

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education (9–1)

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER
MATHEMATICS		0626/03
Paper 3 (Core)		For Examination from 2017
SPECIMEN PAPER		
		1 hour 30 minutes
Candidates answer on	the Question Paper.	
Additional Materials:	Geometrical instruments Tracing paper (optional)	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams and graphs. Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid. DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

CALCULATORS MAY NOT BE USED IN THIS PAPER.

If working is required for any question it must be shown below that question.

If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant figures. Give answers in degrees to one decimal place.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the marks for this paper is 84.

This syllabus is regulated in England as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 (9-1) Certificate.

This document consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.



1 Write $\frac{12}{20}$ as a fraction in its lowest terms.

-[1]
- 2 Complete the missing numbers in these function diagrams.





(c)
$$14 \xrightarrow{\div} \dots \xrightarrow{+4} 11$$
 [1]

3 Write down the letters of all of the shapes that are congruent.



4 Write down the reciprocal of 4.

		 	 			1 1 1 1 1 1						
 		- - - - - - -							 			
The diagram shows part of the net of a cuboid drawn on a 1 cm ² grid.												

It is drawn full size.

(a) Complete the net of the cuboid.

[2]

(b) Work out the volume of the cuboid. Write down the units of your answer.

......[3]

6 Complete the table of equivalent fractions and percentages.

Fraction	Percentage
$\frac{3}{5}$	
	12.5%

[2]

7 A train leaves Hamilton at 9.50 am and arrives in Wellington at 7.25 pm.

Work out, in hours and minutes, the time taken for this journey.

8 Rob recorded the outside temperature every three hours. At 7 am the temperature was -2 °C.
(a) This was 5 °C higher than the temperature at 4 am. Write down the temperature at 4 am.
(b) At 10am the temperature was 11 °C. Write down the increase in temperature between 7 am and 10 am.

.....°C [1]

9 This is an accurate drawing of quadrilateral *ABCD*.



(a) Write down the mathematical name for quadrilateral *ABCD*.

......[1]

(b) Measure the size of the acute angle.

(c) By taking suitable measurements from the diagram, work out the area of ABCD.

10 *x* is a whole number.

Find the value of x when -7 < x < -5.

11 Three of the vertices of a parallelogram are at (4, 12), (8, 4) and (16, 16).



Write down the co-ordinates of two possible positions of the fourth vertex.

(.....) and (.....) [2]

12 James is working out $3 + 5 \times 4 - 2$.

He uses the following method.

$$3+5=8$$

 $8 \times 4 = 32$
 $32-2=30$

Comment on any errors he has made and give the correct answer.

13 Mia invested £800 at a rate of 3% per year simple interest.

Find the **total** amount she has after 6 years.

£[3]

14 Jon thinks of a number. He doubles it, adds 4 and then divides the result by 7. The number he has now is 2.

Find the number he first thought of.

- 15 Amy wins the student of the year award. She sends three photographs by post to her relatives.
 - One of size 13 cm by 23 cm to her uncle in France, Europe,
 - One of size 15 cm by 23 cm to her sister in China, Asia,
 - One of size 23 cm by 35 cm to her mother in the USA, North America.

Maximum lengths	Europe	Rest of the world			
13 cm by 23.5 cm	£1.90	£2.50			
15.5 cm by 23.5 cm	£2.40	£2.90			
23 cm by 32.5 cm	£2.80	£3.40			
26 cm by 38.5 cm	£3.60	£5.20			

The cost of postage is shown in the table above.

Use this information to calculate the **total** cost of sending the three photographs.

£.....[3]

16 Write down an expression for the total length, in millimetres, of *n* nails each of length 35 millimetres and *s* screws each of length 6 centimetres.

..... mm [2]

17 Work out the following, giving each answer as a fraction in its lowest terms.

(a)
$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{12}$$

(b) $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{25}$ [2]

18



The diagram shows a square and a rectangle.

The perimeter of the square is 12 cm and the perimeter of the rectangle is 16 cm.

Find the value of *x* and the value of *y*.

