# **Arithmetic Practice**

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## **Self-descriptive Numbers**

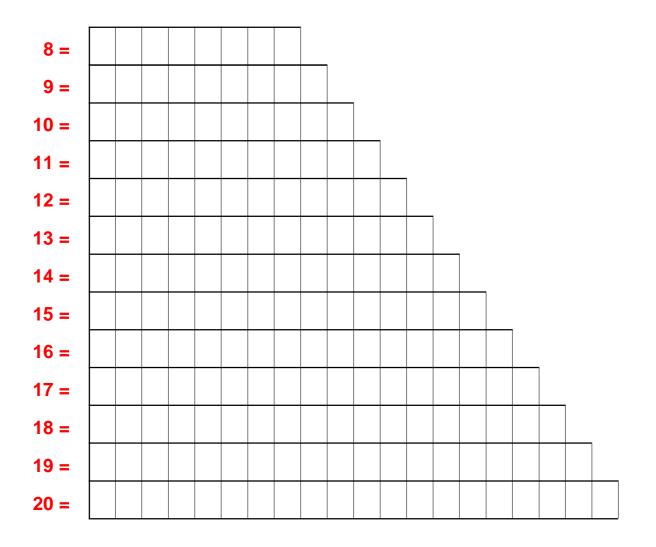
The number 4 when written out as FOUR has the particular property that the written word contains the same number of letters as it says. FOUR has 4 letters

This is the only number in the English language which has this property, and so it can be described as a *self-descriptive number*.

Now take a number like 22 which is written in words as TWENTY TWO and it has only 9 letters so it certainly cannot be described as *self-descriptive*. However, we can write 22 as 17 + 1 + 4 and that in words is SEVENTEEN ADD ONE ADD FOUR which does have 22 letters and so, in that form, is *self-descriptive*.

Try to find ways of making all the numbers from 8 to 20 *self-descriptive* in form and fill them in on the grid below. The grid is to help get the letter-count correct, but remember that the sum implied by the words must also work out to make the correct number.

Since it depends only on counting the letters, write the words in the grid without leaving any spaces between them. No signs (like  $+ - \times$  etc.) are allowed, only words, and the whole thing must make perfectly good sense to read.



**A.** Complete these Magic Squares. In each case only the numbers 1 to 16 may be used and no numbers may be repeated. The Magic Total for each is 34.

1	2	15	
12	14	3	
13	7	10	

4	1	13	
14	15		
7			11
		8	5

2	15	16
11	10	5
7	6	9

7	1	16	10
6			3
12			13

3	1	16
8	15	9
10	12	5

8		11	
	13		2
1		6	
	4		7

**B.** Complete these Magic Squares. In each case only the numbers 1 to 16 may be used and no numbers may be repeated. The Magic Total for each is 34.

1	2	15	
13	14	3	
12	7	10	

5	1	16	
14	10		
4			9
		2	6

2	16	15
14	9	3
7	5	10

7	1	16	10
14			11
4			5

3	1	16
12	15	5
6	8	9

8		13	
	14		1
2		5	
	6		7

**C.** Complete these Magic Squares. In each case only the numbers 1 to 16 may be used and no numbers may be repeated. The Magic Total for each is 34.

1	2	16	
13	14	4	
12	7	9	

6	1	16	
3	12		
15			2
		4	7

2	16	15
11	9	6
7	5	10

7	2	15	10
4			5
14			11

3	1	16
13	15	4
10	12	5

8		6	
	16		4
15		3	
	5		7

## Magic 30

Below are several copies of the same magic square.

The "magic total" of this particular square is 30.

That is, the four numbers along each row, down each column, and along the two diagonals always add up to 30. That gives 10 ways of making 30 with four numbers.

However there are many more ways than that.

Find as many other ways of making 30 (always using four numbers) as you can and shade them in, using a separate diagram for each. The first one is done for you.

