## Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$



CENTRE NUMBER


CANDIDATE NUMBER

## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

For examination from 2025
SPECIMEN PAPER
1 hour 15 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. You will be given marks for correct methods even if your answer is incorrect.


## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].


## List of formulas

| Area, $A$, of triangle, base $b$, height $h$. | $A=\frac{1}{2} b h$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area, $A$, of circle of radius $r$. | $A=\pi r^{2}$ |
| Circumference, $C$, of circle of radius $r$. | $C=2 \pi r$ |
| Curved surface area, $A$, of cylinder of radius $r$, height $h$. | $A=2 \pi r h$ |
| Curved surface area, $A$, of cone of radius $r$, sloping edge $l$. | $A=\pi r l$ |
| Surface area, $A$, of sphere of radius $r$. | $A=4 \pi r^{2}$ |
| Volume, $V$, of prism, cross-sectional area $A$, length $l$. | $V=A l$ |
| Volume, $V$, of pyramid, base area $A$, height $h$. | $V=\frac{1}{3} \pi r^{3}$ |
| Volume, $V$, of sphere of radius $r$. | $V=\pi r^{2} h$ |
| Volume, $V$, of cylinder of radius $r$, height $h$. | $V r^{2} h$ |
| Volume, $V$, of cone of radius $r$, height $h$. | $V$ |

## Calculators must not be used in this paper.

1 Write the number seventeen thousand and one in figures.

2 This is a list of numbers.

| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

From this list, write down
(a) an even number
(b) the square number
(c) the cube number
(d) the factor of 88
$\qquad$
(e) a multiple of 4 .

3 Write 36 as a product of its prime factors.

4 These are the midday temperatures in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a town for the first 20 days of April.

| 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 19 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 20 |

(a) Complete the frequency table.

| Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19 |  |
| 20 |  |
| 21 |  |
| 22 |  |

(b) Work out
(i) the range of the temperatures
$\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ [1]
(ii) the median of the temperatures.
$\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ [2]
(c) Use the frequency table to draw a bar chart of the temperatures.

Frequency


Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
$5 \quad \frac{n}{20}=45 \%$.
Find the value of $n$.

$$
n=
$$

6 Show that $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{3}{4}=\frac{11}{12}$.

7 This table shows the cost of buying flowers.

| Flower | Cost per flower |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rose | $\$ 3$ |
| Tulip | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Lily | $\$ 6$ |

Sally wants to buy some of these flowers for exactly $\$ 9$. For example, Sally can buy two tulips and one lily for exactly $\$ 9$.

Find four other ways that Sally can buy flowers for exactly $\$ 9$.

1 $\qquad$

2 $\qquad$

3 $\qquad$
4 $\qquad$

8 Solve.

$$
\frac{3}{x-1}=4
$$

$x=$

9 Factorise.

$$
2 a^{2} b-a b^{4}
$$

10 Simplify $\frac{3 t^{2}}{4 t}$.

11 Find the value of $x$ in each of the following.
(a) $a^{x} \times a^{3}=a^{6}$

$$
x=
$$

(b) $\frac{t^{8}}{t^{x}}=t^{2}$

$$
x=
$$

12 Find the highest common factor (HCF) of 10 and 26.

13 This is a formula.

$$
C=25+40 h
$$

(a) Find the value of $C$ when $h=1.5$.

$$
C=
$$

(b) Rearrange this formula to make $h$ the subject.

$$
h=
$$

14


Rectangle $A B C D$ has length $(3 x-1) \mathrm{cm}$ and height $(x+3) \mathrm{cm}$. The perimeter of $A B C D$ is 60 cm .
(a) Show that $x=7$.
(b) Using $x=7$, work out the area of rectangle $A B C D$.

15 The diagram shows a trapezium, $A B E C D$. $B C E$ is a right-angled isosceles triangle. $B C=12 \mathrm{~cm}$.

(a) Write down the length of $B E$.

$$
B E=\text {........................................ cm [1] }
$$

(b) Work out the size of angle $B E C$.
(c) Work out the size of the reflex angle $D C E$.

16 The diagram shows the line $A B$ drawn on a $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ grid.

(a) Write down the coordinates of point $A$ and the coordinates of point $B$.
A (. $\qquad$
B $\qquad$ ...)
(b) Work out the gradient of the line $A B$.
$\qquad$
(c) $A B$ is the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle $A B C$.

Write down the coordinates of a possible position for point $C$.

C .
(d) Work out the perimeter of triangle $A B C$.
$\qquad$

(a) Reflect shape $A$ in the $y$-axis.
(b) Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape $A$ onto shape $B$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

18 There are 25 children in a class.
10 children play tennis ( $T$ ).
16 children play football $(F)$.
4 children play both tennis and football.
Complete the Venn diagram to show this information.


