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Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE NAME							
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER					
MATHEMATICS (SYLLABUS D) 4024/22							
Paper 2 May/June 2							
			2 hours 30 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. •
- You should use a calculator where appropriate. •
- You may use tracing paper.
- You must show all necessary working clearly.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in • degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

This document has 20 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

INFORMATION

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- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

1 (a) The price of an electric drill is \$78. In a sale, the price is reduced by 15%.

Calculate the sale price.

(b) The exchange rate between dollars (\$) and euros (€) is \$1 = €0.85. Michael changes \$100 to euros. He buys a clock costing €58.99. He changes the remaining money back to dollars.

Calculate the amount, in dollars, he has left.

	_	
ACE SIMPLE		COOL COMPOUND
Simple interest at 2.1% per year		Compound interest at 2% per year

Pietro invests \$3500 in the Ace Simple account for 4 years. Eliana invests \$3500 in the Cool Compound account for 4 years.

At the end of the 4 years, who has more money in their account and by how much?

..... by \$ [4]

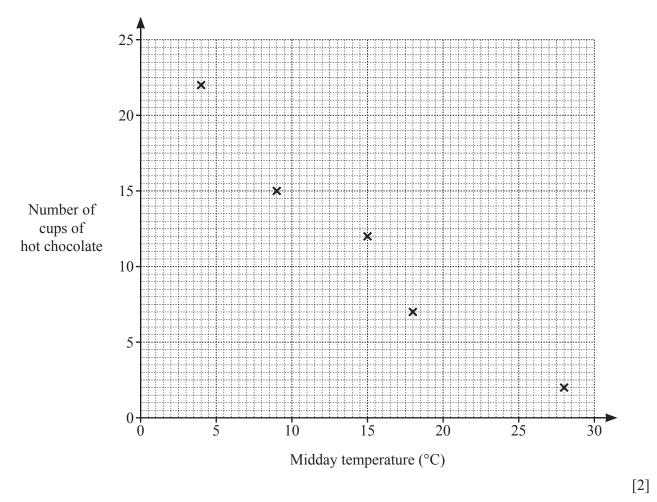
(c)

2 The table shows the midday temperature and the number of cups of hot chocolate Natcha sells on each of ten days.

Midday temperature (°C)	18	9	4	28	15	21	6	5	12	23
Number of cups of hot chocolate	7	15	22	2	12	8	17	21	16	6

(a) Complete the scatter diagram.

The first 5 points have been plotted for you.



(b) Describe the relationship between the midday temperature and the number of cups of hot chocolate Natcha sells.

......[1]

(c) By drawing a line of best fit, estimate the number of cups of hot chocolate sold when the midday temperature is 17 °C.

3 (a) Simplify 4a - b + 6b - 7a.

......[2]

(b) Solve $\frac{m}{2} - 4 = 5$.

 $m = \dots [2]$

(c) Rearrange
$$u = \frac{t+4}{3}$$
 to make *t* the subject.

 $t = \dots [2]$

(d) Expand $3y(2y^2+5)$.

.....[2]

4 100 adults in a town were surveyed about the number of emails they each received one day. The table shows the results.

Number of emails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of adults	8	10	22	28	15	9	5	3

(a) Find the mode.

......[1]

(b) Calculate the mean.

	[2]
•••••••••••••••••••	141

(c) One of these adults is chosen at random.

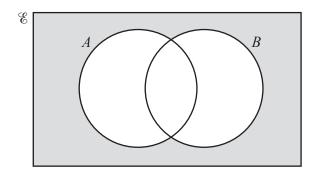
Find the probability that they received **fewer than** 4 emails that day. Give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

.....[2]

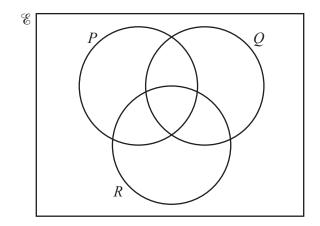
(d) The town has 18000 adults.

Use the survey results to estimate the number of adults in the town who received exactly 5 emails that day.

