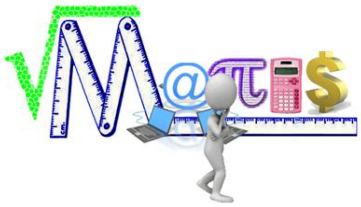


Year 7 (2022) MATHEMATICS

Georges River College
Peakhurst Campus

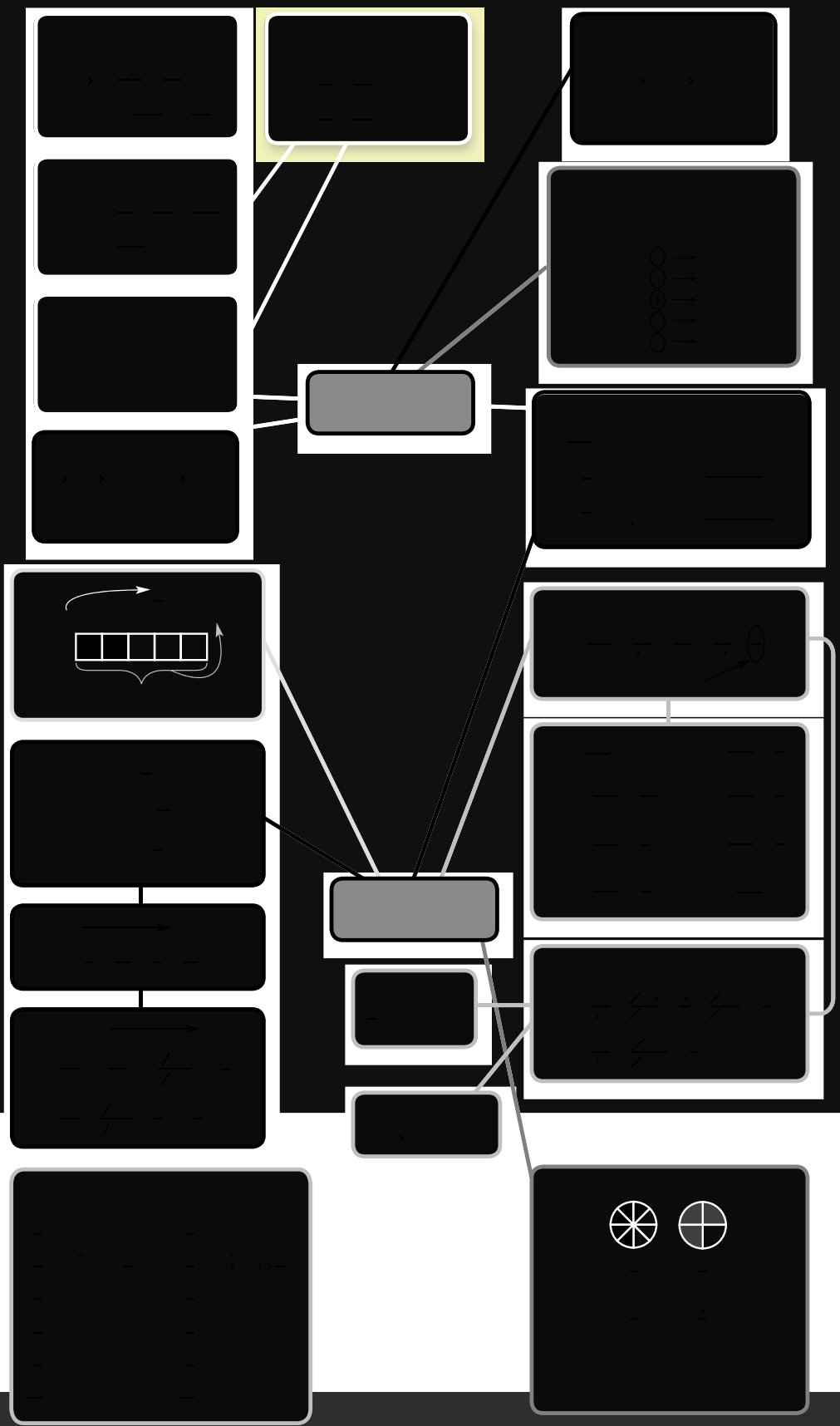
Term 3 Common Test Task Notification

Date	**Week 3A** **Monday 1st Aug 2022 & Tuesday 2nd Aug 2022**	
Classes Assessed	**Classes Monday 1st Aug 2022** Compulsory for: 7 MAT Y (Ms Bazzi) Period 2 7 MAT G Period 2 7 MAT B (Mr Smithard) Period 4 7 MAT I (Mr Fomin) Period 4 7 MAT R Period 5 7 MAT O (Ms Ibrahim) Period 5	**Classes Tuesday 2nd Aug 2022** Compulsory for: 7 MAT V (Mr Smithard) Period 3 7 MAT P (Ms Ataalla) Period 3 7 MAT T (Mr Chakari) Period 3
Weighting	25% of Year 7 Mathematics Assessment	
Examination Details	Read the following details carefully and write them into your diary. **Duration**: 50 minutes **Format**: **NON-CALCULATOR** **Venue**: Classrooms	
Equipment Required	The following equipment is required for this assessment task: • Stationery (Blue and/or black pens, lead pencils, ruler) **Note:** • No borrowing of equipment will be permitted. • A formula/reference sheet will be provided for this examination. • No books, notes or handwritten summaries will be permitted.	
Marking Criteria	• All questions should be attempted. • All questions are worth 1 mark unless otherwise indicated. • **To obtain full marks, answers must be completely correct and all necessary working must be shown.** • Some marks may be awarded for partially correct answers. • Trivial attempts will be counted as a non-attempt and may result in an official warning letter being issued.	
Absentee Procedures	If you are absent on the day of this examination, upon your return to school you must present a Medical Certificate/letter from a parent/guardian to your Class Teacher or the Head Teacher explaining your absence, otherwise a mark of zero may be awarded. You will be required to sit for your examination on the first day you return to school.	

Year 7 Term 3 Common Test

The following table lists all the Stage 4 outcomes, knowledge and numeracy skills that will be assessed in this assessment task.

Strands	Assessment Outcomes
Number and Algebra	**Topic: <u>Understanding fractions, decimals and percentages</u>** • Cambridge 7 – Chapter 4 • Cambridge Gold NSW 7 – Chapter 4 **MA2-7NA** Compares, orders and calculates with fractions, decimals and percentages.
