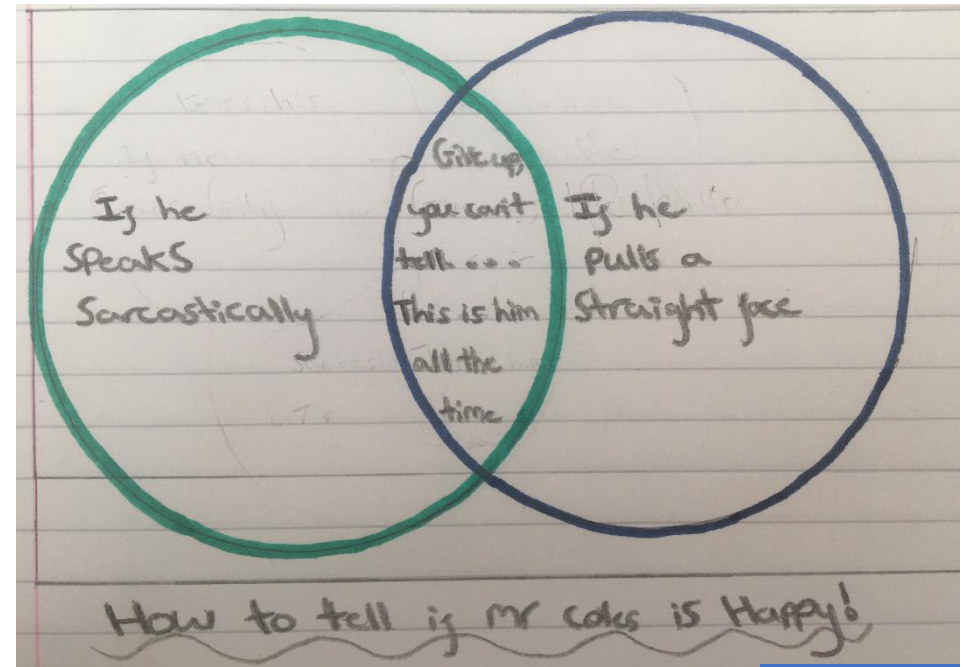
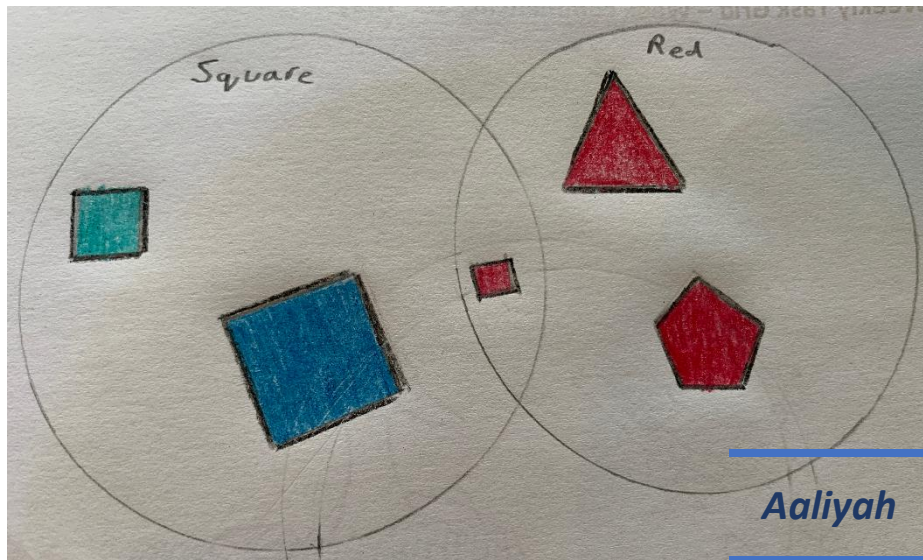
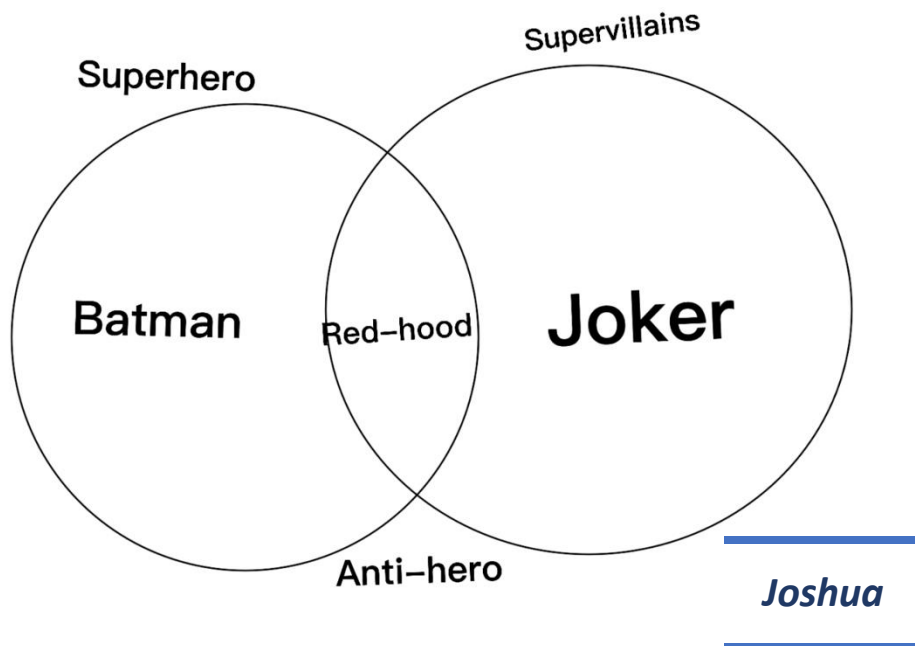