5 (a) Use set notation to describe the subset shaded in the Venn diagram.



- (b) $\mathscr{C} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$ $P = \{x : x \text{ is a factor of } 36\}$ $Q = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 4\}$ $R = \{x : 3 \le x \le 6\}$
 - (i) Complete the Venn diagram.



(ii) List the elements of $P \cap (Q \cup R)'$.

(iii) Find $n(P \cup Q)$. [1]

(iv) Use set notation to complete the statement.

..... = Ø

[1]

[3]

6 (a) PQR is an isosceles triangle with PR = QR. *P* is the point (1, 5) and *Q* is the point (5, 1). Angle PRQ is **not** a right angle.

> Find the coordinates for one possible position of R. You may use the grid to help you.

> > > (.....) [2]

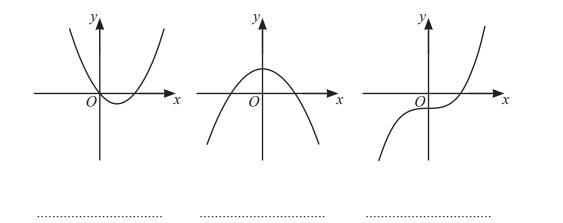
[3]

(b) Here are the equations of five curves.

 $y = 2 - x^2$ $y = x^3 - 2$ $y = x^2 + 2x - 8$ $y = x^3 - 3x$ $y = x^2 - 3x$

Sketches of three of these curves are drawn below.

Write the correct equation underneath each sketch.



(c) A is the point (-1, -5) and B is the point (3, 3).

Find the equation of the line perpendicular to AB which passes through the midpoint of AB.

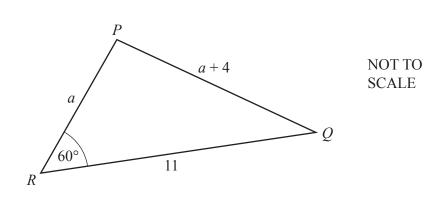
......[5]

- 7 (a) A rectangular field measures 30 m by 45 m.
 - (i) Calculate the perimeter.

..... m [1]

(ii) Calculate the length of a diagonal.

..... m [2]

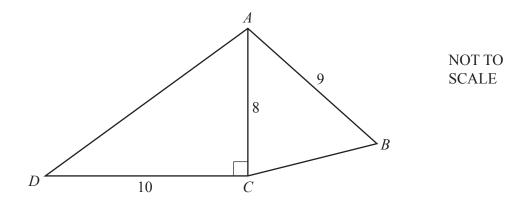


The diagram shows a sketch of triangle *PQR*. All lengths are given in centimetres.

Calculate the length *a*.

(b)

(c) The diagram shows a sketch of quadrilateral *ABCD*. All lengths are given in centimetres.



The area of quadrilateral ABCD is 70 cm^2 .

Calculate $D\hat{A}B$.

 $D\hat{A}B = \dots$ [6]

8
$$f(x) = 3x - 5$$
 $g(x) = \frac{4x + 4}{3}$

(a) Find f(-2).

......[1]

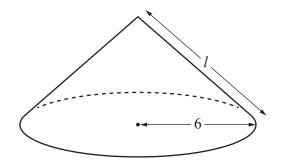
(b) Find the largest integer satisfying f(x) > 3g(x).

(c) Solve f(x) = g(3x-5).

(d) Solve $g^{-1}(x) = 5$.

9 [Volume of a cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$]

[Curved surface area of a cone = πrl]



13

A cone has radius 6 cm and slant height *l* cm. The **total** surface area of the cone is 84π cm².

(a) Show that l = 8.

(b) Calculate the volume of the cone.

