad$

7 Write 0.16 as a fraction in its simplest form.

8 Change 6.3 kilograms into grams.


Work out the perimeter of this triangle.

10 Work out $0.1 \times 0.3$.

11 This table shows the distances, in kilometres, between four cities in the USA.
Boston

| 1580 | Chicago |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4800 | 3243 | Los Angeles |
| 2414 | 2218 | 4394 |

(a) Write down the distance between Boston and Miami.
$\qquad$ km
(b) Write down the name of the nearest city to Chicago.
$\qquad$

12 The probability that a light bulb is faulty is $5 \%$.
Find the probability that a light bulb is not faulty.
$\qquad$


On the grid, draw the line $x=2$.

14


The diagram shows two straight lines.
Complete the statement.
The value of $x$ is equal to the value of $y$ because they are $\qquad$ angles. [1

15


Find the value of $y$.

$$
y=
$$

16 Carlo drives 150 km in 2 hours.
Work out his average speed.

17 Solve $16-2 x=4-5 x$.

$$
x=
$$



Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape $A$ onto shape $B$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

19 Work out the size of one exterior angle of a regular hexagon.


Write down
(a) the set $P^{\prime}$,
$\qquad$
(b) the set $P \cup Q$,
\{.
(c) $\mathrm{n}(Q)$.
$\qquad$
$21 A$ is the point $(-3,8)$ and $B$ is the point $(5,2)$.
Find the coordinates of the mid-point of $A B$.
$\qquad$

22 Find the gradient of the line with equation $y=8-4 x$.

23 The height of a triangle is 8 cm and its area is $40 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. Find the length of the base.
cm [2]

24


The diagram shows a right-angled triangle $A B C$ with $A C=12 \mathrm{~cm}$.

$$
\sin C=0.6 \quad \cos C=0.8 \quad \tan C=0.75
$$

Find the length of $A B$.
$\qquad$ cm [2]

25 This cumulative frequency diagram shows the mass, in kilograms, of each of 120 animals.


Use the diagram to find
(a) the median,
kg [1]
(b) the inter-quartile range.


The diagram shows the graphs of $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$ and $y=\mathrm{g}(x)$.
The graph of $y=\mathrm{g}(x)$ is a translation of the graph of $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$.
Write down the function $\mathrm{g}(x)$ in terms of $\mathrm{f}(x)$.

$$
\begin{equation*}
g(x)= \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

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