

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	
	TERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS	0607/32
Paper 3 (Core)		May/June 2018
		1 hour 45 minutes
Candidates answ	er on the Question Paper.	
Additional Materia	als: Geometrical Instruments Graphics Calculator	

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all the questions.

Unless instructed otherwise, give your answers exactly or correct to three significant figures as appropriate. Answers in degrees should be given to one decimal place.

For  $\pi$ , use your calculator value.

You must show all the relevant working to gain full marks and you will be given marks for correct methods, including sketches, even if your answer is incorrect.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total number of marks for this paper is 96.

This document consists of 16 printed pages.

### **Formula List**

Area, $A$ , of triangle, base $b$ , height $h$ .	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Area, $A$ , of circle, radius $r$ .	$A = \pi r^2$
Circumference, $C$ , of circle, 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 $l$ .	$A = \pi r l$
Curved 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 $r$ .	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

3

## Answer all the questions.

1	(a)	Complete the statement.	
	(b)	6 wee Write in figures the number fifteen thousand and twenty seve	eks =days [1]
			[1]
	(c)	Write	
		(i) 144.1 correct to the nearest 10,	
			[1]
		(ii) 5.5349 correct to 2 decimal places,	
			[1]
		(iii) 50617 correct to 2 significant figures.	
			[1]
	(d)	Write 0.7	
		(i) as a fraction,	
			[1]
		(ii) as a percentage.	
			% [1]
	(e)	Find the value of $0.7^3$ .	

2 Tam recorded the number of hours of homework he did each night for 25 nights. His results, in hours, are shown below.

4	1	4	3	2	3	4	2	1
1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	5
4	1	3	3	1	3	4		

### (a) Complete the frequency table.

Number of hours	Number of nights
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

[2]

(b) Which number of hours is the mode?

...... hours [1]

(c) Draw a bar chart to show this information.

10 9 8 7 6 Number of nights 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Number of hours

(d) On one of the nights, Tam did mathematics homework, English homework and history homework. The pie chart shows the time he spent on each subject.



(i) Work out the fraction of the total time he spent on mathematics homework. Give your answer in its simplest form.

.....[2]

(ii) Tam spent 3 hours altogether on his homework that night.

Work out the time, in minutes, Tam spent on English homework.

.....min [3]



# 4 In each part, give the mathematical name for the shape described.

(a) A quadrilateral with each pair of opposite sides parallel.

(b)	 A triangle with exactly two sides equal in length.	[1]
(c)	A polygon with 6 sides.	[1]
(d)	 A quadrilateral with all sides of equal length but not all angles equal.	[1]
(e)	A solid shape with six faces. Four of the faces are identical rectangles and the other two faces are	identical squares.

### 5 (a) A box contains 40 orange counters and 32 blue counters only.

(i) Write the ratio orange counters : blue counters in its simplest form.

	(ii)	Some of the orange counters are removed. The ratio orange counters : blue counters is now 1 : 2.
		Work out how many orange counters have been removed.
		[2]
(b)	Ano	ther box contains 6 white counters, 3 black counters and 2 red counters only.
	(i)	One of the 11 counters is chosen from the box at random.
		Write down the colour of the counter that is least likely to be chosen.
		[1]
	(ii)	One of the 11 counters is chosen from the box at random.
		Work out the probability that this counter is white.
		[1]
	(iii)	One white counter is removed from the box of 11 counters. A counter is now chosen from the box at random.
		Work out the probability that this counter is white.

(c)	A different box contains 180 counters.
	The counters are either yellow or green in the ratio

yellow counters : green counters = 5 : 1.

Work out the number of counters of each colour.

	yellow
	green[2]
Johi	n and Asif take part in a 30 km cycle race.
(a)	John starts his race at 1015. He takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to complete the race.
	(i) At what time does John complete the race?
	[1]
	(ii) Work out John's average speed, in km/h, for the 30 km race.
	km/h [1]
(b)	Asif completes the 30 km race at a speed of 16 km/h.
	Work out the time, in hours and minutes, Asif takes to complete the race.

...... h ...... min [3]

6

(a)	Find the missing terms in each of these sequences.					
	(i)	,	9,	17,	25,	[2]
	(ii)	,	8,	16,	, 64	[2]
	(iii)	35, 25,	16,	8,		[2]
	(iv)		,	2x-	4, $3x-9$ , $4x-14$ ,	[2]

(b) The *n*th term of another sequence is  $n^2 + n$ . Find the first three terms of this sequence.

(c) Find the *n*th term of this sequence.

1, 5, 9, 13, ...

.....[2]

10

7

8 (a) (i) Rearrange this formula to make *d* the subject.

 $C=\pi d$ 

*d* = .....[1]

(ii) A circle has a circumference of 2 metres.

Work out the diameter of this circle. Give your answer in centimetres, correct to the nearest whole number.

(b) A CD is a ring with inner radius 0.8 cm and outer radius 6 cm.



Find the area of the CD, shown shaded.

..... cm<sup>2</sup> [4]

(a) Factorise completely.

9

12x + 16

.....[2]

.....[2]

(b) Multiply out the brackets. 2x(3x-5)

(c) Solve.

8(2x+3) = 48

*x* = .....[3]

#### 10 A square has side 8 cm.

A small square is drawn inside this larger square so that the corners of the small square touch the sides of the larger square.



(a) (i) Calculate the area of the shaded triangle.

.....cm<sup>2</sup> [2]

(ii) Using your answer to part (a)(i), calculate the area of the small square.

.....cm<sup>2</sup> [2]

(b) Calculate the perimeter of the small square.

11 The cumulative frequency curve shows the heights, in cm, of 200 girls.



(a) Find the median height.

(b) Work out the inter-quartile range of the heights.

(c) Find the number of girls with a height of 160 cm or less.



15

The diagram shows a ladder, 5 m long, leaning against a vertical wall. The bottom of the ladder is on horizontal ground, 3.5 m from the wall.

Use trigonometry to find the value of *x*.

12 (a)

(b) A different ladder leans against the same wall. This ladder makes an angle of 49° with the ground and touches the wall 4 m above the ground.

Use trigonometry to find the length of this ladder. Include a labelled sketch in your working.

.....m [4]

Questions 13 and 14 are printed on the next page.

A painting is valued at \$2400. The value of the painting increases by 5% each year.

Find the value of the painting at the end of 3 years.

				\$[4]
14	Act	urve l	has equation $y = x^2 + x - 6$ .	
	(a)	Fine	the co-ordinates of the points where th	is curve crosses
		(i)	the <i>y</i> -axis,	
		(ii)	the <i>x</i> -axis.	( , ) [1]
	(b)	Fine	the co-ordinates of the local minimum	( ) and ( ) [2]
				( ) [2]

(c) Find the equation of the line of symmetry of the curve.

.....[2]

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