Ø	7	9	XA
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
XX	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

Г				
l	0	7	9	14
	13	10	4	3
	6	1	15	8
	11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

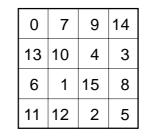
11	12	2	5	
0	7	9	14	
13	10	4	3	
6	1	15	8	
11	12	2	5	

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5



0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

_			
0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

13 10

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

_		_		_
	0	7	9	14
	13	10	4	3
	6	1	15	8
	11	12	2	5

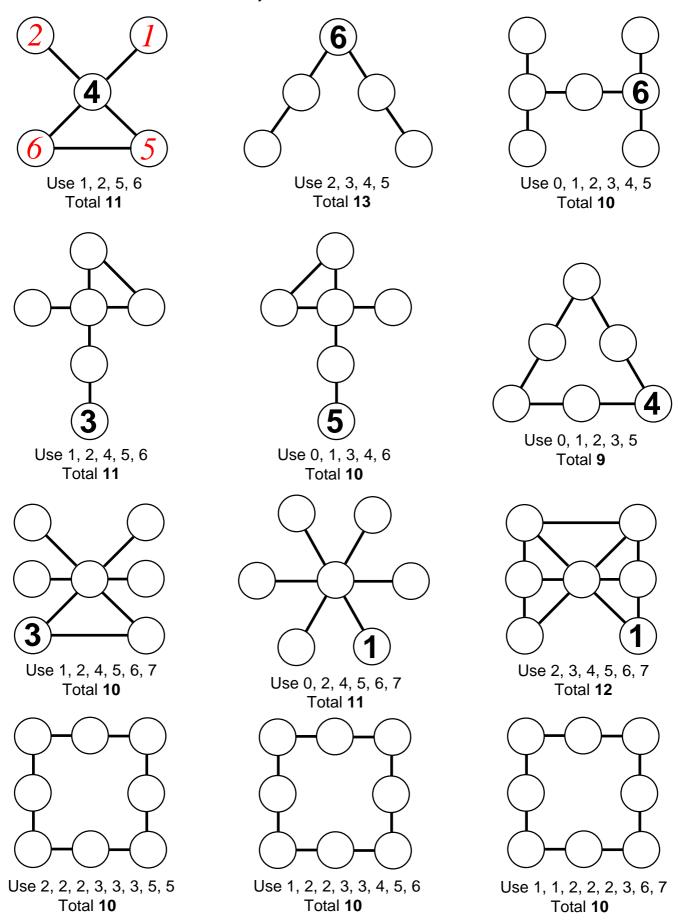
C	) 7	7 9	14
13	3 10	) 4	3
6	; 1	I 15	8
11	12	2 2	2 5

0	7	9	14
13	10	4	3
6	1	15	8
11	12	2	5

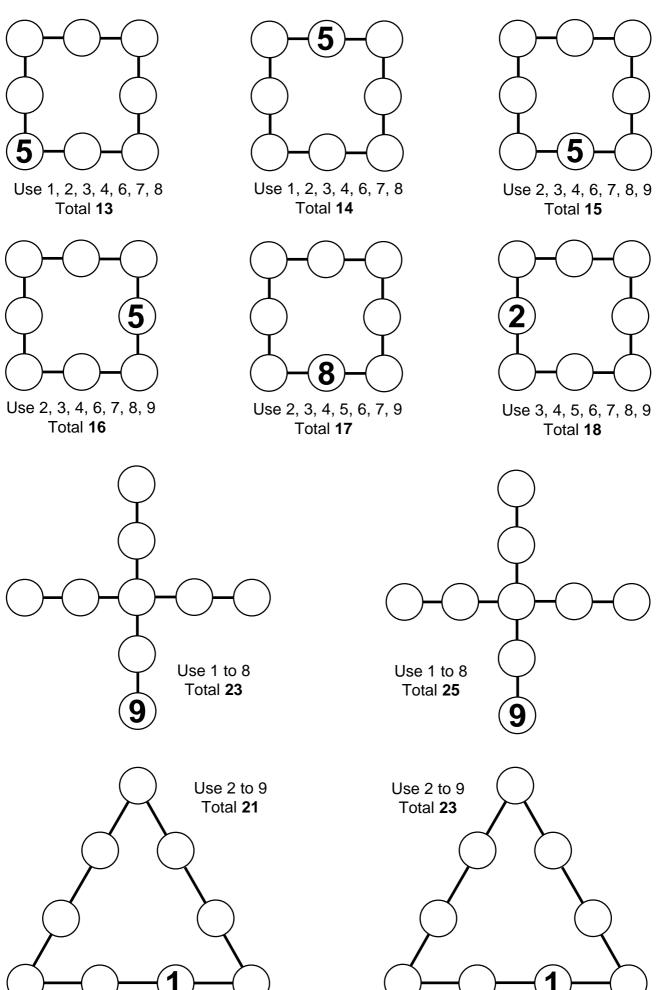
## **Totalines**

Numbers have to be placed in the empty circles. The numbers to be used are listed under each diagram and no given number may be used twice.

