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Fearon Teacher Aids

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INTRODUCTION

Basic maths books offering built-in motivation for both remedial and on-level students are not easy to find. But *Laugh-and-Learn Maths* is just that kind of book. Students gain valuable practice in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division skills while caught up in the fun of solving the clever, illustrated riddles that appear on each duplicatable MAKEMASTER® activity sheet. *Laugh-and-Learn Maths* provides you with a complete package of classroom fun and maths skills reinforcement — 25 riddle activity sheets for each of the four skills, to be copied on whatever system your school has available.

To solve a riddle, students first have to complete from 9 to 17 simple maths problems. The solutions for these problems start them on their way to solving the riddles, and the riddles back up basic learning with a good laugh. And there's an extra bonus — the sheets can be taken home for the whole family to share in the fun.

Laugh-and-Learn Maths lets you give remedial help that is not "labelled" remedial. You may also find that the activity sheets will appeal to the student group that finds maths boring. If any approach can bring a listless learner to life, it's a fun approach that invites participation and success. Helping students achieve success can provide you with that all-important fringe benefit of teaching effectiveness — learner motivation!

Answers for the problems and riddles are located at the end of the book, following the duplicatable activity sheets.

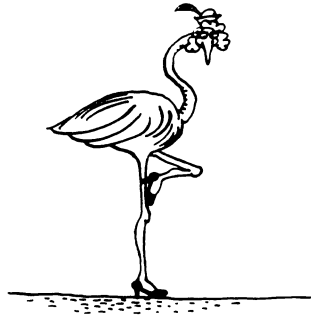
How Students Solve a Riddle

1. First solve all the problems on a sheet. For example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 9 = A \end{array}$$

2. Next look at the place where the answer to the riddle will be written. Notice the numbers written below each short line. Each of the short lines represents a letter in the riddle answer.
3. You can find the right letter to enter above each short line by looking at the answers to the maths problems. Find the number in a maths answer that is the same as the number under the riddle's answer lines. The letter beside the number is the letter to enter on the line above. (For example, the answer "9" gives you the letter "A"— $9 = A$. So you enter the letter "A" wherever a "9" appears under a riddle answer's short line.)

A Completed Riddle



Why does a flamingo stand on one leg?

$\frac{B}{8} \frac{E}{12} \frac{C}{5} \frac{A}{9} \frac{U}{35} \frac{S}{18} \frac{E}{12}$ $\frac{I}{21} \frac{F}{63}$ $\frac{I}{21} \frac{T}{40}$
 $\frac{L}{30} \frac{I}{21} \frac{F}{63} \frac{T}{40} \frac{E}{12} \frac{D}{14}$ $\frac{T}{40} \frac{H}{64} \frac{E}{12}$ $\frac{O}{7} \frac{T}{40} \frac{H}{64} \frac{E}{12} \frac{R}{24}$ $\frac{O}{7} \frac{N}{48} \frac{E}{12}$
 $\frac{I}{21} \frac{T}{40}$ $\frac{W}{28} \frac{O}{7} \frac{U}{35} \frac>L}{30} \frac>D}{14}$ $\frac{F}{63} \frac{A}{9} \frac>L}{30} \frac>L}{30}$ $\frac>D}{14} \frac>O}{7} \frac>W}{28} \frac>N}{48}$

$\frac{3}{\times 3} = 9 = A$ $\frac{2}{\times 4} = 8 = B$ $\frac{1}{\times 5} = 5 = C$ $\frac{7}{\times 2} = 14 = D$ $\frac{3}{\times 4} = 12 = E$ $\frac{9}{\times 7} = 63 = F$

$\frac{8}{\times 8} = 64 = H$ $\frac{3}{\times 7} = 21 = I$ $\frac{5}{\times 6} = 30 = L$ $\frac{6}{\times 8} = 48 = N$ $\frac{1}{\times 7} = 7 = O$ $\frac{4}{\times 6} = 24 = R$

$\frac{6}{\times 3} = 18 = S$ $\frac{5}{\times 8} = 40 = T$ $\frac{7}{\times 5} = 35 = U$ $\frac{4}{\times 7} = 28 = W$

Addition Riddle 1

name _____



Why should you never
tell secrets in a
cornfield?

4 8 17 14 10 11 8 7 9 8 17 16 12 13

9 14 11 8 14 12 11

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +9 \\ \hline \end{array} = A$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ +4 \\ \hline \end{array} = B$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +8 \\ \hline \end{array} = C$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +2 \\ \hline \end{array} = E$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array} = H$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array} = N$$

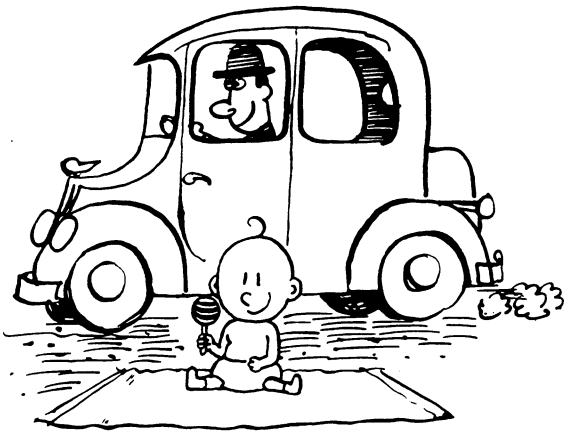
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +6 \\ \hline \end{array} = O$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +8 \\ \hline \end{array} = R$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ +10 \\ \hline \end{array} = S$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +0 \\ \hline \end{array} = T$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array} = U$$



Why is a baby like
an old car?

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{12} \quad \overline{14} \quad \overline{11} \quad \overline{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{10} \quad \overline{5} \quad \overline{12} \quad \overline{14} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{14} \quad \overline{17} \quad \overline{18} \quad \overline{11} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{17} \quad \overline{7} \quad \overline{17} \quad \overline{12} \quad \overline{12} \quad \overline{9} \quad \overline{11} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array} = A$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +6 \\ \hline \end{array} = B$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +9 \\ \hline \end{array} = E$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array} = H$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +3 \\ \hline \end{array} = L$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ +4 \\ \hline \end{array} = O$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +0 \\ \hline \end{array} = R$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +9 \\ \hline \end{array} = T$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +10 \\ \hline \end{array} = V$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +1 \\ \hline \end{array} = Y$$