	(a)	4 ³ ,	
		0	[1]
	(b)	60,	[1]
	(c)	$81^{\frac{1}{2}}$,	
			[1]
	(d)	$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-1}$.	
			[1]
20	In a	sale, the price of a car was reduced from £17000 to £153	00.
	Calo	culate the reduction as a percentage of the original price.	
21	(a)	Write 230 000 in standard form.	
			[1]
	(b)	Write 4.8×10^{-4} as an ordinary number.	

19 Find the value of

22 The diagram shows two points, *A* and *B*.



- 24 Solve the following equations.
 - (a) 4(5x-2) = 18x

(b) $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

 $x = \dots$ or $x = \dots$ [3]

25 (a) Kim knows that one angle of an isosceles triangle is 48°. He says that one of the other angles must be 66°.

Explain why Kim is wrong.

.....[2]

(b) Robert says it is possible to draw a regular polygon with interior angles of 130°.

Explain why Robert is wrong.

26 Sue takes the bus to school.

The probability that it is raining is $\frac{1}{5}$.

When it is raining, the probability that the bus is late is $\frac{1}{2}$.

When it is not raining, the probability that the bus is late is $\frac{1}{3}$.

(a) Complete the tree diagram.



[2]

(b) Find the probability that the bus is **not** late.

.....[3]

27 Two stem and leaf diagrams show the heights, in centimetres, of a random sample of 20 students of the same age in each of two schools.

13 1 3 14 0 0 5 6 15 0 2 2 4 4 6 8 16 2 3 6 8 9 9 17 3 1 7 7 7 8 9 18 1 School B 13 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions. School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions about heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1	1					School A	A				
14 0 0 5 6 15 0 2 2 4 4 6 8 16 2 3 6 8 9 1 17 3 1 5 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 1 7 7 7 8 9 Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions. School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions abou heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1 Compare the girls from	13	1	3								
15 0 2 2 4 4 6 8 16 2 3 6 8 9 17 3 1 School B 13 1 7 7 7 8 9 14 2 3 7 7 7 8 9 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 17 3 5	14	0	0	5	6						
16 2 3 6 8 9 17 3 1 School B 13 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 17 3 5 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 17 3 5 1 <td< td=""><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	15	0	2	2	4	4	6	8			
17 3 18 1 School B 13 1 14 2 3 7 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 Item colspan="2">Item colspan="2" Item colspan="2" Item	16	2	3	6	8	9					
18 1 13 1 14 2 3 7 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 1	17	3									
School B 13 1 2 3 7 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 17 3 5 Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions.	18	1									
13 14 2 3 7 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 17 3 5						School l	3				
14 2 3 7 15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 17 3 5 3 4 8 7 7 7 8 9 Compare these two distributions. Compare these two distributions. School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions abou heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1	13										
15 1 1 3 4 7 7 7 7 8 9 16 0 2 3 4 8 17 3 5 18 Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions.	14	2	3	7							
16 0 2 3 4 8 17 3 5	15	1	1	3	4	7	7	7	7	8	9
17 3 5 Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions.	16	0	2	3	4	8					
18 Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions.	17	3	5								
Key: 15 2 represents 152 cm Compare these two distributions.	18										
Compare these two distributions.				I	Key: 15	2 represe	ents 152 c	em			
Compare these two distributions.											
School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions about heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1											
School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions about heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1											
School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions about heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1											
School A is in Manchester and School B is in Cambridge. Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions abou heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1	Qalaad	1 A 1. 1.	Manahaa				1				
Give two reasons why you should not use your answers to part (a) to draw conclusions about heights of the girls from Manchester and the girls from Cambridge. 1	School	I A IS IN	Manches	ster and S	School B	is in Carr	ibridge.				
2	Give t heights	wo reas s of the	sons why girls fror	you sho n Manch	ould not u ester and	use your the girls	answers from Ca	to part mbridge.	(a) to dra	aw concl	usions abour
2			-			_		_			
2	1	•••••					•••••			•••••	
2											
	2										

28 Use a ruler and compasses only for this question. Leave in all your construction arcs.



Construct and shade the region inside triangle ABC containing points that are

• less than 7 cm from C

and

• closer to A than to B.

[4]

29 Lea uses the following method to estimate the value of $\sqrt{90005 \times 3.97^2}$

$\sqrt{100000 \times 4^2}$
$\sqrt{1600000}$
= 4000

Comment on her method and solution.

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.