# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

# **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**

0607/22

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.

# 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.

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

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

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

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

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Answer **all** the questions.

1 Work out  $\frac{3.6}{0.004}$ .

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2 These are the masses, in kilograms, of 16 newborn babies.

Complete the ordered stem-and-leaf diagram for the masses.

1	
2	
3	
4	

Key: 
$$3 \mid 2 = 3.2$$
 [2]

3 Work out  $2\frac{1}{2} \div 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

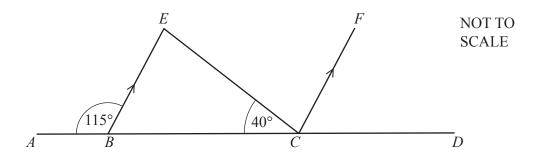
Give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

4 Insert **two** pairs of brackets to make this statement correct.

$$3 \times 7 - 3 + 4 \times 2 = 32$$

Δ

5



ABCD is a straight line and BE is parallel to CF.

Find angle ECF.

Angle 
$$ECF = \dots [2]$$

6 (a) Factorise  $a^2 - b^2$ .

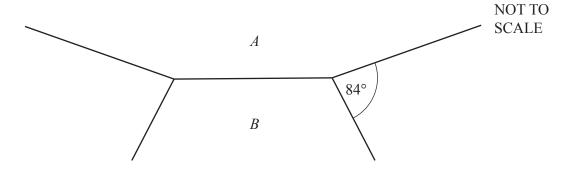
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**(b)** Work out  $5.37^2 - 4.63^2$ .

7 Solve 2x+3 < 5x-12.

8 Expand and simplify  $(2\sqrt{3}-5)(4+\sqrt{3})$ .

9



The diagram shows part of polygon A and part of polygon B. A is a regular polygon with n sides. B is a regular hexagon.

Find the value of n.

$$n =$$
 [3]

10 
$$c = 4 \times 10^7$$
  $d = 5.8 \times 10^6$ 

Work out, giving your answers in standard form,

(a) 
$$c^2$$
,

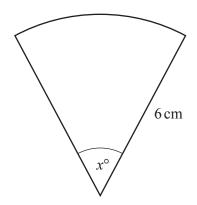
**(b)** 
$$c - d$$
.

$$y = \frac{2}{x+3}$$

Rearrange the formula to make *x* the subject.

$$x =$$
 [3]

12



NOT TO SCALE

The area of this sector is  $5\pi \text{ cm}^2$ .

Find the value of x.

$$x =$$
 [3]

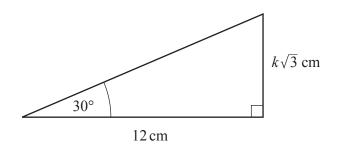
13 The heights, h cm, of 100 plants are measured. The table shows the results.

Height, h cm	Frequency
$0 < h \leqslant 40$	15
40 < h ≤ 80	40
$80 < h \leqslant 120$	45

Calculate an estimate for the mean height of the plants.

 cm	[3
 	L-

14



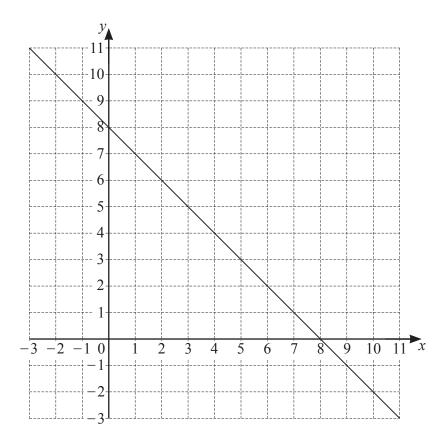
NOT TO SCALE

Find the value of *k*.

$$k =$$
 [3]

Questions 15 and 16 are printed on the next page.

15



The diagram shows the line x+y=8.

On the diagram, show clearly the region defined by these inequalities.

$$x + y \le 8 \qquad \qquad x \ge 2 \qquad \qquad y \le 3 \tag{2}$$

16 Simplify 
$$\frac{x^2y - 3xy}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$
.

.....[3]

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