



Cambridge IGCSE[™](9–1)

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MATHEMATICS 0980/12

Paper 1 Non-calculator (Core)

May/June 2025

1 hour 30 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.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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[Turn over

List of formulas

2

Area, A, of triangle, base b, height h.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

Area, A, of circle of radius r.

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Circumference, C, of circle of radius r.

$$C = 2\pi r$$

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.

$$A = \pi r l$$

Surface area, A, of sphere of radius r.

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

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

$$V = Al$$

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 .

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



Calculators must **not** be used in this paper.

3

1 Write the number sixteen thousand and sixty-two in figures.

	Г11
•••••	[I]

2 Write three-quarters as

(a) a decimal



(b) a percentage.

3 Write down the value of

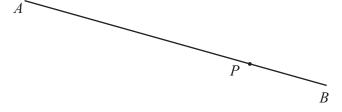
(a) $\sqrt{36}$



(b) 10^3 .



4 The diagram shows a line AB and a point P.



(a) Measure the length of line AB in millimetres.

 mm	[1]

(b) Draw a line through point P that is perpendicular to line AB.

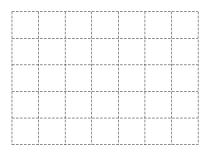
[1]



5 Complete this statement.



6



Shade
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 of the rectangle.

[1]

7 (a) Find the value of the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{3}$.

..... [1]

(b) Write 2^{-3} as a fraction.

......[1]

8 Put one pair of brackets into each calculation to make it correct.

(a)
$$-12+4 \div 2-3 = -16$$

[1]

(b)
$$-3-4+5-7=-5$$

[1]

9 Write these fractions in order, starting with the smallest.

$$\frac{11}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

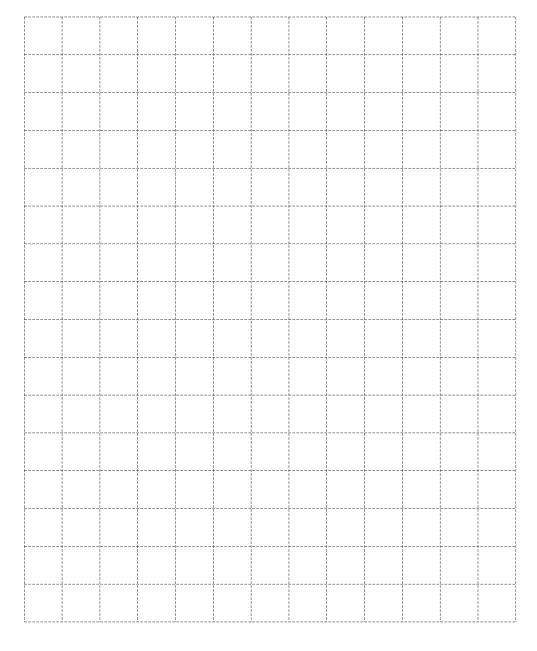
$$\frac{3}{4}$$





A cuboid has length 5 cm, width 2 cm and height 3 cm.

(a) Draw a net of the cuboid on the $1 \, \text{cm}^2$ grid.



5

(b) Work out the volume of the cuboid. Give the units of your answer.

.....[2]

[3]

0 2 2 3 4 7

6

For these six numbers

11

(a) write down the mode

.....[1]

(b) work out the range

.....[1]

(c) work out the median

.....[1]

(d) work out the mean.

-[2]
- 12 Tim has a method for multiplying a number by 99. He shows his method for 53×99 .

$$53 \times 99$$
= $53 \times 100 - 53$
= $5300 - 53$
= 5247

Work out 85×99 using Tim's method.

.....[2]



- 13 (a) A quadrilateral has the geometrical properties
 - 4 equal length sides
 - 2 lines of symmetry
 - rotational symmetry of order 2.

Write down the mathematica	l name of this of	uadrilateral
----------------------------	-------------------	--------------

		[1]
b)	Write down two geometrical properties of a rectangle.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]

(c)



The parallel sides of a trapezium have lengths $6\,\mathrm{cm}$ and $4\,\mathrm{cm}$. The area of the trapezium is $15\,\mathrm{cm}^2$.

On the 1 cm² grid, draw a trapezium with these lengths and area.

[3]



[3]

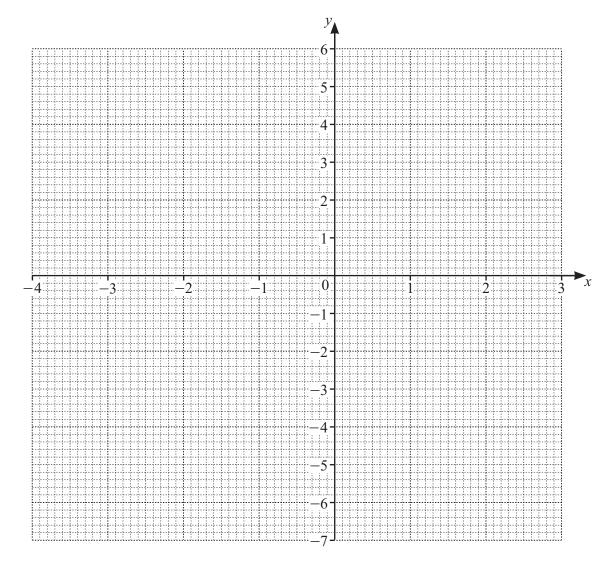
[4]

* 00008000000008 * DFI

14 (a) Complete the table of values for y = (x+3)(x-2).

