<u>Year 6 to 7 Transition Tasks</u> <u>Maths</u>

This booklet is designed to be completed over 6 weeks.

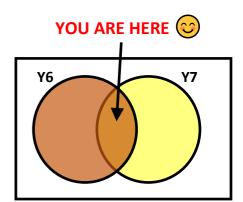
Each week will be broken up into two tasks.

TASK 1: Revision Mat – Mixed Topics Get into good habits and make sure you show all of your working for each question.

TASK 2: Problem-Solving Challenge

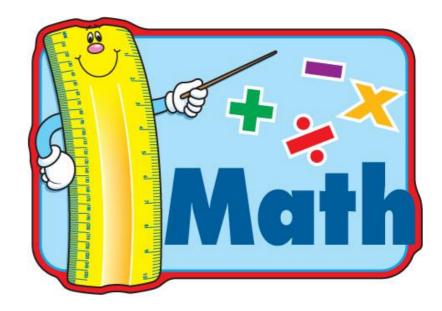
Think about how you will approach this task. Again, show all your working. It's not all about the final solution – the fun is in the journey getting to it $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$





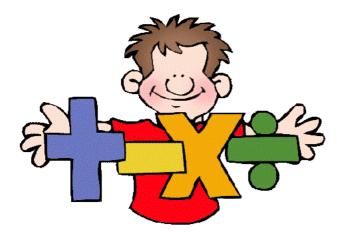
Week	Revision Mat #Correct	Problem Solving (Tick/Cross)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

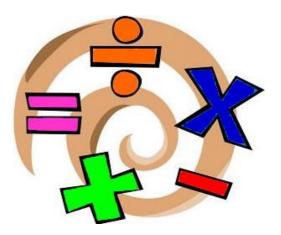




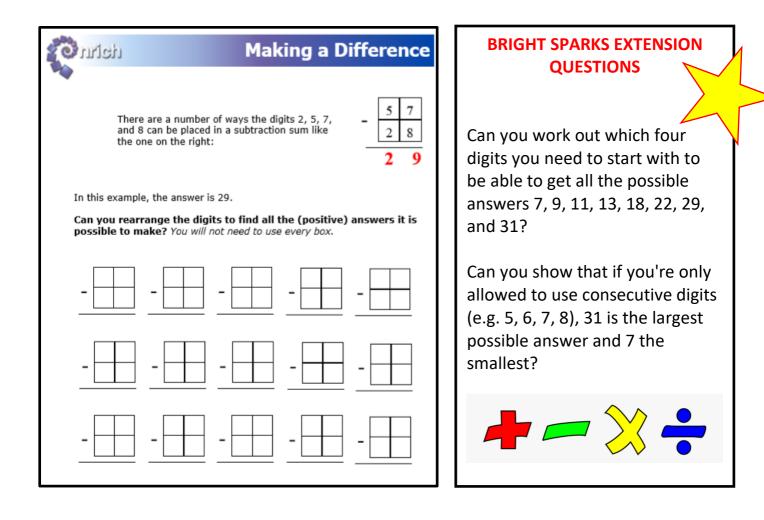
Week 1 – Task 1

3.9 × 30 =	a	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ Write your answer as a mixed number fraction.	Two of the angles in a triangle are 60° and 50°. Logan says, 'The triangle must be isosceles.' Explain why Logan is not correct.
Molly completes this calculation: 85 68 17 Write an addition calculation she could use to check her answer.	b	Jamie has £300. He spends 65% of the money on a new bike. How much does Jamie spend on his new bike?	The numbers in this sequence decrease by the same amount each time. 204 718, 203 718, 202 718, 201 718, 200 718 What is the next number in the sequence?





Week 1 – Task 2





Week 2 – Task 1

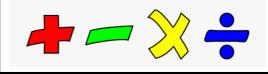
A book has 316 pages. Ameena reads $rac{1}{4}$ of the pages. How many pages does Ameena have left to read?	Here is a drawing of a 3D shape.	C Identify all the common factors of both 12 and 28.
The temperature in the fridge is 6°C. The temperature in the freezer is -22°C. What is the difference between the two temperatures?	Identify the number of faces, ver edges which the shape has: faces: vertices: edges: What is the name of this 3D shape	There are 24 students in a class. The teacher has 8 litres of blackcurrant squash. They pour 275 millilitres of blackcurrant squash for each student.
Neek 2 – Task	Cryptarithms ter stands for a different digit	BRIGHT SPARKS EXTENSION QUESTIONS Is it possible for all of the digits 1 to 9 to appear exactly once in the addition below?

