

Unit :- Types of Numbers and Number patterns

Number of Periods : - 10

• Separate the stones below as two by two.



Learn the pages 26 and 27 of the text book.

Create a dot pattern to show numbers from 1 to 10. Separate those dots two by two. Through that, write whether each number is an odd number or an even number.

Ex :- Number 7



- Write the odd numbers you got.
- Write the even numbers you got.



Separate bellow numbers in to odd and even numbers, and write in the table

17, 73, 116, 98, 126, 320, 657, 391, 573, 628, 873, 936

Odd Numbers	Even Numbers

The figure below shows the location of the school and houses of Upul and Nimal. Upul goes to school by the way the even numbers are connected in ascending order. Nimal goes to school by the way the odd numbers are connected in the ascending order.

- I. Draw the path by which both of them go to school by connecting the numbers.
- II. Who goes to school by the shortest path?



Study the page 28 of the textbook.

Complete the exercise 14.1 and 14.2 on the pages 29 and 30 in the text book, respectively.

Prime numbers and Composite numbers

Complete the following table.

Number	factors that can be written	Number of Factors
1	1	1
2	1, 2	2
3		2
4	1, 2, 4	3
5		
6		
7		
8	1, 2, 4, 8	4
9		
10		
11	1, 11	2
12		
13		
14	1, 2, 7, 14	4
15		

What are the numbers that have only two different factors from the numbers above?

What are the numbers that have different factors more than two from the above numbers?

Numbers which have exactly two distinct factors are called as prime numbers.

Numbers which have more than two distinct factors are called composite numbers

Give reasons for, 1 not being a prime number or a composite number.

- Write first 15 prime numbers.
- Write first 15 composite numbers.
- Write an even prime number.
- Write first 5 composite number which are odd.

Complete the exercise 14.3 on page number 33 of the text book.

Expand this pattern as the dot pattern up to 6 rows.



Numbers that give a square shape are called as square numbers.

Write all the square numbers that are up to 100 using the above pattern.

1, 4, 9, 16, 25,

- Write the characteristic that you observe in the square number pattern.
- Write two square numbers which have the sum 13 and the difference 5.

Complete the exercise 14.4 on the page 34.

Paste the circular shapes got by the puncture instrument as below.



Complete up to 10 rows by pasting more circular shapes.

Numbers that give triangular shapes are known as triangular numbers.

A triangular shape is arranged by using 28 soaps of cuboidal shape.

- I. Show that pattern by drawing.
- II. How many rows are there in that pattern?
- III. How many soaps does the last low have?

Thoroughly learn the pages 35 and 36 of the text book. Complete the exercise 14.5 on the page 36.

Write the next two terms of the patterns shown below.

- I. 3, 5, 7, 9,
- II. 1, 4, 9, 16,,
- III. 2, 6, 18, 54,
- IV. 1, 3, 6, 10,

Each number in a number pattern which has been arranged according to a mathematical rule is called as a term in that pattern.

Complete the exercise 14.6 on the page 37of the text book.

Complete the miscellaneous exercise on the page 38 and 39 as the additional practice.

Discuss the problems you face with teacher and get them resolved.