Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS **0607/02**

Paper 2 (Extended) **For examination from 2020**

SPECIMEN PAPER **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. Blank pages are indicated.

Formula List

For the equation $\qquad ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \qquad x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Curved surface area, A, of cylinder of radius r, height h. $\qquad A = 2\pi rh$

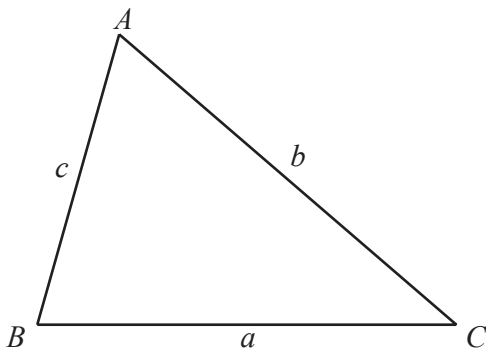Curved surface area, A, of cone of radius r, sloping edge l. $\qquad A = \pi rl$

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

Volume, V, of pyramid, base area A, height h. $\qquad V = \dfrac{1}{3}Ah$

Volume, V, of cylinder of radius r, height h. $\qquad V = \pi r^2 h$

Volume, V, of cone of radius r, height h. $\qquad V = \dfrac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Volume, V, of sphere of radius r. $\qquad V = \dfrac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

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

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

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

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Find the highest common factor (HCF) of 60 and 90.

.... [1]

2 Insert one pair of brackets to make the statement correct.

$$5 - 2 + 3 \times 2 = -5 \qquad [1]$$

3 $\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

Find $2\mathbf{p} - 3\mathbf{q}$.

$\begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix}$ [2]

4 Write 0.72 as a fraction in its lowest terms.

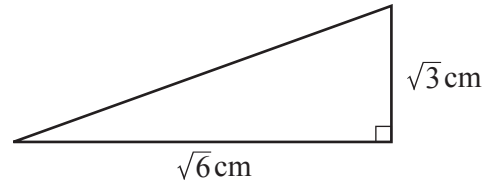.. [1]

5 The mean of a list of 9 numbers is 6.
When a 10th number is included in the list the mean is 5.5 .

Find the value of this 10th number.

.... [2]

6

√3 cm

NOT TO
SCALE

√6 cm

Find the length of the hypotenuse of the triangle.

.... cm [2]

7   Solve the simultaneous equations.

$$u - w = 9$$
$$3u + w = 19$$

$u =$ ....

$w =$ .... [2]

8   The scale of a map is $1 : 250\,000$.

Find the actual distance, in kilometres, between two cities which are $42\,\text{cm}$ apart on the map.

.... km [2]

9 $|x| < 4$ and x is an integer.

Find the smallest possible value of x.

.... [1]

10   The first 4 terms of a sequence are   20, 13, 6 and −1.

Find

(a) the next term,

.... [1]

(b) the nth term.

.... [2]

11   Make u the subject of the formula.

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$u =$ .... [2]

12   Factorise completely.

$$2a - b + 2ax - bx$$

.... [2]

13 Find the exact value of

(a) 3^{-3},

.... [1]

(b) $16^{\frac{3}{4}}$,

.... [1]

(c) $\cos 30°$.

.... [1]

14 Simplify $\left(64x^{12}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$.

.... [2]

15 On each Venn diagram, shade the region indicated.

$(A \cup B)'$

$(C \cup D) \cap E'$
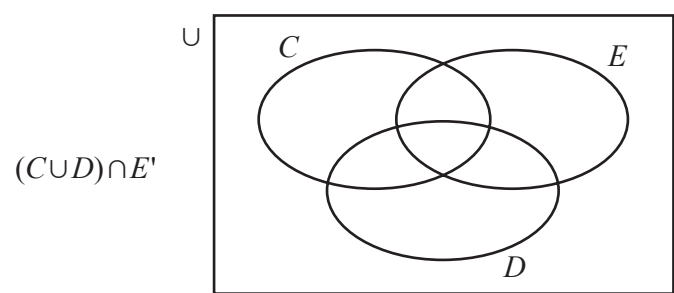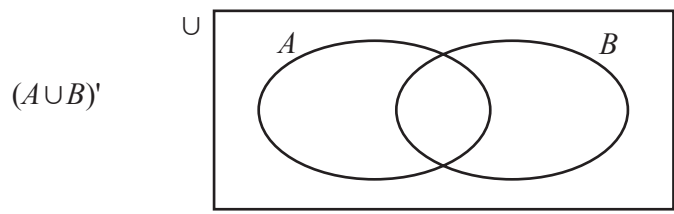
[2]

16 Find the equation of the straight line passing through $(-2, -4)$ and $(2, 0)$.

.... [3]

17 Rationalise the denominator.

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{5} + 2}$$

.... [2]

18 (a) Factorise $3y - y^2$.

.... [1]

(b) Simplify $\dfrac{3y - y^2}{9 - y^2}$.

.... [2]

Questions 19 and 20 are printed on the next page.

19 Find the value of

(a) $\dfrac{\log 4}{\log 8}$,

.... [2]

(b) $\log_4 8$.

.... [1]

20 $g(x) = \dfrac{2x+1}{x-1}, \quad x \neq 1$

Solve the equation $g^{-1}(x) = 2$.

$x =$ .... [1]