	BA		ACC		BCC		CDC
5)	AB +BC BCB	6)	+ CB BA	7)	AB + C B B B A	8)	ABBBBB + C
9)	AA + BB CBC	10)	АВ + АВ СВВ	11)	+ AB CA	12)	+ <u>A B</u> B C
13)	AAA BB + A CAB	14)	+ ABC + ACB CBA	15)	ABC + ABC CDDB	16)	ABC +CBC CDEB
17)	ABC ABC + ABC CCC	18)	ABC ABC + ABC <u>BBB</u>	19)	AB BC +CA ABC	20)	+CCC BAB
21)	А ВВ + <u>ССС</u> ВСВ	22)	BAA BAA BAA + BAA CAAD	23)	ABA ABA ABA ABA + ABA CDBA		

+ # # # # #

Using each digit from 1 to 9 once, what is the largest sum you can obtain in the addition above?

And smallest?



Week 3 – Task 1

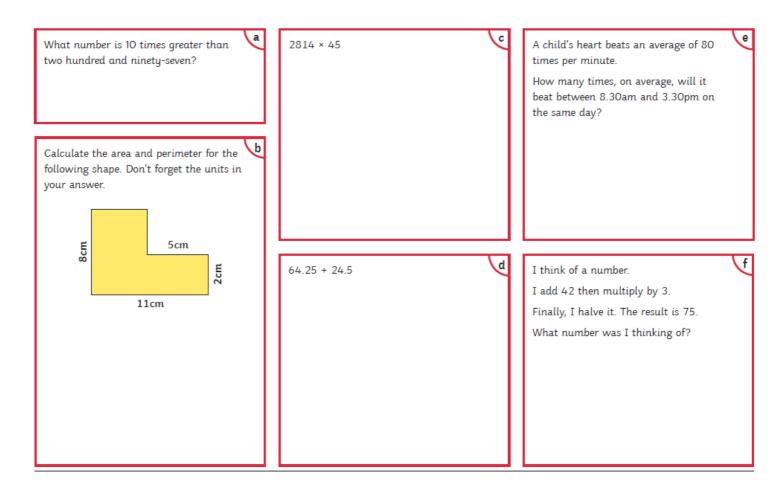
0.25, $\frac{75}{100}$, $\frac{14}{100}$, 0.5, $\frac{3}{12}$ Which two numbers from the list are equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$?	1/4 ÷ 2	8 ² – 45 ÷ 5
 Here are four number cards: 6 7 5 Ava uses each card once to make a four-digit number. She places: 5 in the hundreds column; 6 so that it has a lower value than any of the other digits; The remaining 2 digits so that 1 has the higher value. What is Ava's number? Ava was given an extra card. When she multiplied the number on the card by 1576, the result was 15 760. What number was on the card? 	Elijah buys 4 large crates of oranges and 3 small crates of oranges. Each large crate has 32 oranges and each small crate has 16 oranges. Elijah would like to give 1 orange to each student in his year group. If there are 180 students in his year group, does he have enough oranges so that every student receives 1 orange each?	Calculate 99% of 500

Week 3 – Task 2

Peaches Today, Peaches Tomorrow	W BRIGHT SPARKS EXTENSION QUESTIONS Whenever the monkey has some peaches, he always keeps a fraction of
(i) A little monkey had 60 peaches. On the first day, he kept $\frac{3}{4}$ of his peaches, gave the rest away, then ate on On the second day, he kept $\frac{7}{11}$ of his peaches, gave the rest away, then ate On the third day, he kept $\frac{5}{9}$ of his peaches, gave the rest away, then ate or On the fourth day, he kept $\frac{2}{7}$ of his peaches, gave the rest away, then ate or On the fifth day, he kept $\frac{2}{3}$ of his peaches, gave the rest away, then ate on How many peaches did he have left?	 Here are his rules: Each fraction must be in its simplest form and must be less than 1. The denominator can never be the
 (ii) A little monkey had 75 peaches. Each day, he kept a fraction of his peaches, gave the rest away, and then one. These are the fractions he decided to keep: 	Can you start with fewer than 100 peaches and choose fractions so that there is at least one peach left after a week?
$\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{3}{4} \qquad \frac{3}{5} \qquad \frac{5}{6} \qquad \frac{11}{15}$ In which order did he use the fractions so that he was left with just one pe at the end?	Ach Starting with fewer than 100, what is the longest you can make the peaches last?

