Year 6 Maths Activity Mat: Numbers

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Section 1: Two, Four, Six

Using the numbers 2, 4 and 6, use any of the four operations to attempt to make the numbers 1-10. You must use all 3 numbers.

e.g. (4+2) ÷ 6 = 1

Section 2: Largest

Using the digits 2, 4, 6 and 8 make the largest addition, subtraction, multiplication and division calculation.

Section 3: Reversing

Take any 2-digit number. Reverse the digits and find the difference. Now reverse the digits and add the numbers. Repeat this several times. What do you notice?

e.g. 83 – 38 = 45, 45 + 54 = ___

Section 4: Think of a Number

Think of a number.
Double it.
Add 3.
Multiply by 5.
Subtract 6.
Take off the last digit and you have the original answer.

Can you work out why?

Section 5: Multiply

Take a 2-digit number.
Multiply by 3, the answer by 7, then that answer by 13 and then finally that answer by 37.

What answer do you get?

Section 6: Cards

You have a set of cards numbered 1 – 10

You put 4 cards in a line

The total of the first 2 cards is 14.
The product of the last 2 cards is 8.
The middle two cards have a difference of 7.

Find all the possible answers.

Section 1: Two, Four, Six

Using the numbers 2, 4 and 6, use any of the four operations to attempt to make the numbers 1-10. You must use all 3 numbers.

e.g. (4+2) ÷ 6 = 1

4 – 6 ÷ 2 = 1
4 x 2 – 6 = 2
6 x 2 ÷ 3 = 3
6 – 4 ÷ 2 = 4
(6 + 4) ÷ 2 = 5
6 not possible
4 + 6 ÷ 2 = 7
4 + 6 – 2 = 8
9 not possible
10 not possible

Section 2: Largest

Using the digits 2, 4, 6 and 8 make the largest addition, subtraction, multiplication and division calculation.

864 + 2 or 862 + 4 = 866
864 – 2 = 862
82 x 64 = 5248
864 ÷ 2 = 432

Section 3: Reversing

Take any 2-digit number. Reverse the digits and find the difference. Now reverse the digits and add the numbers. Repeat this several times. What do you notice?
e.g. 83 – 38 = 45, 45 + 54 = ___

The answer is always 99, except when the difference between the first 2 numbers is 9, so the answer is 18.

Section 4: Think of a Number

Think of a number.
Double it.
Add 3.
Multiply by 5.
Subtract 6.
Take off the last digit and you have the original answer.

Can you work out why?

The doubling and x 5 multiplies by 10. Adding 3 is actually adding 15, then take away 6 means you add 9 to 10x the number, so the final number will always end in 9. Take this away and you have the original number as the number of 10s.

Section 5: Multiply

Take a 2-digit number.
Multiply by 3, the answer by 7, then that answer by 13 and then finally that answer by 37.

What answer do you get?

e.g. 12 will give 121212

Section 6: Cards

You have a set of cards numbered 1 – 10

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The total of the first 2 cards is 14.
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Find all the possible answers.

5 9 2 4