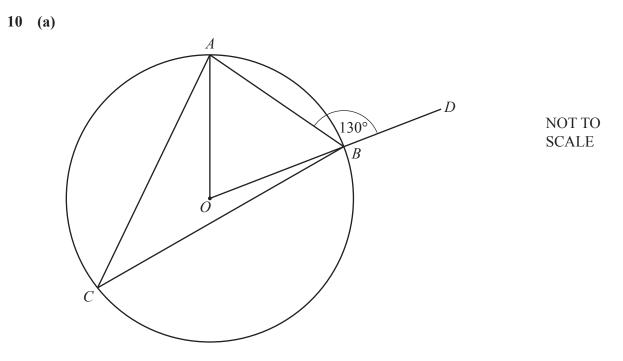
..... cm³ [3]

(c) A similar cone has a **total** surface area of 47.25π cm².

Find the radius of this cone.

..... cm [2]

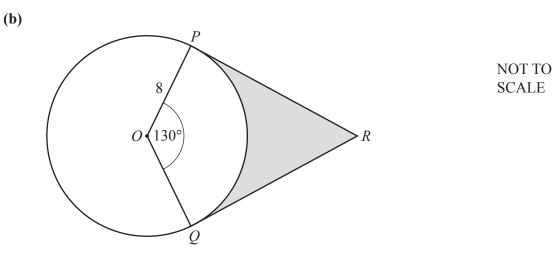
[2]



A, *B* and *C* are points on the circumference of a circle, centre *O*. *OBD* is a straight line and angle $ABD = 130^{\circ}$.

Find angle ACB, giving a reason for each step of your working.





P and *Q* are points on the circumference of a different circle, centre *O*. *PR* and *QR* are tangents to the circle at *P* and *Q* respectively. $OP = 8 \text{ cm} \text{ and } P\hat{O}Q = 130^{\circ}.$

(i) Find *PR*.

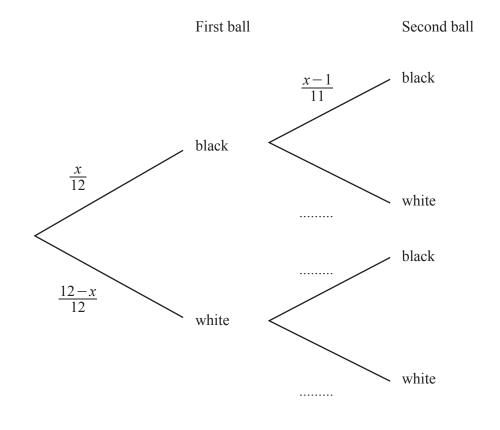
(ii) Calculate the percentage of quadrilateral *OPRQ* that is shaded.

11 A bag contains 12 balls.

There are *x* black balls in the bag and the other balls are white.

Two balls are taken at random from the bag without replacement.

(a) Complete the tree diagram.



(b) Find an expression for the probability of taking one ball of each colour. Write your answer as a single fraction in terms of *x*.

.....[3]

[2]

(c) The probability that both balls are black is $\frac{14}{33}$.

Form an equation in *x* and solve it to find the number of black balls in the bag. Show your working.

.....[4]

- 12 (a) A is the point (2, 3) and B is the point (3, -5).
 - (i) Find \overrightarrow{AB} .

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right) \quad [2]$$

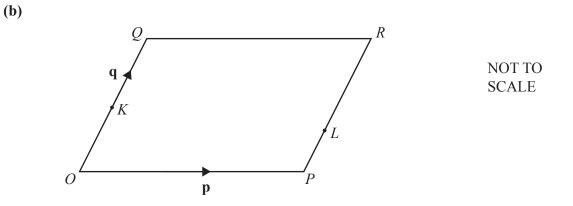
(ii)
$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -4\\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(.....) [1]

(iii) $\left| \overrightarrow{AD} \right| = \sqrt{74}$ and D = (-3, n).

Find the possible values of *n*.

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



OQRP is a parallelogram.

 $\overrightarrow{OP} = \mathbf{p}$ and $\overrightarrow{OQ} = \mathbf{q}$. *K* is the midpoint of *OQ* and *L* is a point on *PR*. $\overrightarrow{KL} = \mathbf{p} - \frac{1}{10}\mathbf{q}$.

Find *PL* : *LR*.

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