The object is to place the numbers so that all those which lie along a straight line, as shown by the lines drawn, add up to the total which is also given under the diagram. The first one has been done for you.



#### Totalines - continued

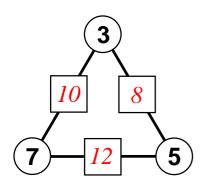


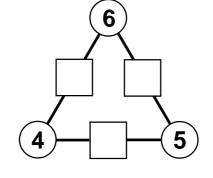
## Addogons

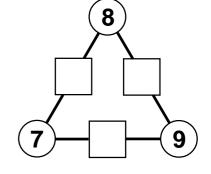
Fill in the missing numbers in the empty squares and circles on each of these diagrams. There is only one rule -

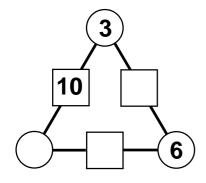
In all of these diagrams, the number in any square is the **sum** of the two numbers in the circles on either side of that square.

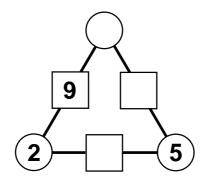
The first one has been done for you.

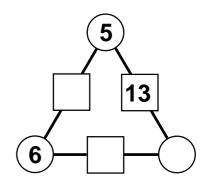


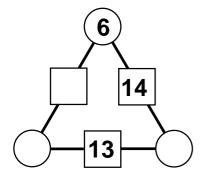


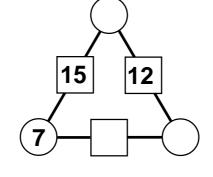


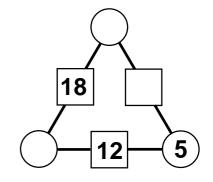


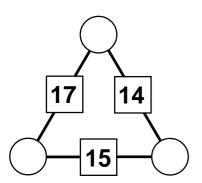


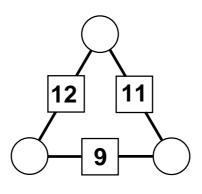


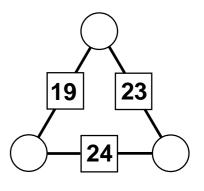




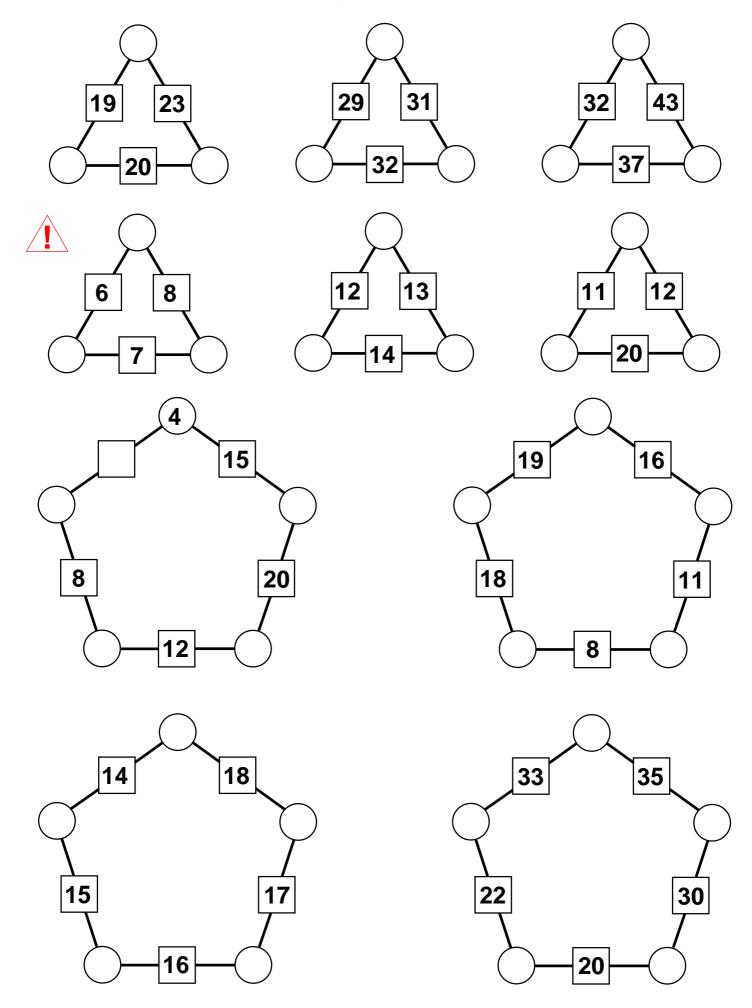








