

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

4504808481

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.

 $A = \pi r l$

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.

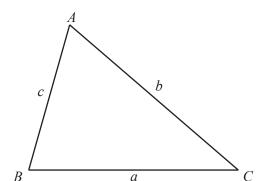
 $V = \pi r^2 h$

Volume, V, of cone of radius r, height h.

 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Volume, V, of sphere of radius r.

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



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

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

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

Answer **all** the questions.

1	Work out.	
	2^4	
		[1]
	12	
2	(a) Write $\frac{12}{25}$ as a percentage.	
		% [1]
	(b) Work out.	
	$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7}$	
		F-1-
		[1]
3	Simplify.	
	3x - 2y + x + y	
		[2]
4	Change 270 mm ² into m ² .	
		m ² [1]
5	Write down the value of 9^0 .	
		[1]

6	Find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of 24 and 60.	
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) 3706000	[2]
	(b) 0.001010	[1]
		 [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.

The table show	s the favou	rite colour (of each of 80) people.			
The table show	s the favou	rite colour o	of each of 80) people. Green	Silver	Black	Yellow
The table show Colour Frequency		T		I	Silver	Black 3	Yellow x
Colour Frequency	Red 23	Blue	White	Green			
Colour	Red 23	Blue	White	Green			
Colour Frequency	Red 23	Blue	White	Green			
Colour Frequency	Red 23	Blue	White	Green	12	3	
Colour Frequency	Red 23 alue of x .	Blue 17	White 11	Green 9	12	3	x
Colour Frequency (a) Find the variation	Red 23 alue of x .	Blue 17	White 11	Green 9	12	3	x
Colour Frequency (a) Find the variation	Red 23 alue of x .	Blue 17	White 11	Green 9	12	3	x
Colour Frequency (a) Find the variation	Red 23 alue of x .	Blue 17	White 11	Green 9	12	3	x
Colour Frequency (a) Find the variation	Red 23 alue of x .	Blue 17	White 11	Green 9	as a fraction	n in its lowe	x

11	(a) Simplify. $\sqrt{50} - \sqrt{8}$	
	(b) By rationalising the denominator, simplify $\frac{12}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3}} \ .$	 [2]
12	Factorise completely. $x^3y^2 - xy$	 [3]
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.	[2]

.....[3]

14 Make x the subject of the formula.

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

$$x =$$
 [3]

15 Simplify.

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

16 Solve the equation.

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

$$x =$$
 [3]

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