

PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

JUNIOR PRIMARY

ADDING NUMBERS

In the magic squares below, the vertical columns, the horizontal rows and the diagonals all add up to the same amount. This total is called the magic number. Find the missing numbers and fill in the magic number for each magic square!

15		
20		
19		21

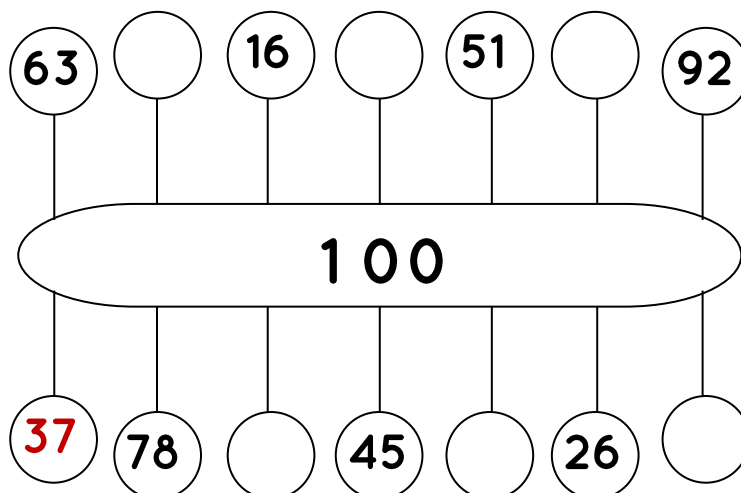
Magic number =

22		
	20	
	25	18

Magic number =

SUBTRACTING NUMBERS

Subtracting is the inverse number operation to adding. Subtracting 'undoes' adding. In the diagram below, opposite numbers add up to 100. Use subtracting to find the missing numbers.

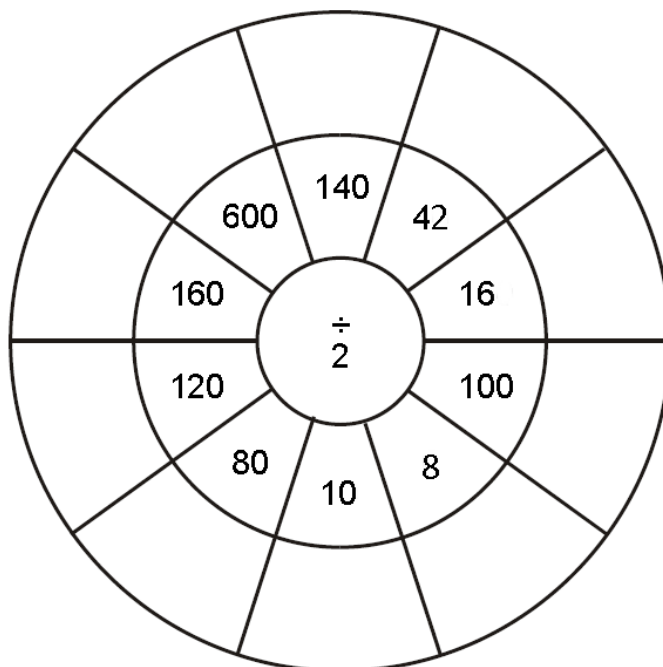


MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING NUMBERS

Work out the numbers missing on the top row and the left column which when multiplied together produce the numbers in the grid.

X		5	
10	100		
		25	
2			4

Halve each number by dividing by 2. Write each result in the outer circle.



PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

SENIOR PRIMARY

ADDING NUMBERS

In the magic squares below, the vertical columns, the horizontal rows and the diagonals all add up to the same amount. This total is called the magic number. Find the missing numbers and fill in the magic number for each magic square!

	56	53	66
54		60	55
	51	58	
57		63	

Magic number =

21	18		30
16		22	17
	13		23
19		27	

Magic number =

SUBTRACTING NUMBERS

Complete the grid by filling in the missing numbers.