Statistics & Probability	**Topic: <u>Probability</u>** • Cambridge 7 – Chapter 5 • Cambridge Gold NSW 7 – Chapter 5 **MA4-21SP** Represents probabilities of simple and compound events.
Working Mathematically	**MA4-1WM** A student communicates and connects mathematical ideas using appropriate terminology, diagrams and symbols **MA4-2WM** A student applies appropriate mathematical techniques to solve problems **MA4-3WM** A student recognises and explains mathematical relationships using reasoning



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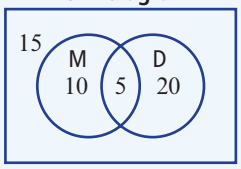
Presenting data from a survey

50 people were asked:

- Are you male? (Yes/No)
- Do you drive a car? (Yes/No)

Venn diagram



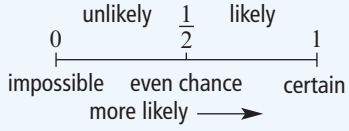
Two-way table

	Drive	Don't drive
Male	5	10
Not male	20	15

Probability

Theoretical probability

How likely an event is



Experimental probability

Use an experiment or survey or simulation to estimate probability.

e.g. Spinner lands on blue 47 times out of 120, so

experimental probability $= \frac{47}{120}$

Expected number is

P(event) × number of trials

e.g. Flip coin 100 times, expected number of heads

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$

e.g. Roll die 36 times, expected number of 5s

$= \frac{1}{6} \times 36 = 6$

Probabilities can be given as fractions, decimals or percentages.

e.g. 25%, $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.25

e.g. 70%, $\frac{7}{10}$, 0.7

More trials make the experimental probability more reliable or accurate.

Experiment: Toss a coin

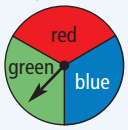
Sample space: {H, T}

$P(\text{H}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(\text{T}) = \frac{1}{2}$

Experiment: Spin the spinner

Sample space: {red, green, blue}



$P(\text{spin red}) = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(\text{don't spin blue}) = \frac{2}{3}$

Experiment: Roll a fair die

Sample space: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

$P(\text{roll a } 5) = \frac{1}{6}$

$P(\text{roll odd number}) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Experiment: Select a playing card and note its suit.

Sample space: {♠, ♦, ♣, ♥}

$P(\diamondsuit) = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(\heartsuit \text{ or } \clubsuit) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(\text{red ace}) = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$

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