

Maths Activities

Consecutive Numbers

Consecutive numbers are whole numbers that are next to each other, e.g. 6 and 7.

Addition

Pick 2 consecutive numbers and add them together.
Repeat with other pairs of consecutive numbers.

Subtraction

Find the difference between 2 consecutive numbers.
Find the difference between other consecutive numbers.

Multiplication

Take pairs of consecutive numbers and multiply them together

1. What do you notice about the answers?
2. What do you notice about 3 consecutive numbers?

Palindromes

Think of a three-digit number. Reverse the digits to generate a second number. Subtract the smaller from the larger. Reverse the digits again. Add the two new numbers.

e.g. 341
 143
 198
 891
 1089

Do you always get 1089? If so, why?

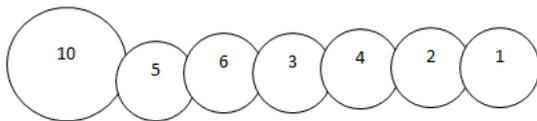
Try with 2, 4, 5 digit palindromes.

Always, Sometimes, Never

Write and explain the following statements.
Remember to use your reasoning tool!

1. All prime numbers are odd.
2. If the digits of any number add up to a multiple of 3, then the number is divisible by 3.
3. Multiplying by any number always makes the result larger.
4. Adding something to a number always makes it larger.
5. Subtracting something from a number always makes it smaller.
6. Dividing a number by something always makes it smaller.

Caterpillars



Caterpillars don't live beyond 100 years old.

A caterpillar age is written on the head. The body parts are made in the following way:

If the number is even, half it

If the number is odd, add one

The pattern continues until you reach 1.

An age 10 caterpillar has 6 body parts.

What patterns do you notice with caterpillars with other ages?

How old is the longest caterpillar?

Smarties

Ask an adult for a tube of smarties (or any other sweets you can find)

Give each child a tube of Smarties.

1. Estimate how many are inside the tube.
2. Estimate how many are orange.

Open the tube and compare estimates to actual.

Sort your Smarties into groups in different ways:

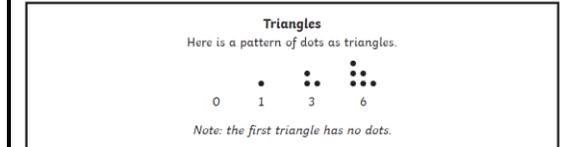
Different colours

Biggest number of colour to smallest number

Venn diagram - multiples of 3 / multiples of 2

Carroll diagram – primary colours / not primary colours / odd number/ not odd number

Dots



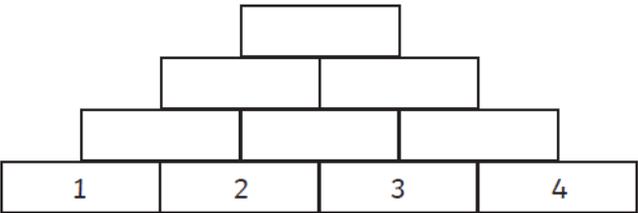
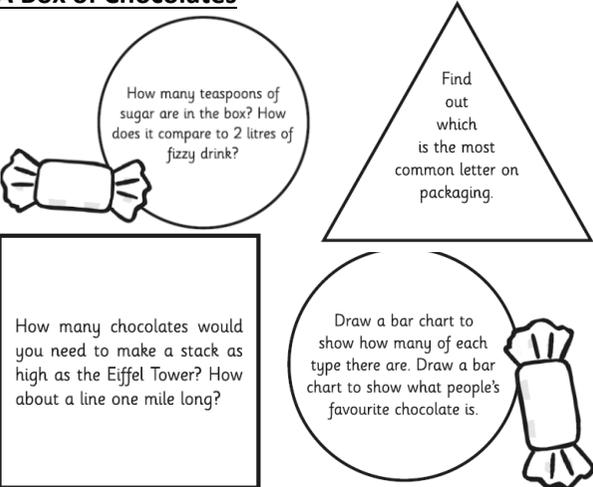
Write the number of dots and find the difference between each number. Continue the pattern for the next 4 triangles.

0	1	3	6				
	•	••	•••				

difference:

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Maths Activities

	<p>...etc...</p> <p>Write down how many of each colour in own tube before eating!</p> <p>Other ideas using data from own tube or combining with others:</p> <p>Fractions Bar Graphs</p>	<p>What do you notice? Can you explain why?</p>
<p>Towers</p> <p>Place the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the bottom of the tower. Add the numbers next to each other to make the number above. What is the total at the top?</p>  <p>If you change the order of the numbers, do you get the same total at the top? What is the highest and lowest possible total at the top? Try the numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5. What happens to the lowest and highest totals?</p>	<p>Ice Cream Maths</p> <p>The ice cream stall sells chocolate, peach, mint, lemon, strawberry and vanilla flavour.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What combinations can be created for a double cone? 2. Be sure to work systematically and record your solutions in an order. 3. How will you know once you have found all the possibilities? <p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the first ice cream cone was made; • How big the biggest ever ice cream cone was; • What the most popular flavour of ice cream is; • What some of the strangest flavours that have been made are? 	<p>A Box of Chocolates</p>  <p>How many teaspoons of sugar are in the box? How does it compare to 2 litres of fizzy drink?</p> <p>Find out which is the most common letter on packaging.</p> <p>How many chocolates would you need to make a stack as high as the Eiffel Tower? How about a line one mile long?</p> <p>Draw a bar chart to show how many of each type there are. Draw a bar chart to show what people's favourite chocolate is.</p> <p>Challenge: Can you think of your own chocolate investigations to carry out?</p>