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



CENTRE NUMBER


## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

May/June 2022
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

For the equation

$$
a x^{2}+b x+c=0 \quad x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}
$$

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


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a}{\sin A}=\frac{b}{\sin B}=\frac{c}{\sin C} \\
& a^{2}=b^{2}+c^{2}-2 b c \cos A \\
& \text { Area }=\frac{1}{2} b c \sin A
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer all the questions.

1 Work out.

$$
(0.03)^{2}
$$

2 (a) Write the fraction $\frac{15}{40}$ in its lowest terms.
(b) Work out.

$$
\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{9}
$$

3 Solve the equation.

$$
x-11=-4
$$

$$
x=
$$

4 Change $600 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ into $\mathrm{m}^{3}$.

5 Work out $64^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

$A B$ is parallel to $C D$.
Find angle $A C D$.

$$
\text { Angle } A C D=
$$

7 Kendra jogs 7 km in 45 minutes.
She then runs at $12 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ for 30 minutes.
Find her average speed in $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ for the whole journey.

8 The mean of eight numbers is 25 .
When two extra numbers are included the mean of the ten numbers is 24 .
Find the mean of the two extra numbers.

9 Solve the simultaneous equations.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 x+2 y=-12 \\
& 3 x-y=-5
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& x= \\
& y= \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

$10 \quad A$ is the point $(-1,13)$ and $B$ is the point $(3,1)$.
Find the equation of the line $A B$, giving your answer in the form $y=m x+c$.

$$
y=
$$

11 Solve.

$$
6 x^{2}-5 x-6=0
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
x= \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\qquad$ or $x=$

12 The lengths of the sides of a triangle are $3 \mathrm{~cm}, 4 \mathrm{~cm}$ and 5 cm . Find the sine of the smallest angle.

13 John goes to a shop that sells newspapers and magazines only.
(a) Complete the table of probabilities of John buying something at the shop.

|  | Buys a newspaper | Does not buy a newspaper | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buys a magazine |  |  | 0.40 |
| Does not buy a magazine | 0.25 |  |  |
| Total | 0.55 |  | 1.00 |

(b) Find the probability that John buys a magazine but not a newspaper.
$14 \quad \mathrm{f}(x)=|2 x+3|$
Find the values of $x$ when $\mathrm{f}(x)=15$.

15 A bag has 5 black counters, 4 white counters and 1 red counter.
One counter is chosen at random and is replaced.
A second counter is then chosen at random.
Find the probability that the two counters chosen are different colours.

16 Solve.

$$
\log x=1+\log 9-\log 8+2 \log \frac{2}{3}
$$

$$
x=
$$

17 (a) Expand the brackets and simplify.

$$
(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})
$$

(b) Rationalise the denominator.

$$
\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}
$$

(c) Work out the value of

$$
\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{8}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{4}} .
$$

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