Best of last weeks Venn diagrams



Rosie



Mr Coles' 10M1 Maths Weekly Task Grid – Week commencing 1st June

Choose 1 purple task, 1 orange task, 1 green task and 2 yellow tasks from the grid. Complete them this week.

<p>Task 1</p> <p>Create mind maps of all the things you already know about Tree Diagrams.</p> <p>When you learn something new, add it to your map.</p>	<p>Task 2</p> <p>Independent Probability and then Dependent Probability on the MyMaths Website. www.mymaths.co.uk</p> <p>Log on with your individual logins (email me if you can't get on)</p> <p>Work through the exercise then attempt the homework.</p>	<p>Task 3</p> <p>All the APPLY Section on Tree Diagrams on Corbett Maths: Tree Diagrams Video: Tree Diagrams</p> <p>Answer all of them.</p> <p>Answers: Tree Diagrams</p>	<p>Task 4</p> <p>Create a poster/PowerPoint/revision cards on Tree Diagrams.</p> <p>Website to help:</p> <p>BBC Bitesize – Tree Diagrams</p>																
<p>Task 5</p> <p>Make a quiz/powerpoint/Kahoot on questions involving Tree diagrams.</p> <p>You could use the Quizizz website on Task 12 to give you ideas...</p> <p>Any excellent efforts will be shared with everyone to complete next week!</p>	<p>Task 6</p> <p>Attend my Zoom lesson Thursday 1-2pm.</p> <p>You must send me an email before to confirm you'll be attending.</p> <p>You must use your own name.</p> <p>You don't have to have your video on but use your mic or the chat to answer questions. I'd prefer to hear you as it makes everything move much faster...</p>	<p>Task 7</p> <table><tr><td>Prove that $0.4\dot{2} = \frac{19}{45}$</td><td>Simplify $\frac{3x-2}{4} - \frac{2x+5}{3}$</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Securing Grade 7 Week 3</td></tr><tr><td>Prove the sum of the squares of two consecutive even numbers is a multiple of 4.</td><td>Find the nth term of this sequence 8 11 16 23 32 Find the nth term of this sequence 4 9 16 25 36</td></tr></table> <p>Enlarged on next pages.</p>	Prove that $0.4\dot{2} = \frac{19}{45}$	Simplify $\frac{3x-2}{4} - \frac{2x+5}{3}$	Securing Grade 7 Week 3		Prove the sum of the squares of two consecutive even numbers is a multiple of 4.	Find the nth term of this sequence 8 11 16 23 32 Find the nth term of this sequence 4 9 16 25 36	<p>Task 8</p> <table><tr><td>Prove that $0.0\dot{5}\dot{1} = \frac{17}{330}$</td><td>Simplify $\frac{x+7}{x^2-25} \div \frac{x+2}{x+5}$</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Securing Grade 7 Week 4</td></tr><tr><td>The product of two consecutive positive integers is added to the larger of the two integers. Prove that the result is always a square number.</td><td>Find the nth term of this sequence 1 9 21 37 57</td></tr></table> <p>Enlarged on next pages.</p>	Prove that $0.0\dot{5}\dot{1} = \frac{17}{330}$	Simplify $\frac{x+7}{x^2-25} \div \frac{x+2}{x+5}$	Securing Grade 7 Week 4		The product of two consecutive positive integers is added to the larger of the two integers. Prove that the result is always a square number.	Find the nth term of this sequence 1 9 21 37 57				
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<p>Task 9</p> <p>Another great one here – Make your own Tree Diagram for me to solve! It can involve algebra but you must have a solution yourself that you can check my answer against.</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>Task 10</p> <p>NEW Complete the Probability Mystery!</p> <p><i>Six friends enter a race. Use the following cards to determine who is most likely to win the race and with what probability. In what sequence would you expect the runners to finish the race?</i></p> <table><tr><td>1. The probability of winning is 1/6.</td><td>2. The probability of winning is 1/3.</td><td>3. The probability of winning is 1/2.</td><td>4. The probability of winning is 2/3.</td></tr><tr><td>5. The probability of winning is 5/6.</td><td>6. The probability of winning is 1/4.</td><td>7. The probability of winning is 3/4.</td><td>8. The probability of winning is 1/5.</td></tr><tr><td>9. The probability of winning is 4/5.</td><td>10. The probability of winning is 1/10.</td><td>11. The probability of winning is 9/10.</td><td>12. The probability of winning is 1/12.</td></tr><tr><td>13. The probability of winning is 11/12.</td><td>14. The probability of winning is 1/14.</td><td>15. The probability of winning is 13/14.</td><td>16. The probability of winning is 1/16.</td></tr></table> <p>Enlarged on next pages</p>	1. The probability of winning is 1/6.	2. The probability of winning is 1/3.	3. The probability of winning is 1/2.	4. The probability of winning is 2/3.	5. The probability of winning is 5/6.	6. The probability of winning is 1/4.	7. The probability of winning is 3/4.	8. The probability of winning is 1/5.	9. The probability of winning is 4/5.	10. The probability of winning is 1/10.	11. The probability of winning is 9/10.	12. The probability of winning is 1/12.	13. The probability of winning is 11/12.	14. The probability of winning is 1/14.	15. The probability of winning is 13/14.	16. The probability of winning is 1/16.	<p>Task 11</p> <p>Answer this Riddle:</p> <p>Move one matchstick to make it true.</p>	<p>Task 12</p> <p>Go to the Quizizz website</p> <p>Click on the green Practice button > Click Play > Click Skip for now (where it asks you to sign up) > and then the green Play quiz button.</p> <p>Attempt the 25 Questions on Tree diagrams. Screenshot how well you did! By the way, in America, pants mean trousers.</p>
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Task 7

