## Play first to colour a hundred

Player 1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \__{-}= \\
& \__{-} x_{-}= \\
& \__{-} x_{\ldots}= \\
& \__{-} x_{-}= \\
& \__{-} x_{-}= \\
& \__{-} \times{ }_{-}= \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\chi_{-}^{x}=- \\
\chi_{-}=-
\end{array} \\
& \__{-} \times{ }_{-} \\
& \__{-} X^{x}= \\
& { }_{-x} x_{-}= \\
& \__{-} x_{-}= \\
& \__{-} X^{x}= \\
& { }_{\ldots} X_{\ldots}= \\
& \text { TOTAL: }
\end{aligned}
$$

Player 2


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \__{-}= \\
& { }_{-} x_{-}= \\
& \ldots x \text { _ }= \\
& \sim_{-} x_{-}= \\
& -x_{-}= \\
& { }_{-}^{x}={ }_{-}= \\
& \__{X} x^{x}= \\
& \square_{-} x_{-}=- \\
& ]_{-}= \\
& \__{-} x^{x}= \\
& -x-{ }_{-}^{x}=- \\
& \text { _ } x^{x}= \\
& { }_{-} x_{\ldots}= \\
& \__{-} x^{\prime}=
\end{aligned}
$$

TOTAL: $\qquad$

You will need a grid each, and two dice, and colouring pencils. Youngest player starts.
On your turn, throw the 2 dice. Then colour in a rectangle using the numbers on the dice for the lengths of its sides. Fill your numbers in in the column on the right as a multiplication.

You can colour your rectangle wherever you like on the grid as long as there is space. If you don't have space, you miss a turn.

To win: You need to be the first person to colour their whole grid and to have their sum add up to 100.

Example furn: Ben throws 3 and 5 . He colours a rectangle 5 across and 3 along. He remembers that $5 \times 3=15$, or he counts the number of squares he coloured (15). Then he writes $5 \times 3=15$.

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