# Addogons - continued

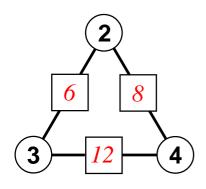


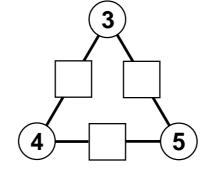
## **Multogons**

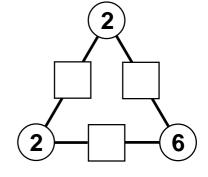
Fill in the missing numbers in the empty squares and circles on each of these diagrams. There is only one rule -

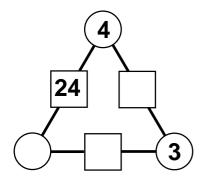
In all of these diagrams, the number in any square is the **product** of the two numbers in the circles on either side of that square.

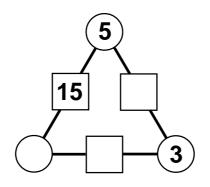
The first one has been done for you.

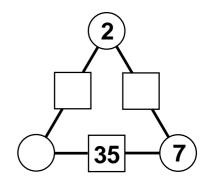


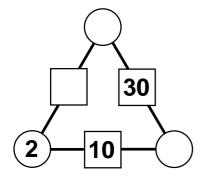


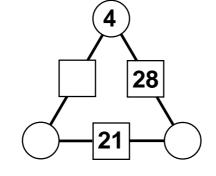


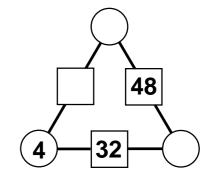


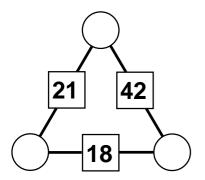


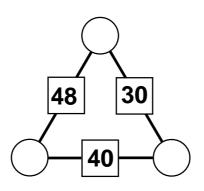


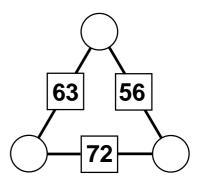




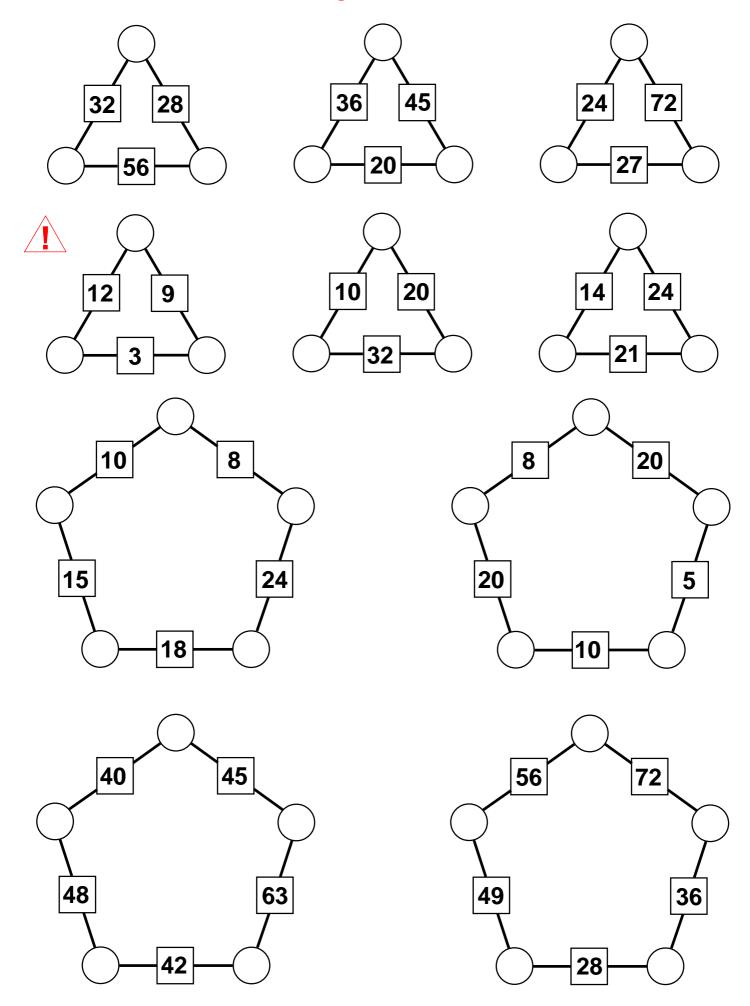








# Multogons - continued



## Arithmecuts

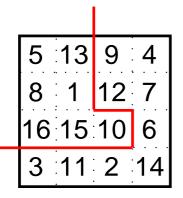
The numbers 1 to 16 have been randomly arranged on a 4 by 4 grid. Several copies of the same grid are drawn below.

