



# Cambridge IGCSE™

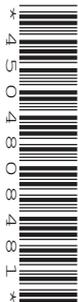
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NAME

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**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**

**0607/21**

Paper 2 (Extended)

**May/June 2024**

**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. Any blank pages are indicated.

## 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  $l$ .  $A = \pi rl$

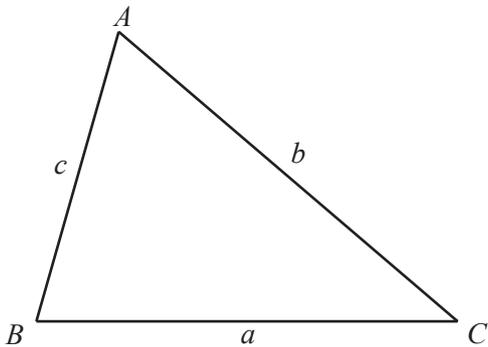
Curved surface area,  $A$ , of sphere of radius  $r$ .  $A = 4\pi r^2$

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



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

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

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

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Work out.

$$2^4$$

..... [1]

2 (a) Write  $\frac{12}{25}$  as a percentage.

.....% [1]

(b) Work out.

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7}$$

..... [1]

3 Simplify.

$$3x - 2y + x + y$$

..... [2]

4 Change  $270 \text{ mm}^2$  into  $\text{m}^2$ .

.....  $\text{m}^2$  [1]

5 Write down the value of  $9^0$ .

..... [1]

6 Find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of 24 and 60.

..... [2]

7 Find the magnitude of  $\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Give your answer in its simplest surd form.

..... [2]

8 Write in standard form.

(a) 3 706 000

..... [1]

(b) 0.001 010

..... [1]

- 9  $A$  is the point  $(1, 3)$  and  $B$  is the point  $(3, -7)$ .  
The line  $l$  passes through  $A$  and is perpendicular to  $AB$ .

Find the equation of line  $l$ .

Give your answer in the form  $py + qx = r$  where  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  are integers.

..... [4]

- 10 The table shows the favourite colour of each of 80 people.

Colour	Red	Blue	White	Green	Silver	Black	Yellow
Frequency	23	17	11	9	12	3	$x$

- (a) Find the value of  $x$ .

..... [1]

- (b) Find the relative frequency of silver, giving your answer as a fraction in its lowest terms.

..... [2]

11 (a) Simplify.

$$\sqrt{50} - \sqrt{8}$$

..... [2]

(b) By rationalising the denominator, simplify

$$\frac{12}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}}$$

..... [3]

12 Factorise completely.

$$x^3y^2 - xy$$

..... [2]

13 Sara has a bag containing 4 yellow balls and 5 white balls.  
Sara takes a ball from the bag at random without replacement.  
She then takes a second ball from the bag at random.

Find the probability that the two balls are different colours.

..... [3]

14 Make  $x$  the subject of the formula.

$$\frac{p}{x} = \frac{q}{x-2}$$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots [3]$$

15 Simplify.

$$1 + 3 \log 2 - 2 \log 3 - 2 \log \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots [4]$$

16 Solve the equation.

$$4(\cos x)^2 = 3 \quad \text{for} \quad 0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$$

$$x = \dots\dots\dots [3]$$

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