

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

# 6 1 7 9 3 6 8 9 8 4

# **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**

0607/23

Paper 2 (Extended) May/June 2021

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 [ ].

This document has 8 pages.

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### Formula List

For the equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Curved surface area, A, of cylinder of radius r, height h.

$$A = 2\pi rh$$

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 pyramid, base area A, height h.

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$$

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.

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

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$Area = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A$$

# Answer all the questions.

1 Write 84% as a fraction in its lowest terms.

	Г17
 	   1

2 Work out  $(1-0.8)^2$ .

3 Find the value of  $x^2 - x$  when x = -3.

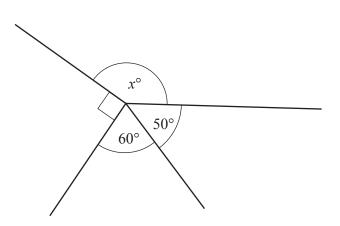
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4 A quadrilateral has all sides equal and exactly two lines of symmetry.

Write down the mathematical name of this quadrilateral.

[1
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5

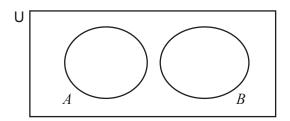


NOT TO SCALE

Find the value of x.

$$x = \dots$$
 [1]

6 On the Venn diagram, shade  $A \cup B$ .



[1]

7 Find the size of one interior angle of a regular polygon with 20 sides.

.....[3]

8 Find the value of |-4|+4.

.....[1]

9 A van has length 9 m. It takes 1 second for the van to completely pass a gate of length 1 m.

Find the speed of the van. Give your answer in km/h.

..... km/h [2]

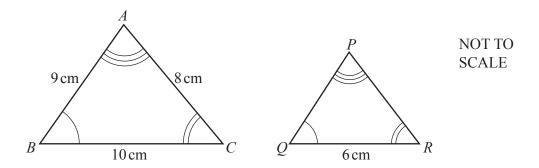
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10	The faces of a die are numbered 1, 1, 2, 3, 3 and 4. When it is rolled it is equally likely to show any face. The die is rolled twice.	
	Find the probability that it shows an odd number both times.	
		 [2]
11	Here are the first five terms of a sequence.	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1 4 16 64	
	(a) Find the next term.	
	<b>(b)</b> Find the <i>n</i> th term.	 [1]
		[2]
12	Factorise. $1 + a - c - ac$	

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.....[2]

13



The diagram shows two similar triangles, ABC and PQR.

(a)	Find	the	length	of $PR$
(4)	1 IIIG	tiic	iciigui	OIII

PR =		cm	[2]
------	--	----	-----

**(b)** The triangles are the cross-sections of mathematically similar prisms. The volume of the larger prism is 500 cm<sup>3</sup>.

Find the volume of the smaller prism.

cm <sup>3</sup> [2	cm <sup>3</sup> [	2
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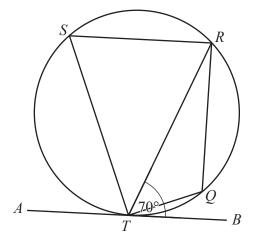
$$A = P(1+x)^3$$

Rearrange the formula to write x in terms of A and P.

$$x =$$
 [3]

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15



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Points Q, R, S and T lie on the circle. AB is a tangent to the circle at T. Angle  $RTB = 70^{\circ}$ .

Find angle *RQT*.

Angle $RQT =$	 [2]	

16 p varies inversely as the square root of q. When q = 9, p = 12.

Find p when q = 16.

$$p = \dots$$
 [3]

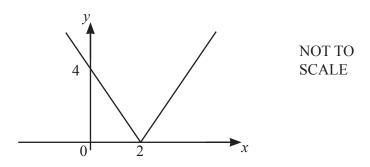
17 Simplify by rationalising the denominator.  $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}$ 

$$\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}-1}$$

.....[2]

Questions 18, 19 and 20 are printed on the next page.

18



The diagram shows the graph of y = |ax + b|, where a > 0.

Find the value of *a* and the value of *b*.

a =	
b =	 [2

19 Write as a single fraction in its simplest form.

$$\frac{3}{x-2}-2$$

$$2\log p = 3\log x - \log y$$

Find p in terms of x and y.

$$p = \dots$$
 [3]

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