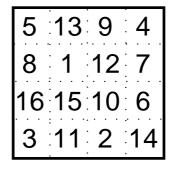
You have to find a way of dividing the grid into 2 parts, which do **not have to be** of the same shape or size, so that the total of the numbers in one part is equal to the total of the numbers in the other part.

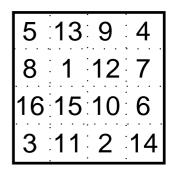
The dividing line between the 2 parts must be continuous and must follow along the dotted lines dividing the cells.

One way of doing it has been shown as an example.

Find, and draw, as many other ways of doing it as you can.







51394811271615106311214	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 13 9 4   8 1 12 7   16 15 10 6   3 11 2 14	5 13 9 4   8 1 12 7   16 15 10 6   3 11 2 14	5 13 9 4   8 1 12 7   16 15 10 6   3 11 2 14

#### **Jumblies**

## Section A

In this section each of the statements has had its order of words jumbled up. Rewrite each one so that it makes sense.

Rewrite each one so that it makes sense.	Vocabulary
For example PLUS EIGHT IS TEN TWO	•
should be EIGHT PLUS TWO IS TEN	ONE
1. FIVE EQUALS PLUS FOUR NINE	TWO
2. FIFTEEN AND NINE MAKES SIX	THREE
3. TAKE THREE SEVEN TEN EQUALS	FOUR
~	FIVE
	SIX
5. TWELVE TIMES THREE IS FOUR	SEVEN
6. SHARED THREE BY FIFTEEN FIVE EQUALS	EIGHT
7. TIMES TWO GOES NINE EIGHTEEN INTO	NINE
8. FIFTEEN MAKES NINE TO ADDED SIX	TEN
9. ADD ONE IS FOUR SIX EQUAL ADD THREE TO	
10. To two nine equal add five is times seven	ELEVEN
	TWELVE
Section B	THIRTEEN
In this section each of the statements has its words in correct order, but the	FOURTEEN
letters of each word have been jumbled up.	FIFTEEN
Rewrite each one with the words spelt correctly.	SIXTEEN
For example ROUF DAD REETH SQUEAL NEEVS	SEVENTEEN
should be FOUR ADD THREE EQUALS SEVEN	EIGHTEEN
- 11. WOT SLUP THERE SKAME VIEF	NINETEEN
	TWENTY
~	
13. TIGHE KATE IXS SI WOT	THIRTY
14. VIEF FORM VETLEW IS VENES	FORTY
15. WOT MITES THERE SQUEAL IXS	FIFTY
16. HERET MISTE OURF SKAME WELVET	SIXTY
17. ENTEROUF SUNIM NEVLEE SI REETH	
18. GETHI MISET TOW LAQUES TEESNIX	SEVENTY
19. HEEETING HARDES BY XIS SI HERET	EIGHTY
20. NET TOIN ROFTY SOGE ORUF SMITE	NINETY
	HUNDRED
Section C	
In this section each of the statements has had its words jumbled as well as the	ADD
letters of each word.	PLUS
Rewrite each one with the words spelt correctly and in their correct order.	TAKE
For example SLUP INTEEFF XIS INEN SLAQUE	MINUS
spelt correctly PLUS FIFTEEN SIX NINE EQUALS	SUBTRACT
should be SIX PLUS NINE EQUALS FIFTEEN	MULTIPLIED
21. SPUL FORU NELEEV SI VENES	TIMES
	SHARED
	DIVIDED
23. MASKE VIFE ENTRITHE THIGE SINUM	EQUALS
24. HETER VELEWT IS TEAK INNE	MAKES
25. WOT QUALES EMITS TREEFOUN VENES	

26. GOTHUN KATE SNEEV VEGIS EVENS

27. WOT NET IS RASHED BY WETTYN

28. OWT MORF SMEAK BACTRUST TENIENEN NEEETEVNS

- 29. NIFFTEE PLUMDILITE YB EERTH SAKEM FEVI
- 30. BY DIDDEVI WOT GETHI IS ORFU