

Always, sometimes or never true

Print out a copy of the card set on the next page. Cut out the cards.

Find someone to work with – perhaps a colleague or friend. They don't need to be a maths or numeracy teacher.

In your pair:

- choose a card
- work together to decide whether the statement is always, sometimes or never true and justify your reasoning:
 - If you consider a statement to be **always** true, explain how you know this.
 - If you think a statement is **sometimes** true, describe the cases when it is true and all the cases where it is false.

If you think a statement is **never** true, explain how you know this.

<p>Digits Numbers with more digits are greater in value.</p>	<p>Add a nought To multiply by ten, you just add nought on the right hand end of the number.</p>
<p>Pay rise Max gets a pay rise of 30%. Jim gets a pay rise of 25%. So Max gets the bigger pay rise.</p>	<p>Sale In a sale, every price was reduced by 25%. After the sale every price was increased by 25%. So prices went back to where they started.</p>
<p>Area and perimeter When you cut a piece off a shape you reduce its area and perimeter.</p>	<p>Right angles A pentagon has fewer right angles than a rectangle.</p>
<p>Birthdays In a group of ten learners, the probability of two learners being born on the same day of the week is one.</p>	<p>Lottery In a lottery, the six numbers 3, 12, 26, 37, 44, 45 are more likely to come up than the six numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>
<p>Bigger fractions If you add the same number to the top and bottom of a fraction, the fraction gets bigger in value.</p>	<p>Smaller fractions If you divide the top and bottom of a fraction by the same number, the fraction gets smaller in value.</p>
<p>Square roots The square root of a number is less than or equal to the number.</p>	<p>Consecutive numbers If you add n consecutive numbers together, the result is divisible by n.</p>