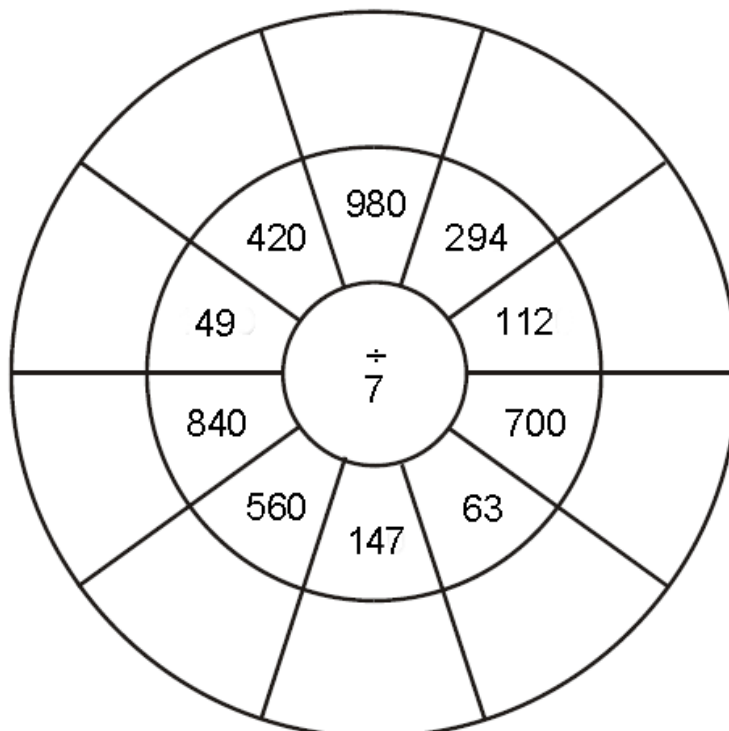
45	-	10	-	21	=	
-		-		-		-
16	-	7	-	7	=	
-		-		-		-
14	-	6	-	2	=	
=		=		=		=
	-		-		=	

MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING NUMBERS

Work out the numbers missing on the top row and the left column which when multiplied together produce the numbers in the grid.

X	2	6			
2					
	12				
			25		
				9	
7				21	
					64

Divide each number in the middle ring by the 7 in the central circle and write the quotients in the corresponding outer ring spaces.



PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

JUNIOR SECONDARY

ADDING NUMBERS

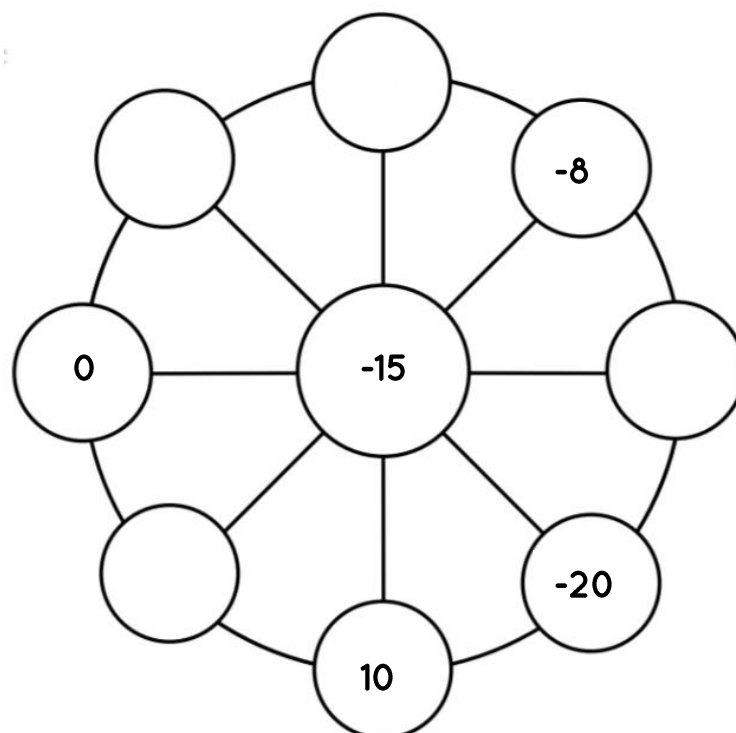
The magic square below on the left is a classic version where the numbers 1 to 9 fill the square so that all lines of numbers add up to 15. In the version on the right, the 9 has been replaced with an 8. Where will the remaining numbers be placed so that the lines still add up to 15?

4	9	2
3	5	7
8	1	6

	8	

SUBTRACTING NUMBERS

In the diagram below, opposite numbers add up to -15. Use the inverse operation of subtracting to find the missing numbers.



MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING NUMBERS

Work out the numbers missing on the top row and the left column which when multiplied together produce the numbers in the grid.

X							3	6
2								
				49				
4			16					
						9		
					64			
8		24						
5	10							
6								36

COMBINING NUMBER OPERATIONS

	x	7	-		= 22
+		+		+	
5	-		+		= 3
+		x		x	
	+		-		= 15
=		=		=	
17		90		14	

Each of the numbers 1 to 9 must appear once in the grid in the places making each number calculation correct.

6	x	4	-		= 16
x		+		÷	
	x		-		= 44
x		-		-	
	-		x		= 15
=		=		=	
210		11		5	

Each of the numbers 1 to 9 must appear once in the grid in the places making each number calculation correct.

	+		x		= 55
+		x		x	
	x	3	+		= 22
-		+		x	
	x		÷	8	= 3
=		=		=	
12		12		40	

Each of the numbers 1 to 9 must appear once in the grid in the places making each number calculation correct.