



## MATHGO

This game is like Bingo but each player makes their own gamecard by drawing a grid and choosing to write on their gamecard 25 numbers between 0 and 100, not repeating any numbers. They cannot change the numbers once they are written on their gamecard.

Each round the caller draws 2 cards at random from a bag, replacing the first before drawing the second, and makes a note of the numbers so the winning card can be checked.

Players try to make some of the numbers on their board by combining the two numbers called using one of the operations  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$  or  $\div$ . If they succeed, they mark the numbers on their gamecard e.g. 5 and 10 make 15, 5, 50 and 2.

The winner is the first player to get 5 numbers in a line and to explain how the numbers were calculated.

<b>MATHGO</b>				
<b>Players choose 25 numbers to write on their gamecards.</b>				
<b>Pick 2 numbers each round.</b>				
Combine the 2 numbers by				
$+$ , $-$ , $\times$ or $\div$ . For example				
8 and 4 give 12, 4, 32 and 2.				
Some numbers				
like 46 and 65 cannot arise.				

Numbers called	Results:			
	Sum	Difference	Product	Quotient
8 and 4	12	4	32	2
9 and 10	19	1	90	-

## HELP

To make a good choice of numbers for a Mathgo gamecard, find out which numbers cannot be formed by combining two numbers from 1 to 10 and investigate how many ways each of the other numbers between 1 and 100 can arise.

For example, are prime numbers a good choice to write on your card?

Are larger numbers more likely to arise than smaller numbers or less likely?

In this Bingo game it is possible to make a line of 5 numbers on 5 vertical, 5 horizontal and 2 diagonal lines. When you find a number that occurs frequently it's good strategy to put it at the centre when you set up your board.

## NEXT

**HOLDING MATHGO:** This version of the game can only be played when there is a small number of players.

You can choose to miss a turn and hold a pair of numbers in reserve until the next turn. If you hold numbers in reserve, you must use 3 numbers at the next two turns. You can combine the three numbers in any order using any of the four operations.




Numbers called	Results:			
	Sum	Difference	Product	Quotient

<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>6</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>