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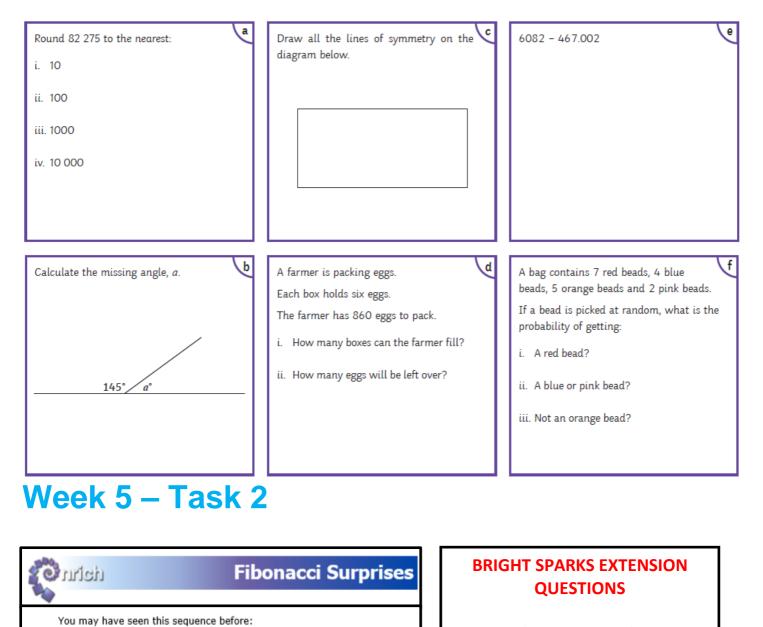
Week 4 – Task 1



Week 4 – Task 2

10 **Cuboids BRIGHT SPARKS EXTENSION** QUESTIONS Find a cuboid (with edges of whole Express the method for number lengths) that has a surface calculating surface area area of exactly 100 square units. algebraically. Is there more than one? Which surface area values Can you find them all? will generate lots of cuboids, and which give Can you provide a convincing none or just one? argument that you have found them all? Could you set up a spreadsheet to help with nrich.maths.org the calculations?

Week 5 – Task 1



Can you discover any Fibonacci surprises of your own?

Write out algebraic representations of sets of consecutive terms & explore different ways to combine them.





and divide by two. What do you notice? Can you explain it?

What do you notice? Can you explain it?

Add together any six consecutive Fibonacci numbers and divide by four.

Choose any four consecutive Fibonacci numbers. Add the first and last,

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...

It is called the Fibonacci Sequence, and each term is calculated

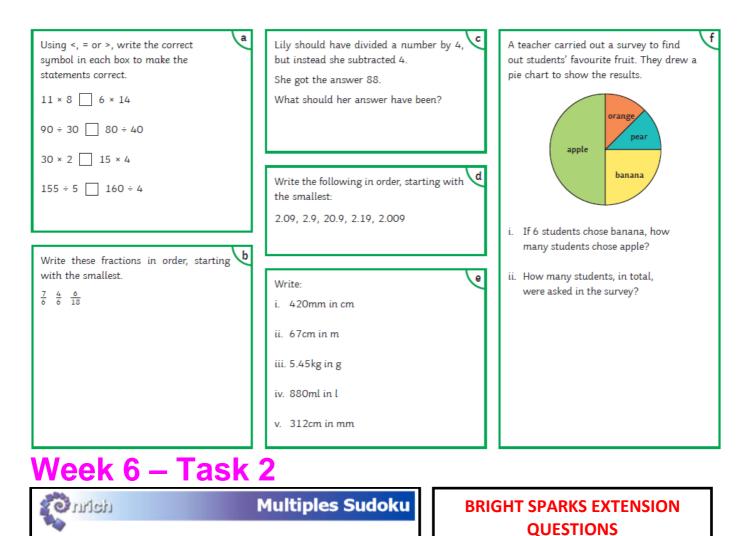
by adding together the previous two terms in the sequence.

Try adding together any three consecutive Fibonacci numbers.

What do you notice? Can you explain it?

Can you discover any Fibonacci Surprises of your own?

Week 6 – Task 1



28 40 30 18 30 18 21 21 21 8 54 28 9 18 21 45 40 40

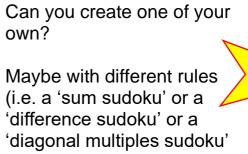
Rules of Multiples Sudoku

Like a conventional Sudoku, this Multiples Sudoku has two basic rules: 1. Each column, row, and 3 x 3 subgrid must have the numbers 1 to 9. 2. No column, row, or subgrid can have two cells with the same number.

The puzzle can be solved with the help of the numbers which are placed on the border lines between selected pairs of neighbouring cells. These numbers are the product of the two digits in the cells to the left and right of the clue.

For example, where there is a 12 on the line between two neighbouring cells, the cells must contain 2 and 6, or 6 and 2, or 3 and 4, or 4 and 3.

After finding the values of all the unknown digits, the puzzle is solved by the usual sudoku strategy.



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or... ?)

Have fun 😊 😇 😇