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	6		-4			-4		

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of y = (x+3)(x-2) for $-4 \le x \le 3$.





(c) Write down the coordinates of the lowest point of the graph.

(.....) [1]

(d) Write down the equation of the line of symmetry of the graph.

.....[1]

(e) Use your graph to solve the equation (x+3)(x-2) = 3.

x = or x = [2]

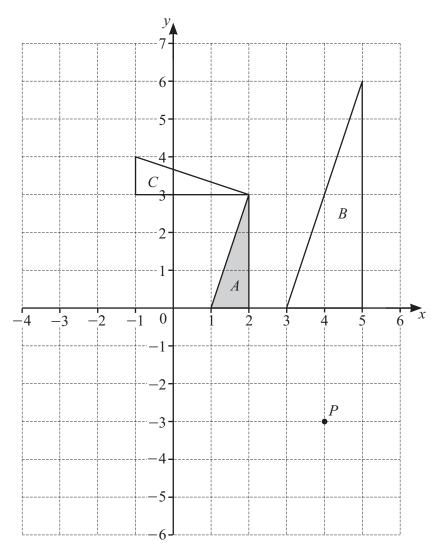
15 Beth thinks of a positive number, *n*. She squares *n* then subtracts 55. The answer is 9.

Work out the value of n.

$$n = \dots$$
 [2]



16 The diagram shows a point P and three triangles, A, B and C, on a 1 cm² grid.



10

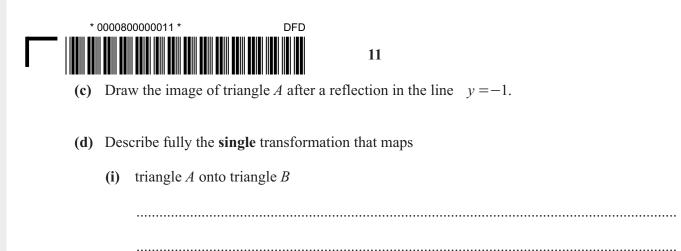
(a) Find the area of triangle B.

	cm^2	[1]
--	--------	-----

(b) (i) Write down the coordinates of point P.

(ii) Work out the coordinates of point P after a translation by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} -20\\12 \end{pmatrix}$.

(.....) [1]



triangle A onto triangle C.

(ii)

[2]

writing each number in the calculation correct to 1 significant figure, find an estimate for the value of

$$\frac{17.8 + 10.3}{5.5} \ .$$

	[2
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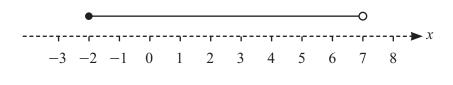
Find the highest common factor (HCF) of 66 and 110.

(a) P is a prime number.

Write down the value of *P* that satisfies the inequality 13 < P < 19.

$$P = \dots [1]$$

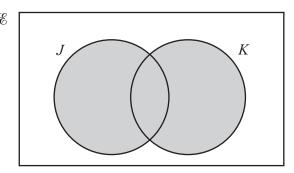
(b) Write down the inequality represented on the number line.



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13

Use set notation to describe the shaded region.

	[1]
--	-----

21 Work out $2\frac{7}{9} \times 1\frac{1}{5}$.

Give your answer as a mixed number in its simplest form.

22 The mass, $m \, \text{kg}$, of a stone is 3.2 kg, correct to the nearest 100 g.

Complete this statement about the value of m.



23 (a) Factorise.

$$9x - 6xy$$

.....[2]

(b) Expand and simplify.

$$(2x+3)(x-4)$$

14

.....[2]

24 Solve the simultaneous equations.

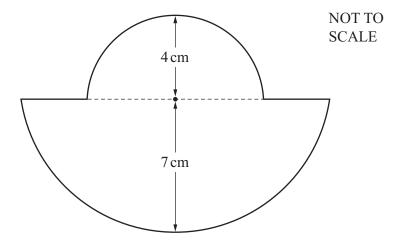
$$5x + 2y = 3$$

$$3x + 4y = 27$$

$$x = \dots$$
 $v =$



25 The diagram shows a shape made from two different semicircles, with the same centre.



15

The radius of the large semicircle is 7 cm. The radius of the small semicircle is 4 cm.

Work out the perimeter of the shape. Give your answer in terms of π .

cr	n [3]
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