Prove that

$$0.4\dot{2} = \frac{19}{45}$$

Simplify

$$\frac{3x - 2}{4} - \frac{2x + 5}{3}$$

Securing Grade 7

Week 3

Prove the sum of the squares of two consecutive even numbers is a multiple of 4.

Find the nth term of this sequence

8 11 16 23 32

Find the nth term of this sequence

4 9 16 25 36

Task 8

Prove that

$$0.\dot{0}5\dot{1} = \frac{17}{330}$$

Simplify

$$\frac{x+7}{x^2-25} \div \frac{x+2}{x+5}$$

Securing Grade 7

Week 4

The product of two consecutive positive integers is added to the larger of the two integers.

Prove that the result is always a square number.

Find the n th term of this sequence

1 9 21 37 57

Task 10

C is twice as likely to win as **B**.

The probability that **A** wins is equal to the sum of the probabilities that **F** or **C** win.

Two runners have a better than evens chance of winning.

Two runners have an equal but not very good chance of winning.

The probability that **C** wins is half the combined probability that **D** or **E** win.

The probability that **D** wins is half that of each of two other runners.

The chance that **C** wins is less likely than two other runners.

Runners **B**, **F** and **A** have a combined probability equal to that of certainty.

The least likely winner has a probability 0.6 smaller than the most likely winner.

Runner **A** is three times more likely to win than runner **B**.

Runner **F** has a probability of winning that is $\frac{1}{3}$ that of runner **A**.

Each runner's probability of winning is a multiple of 0.1.

Runners **A** and **C** have a combined probability of 1.

Only one runner has a chance of winning greater than $\frac{2}{3}$.

Extension: What is the smallest number of cards that you need to solve the problem? Which cards do you need?