COVENTRY
Transport
MUSEUM

What Could You Buy?

Course: Maths

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Teacher information

This activity is designed for learners working at **Entry 3** or above. The questions are based on information in this museum exhibition:
A New Industry 1900 -1914

Learners can answer the questions on the **wipeable answer sheet** and use the blank space for any working out.

In this activity, learners will practice:

- rounding (numbers less that 1000 to the nearest 10 or 100)
- adding and subtracting (using 3 digit whole numbers)
- multiplying (2 digit whole numbers by single digit whole numbers)
- dividing (3 digit whole numbers by single and double digit whole numbers)

Introduction

Go to this exhibition to answer the questions:
A New Industry 1900 - 1914

You can answer the questions on the **wipeable answer sheet**. Use the blank space for any working out.

Try to use **rounding** to check your answers to the questions in this pack.

Rounding is putting a number up or down to make it easier to do calculations in your head.

Rounding examples:
You are thinking about whether you can afford to buy a new phone.

You might say it costs £190 when the actual price is £188. You have rounded the price up to the nearest £10.

Or you might say it costs £200. You have rounded the price up to the nearest £100.

Or, if the phone costs £182, you might say it costs £180. You have rounded the price down to the nearest 10.

Questions

1. Find the **1912 Siddeley-Deasy.**

Only very rich people could afford models like this one as it cost £974 new.

Round the cost of this car to the nearest 10. What is the correct rounded cost?

A. £970 **B.** £980 **C.** £1000

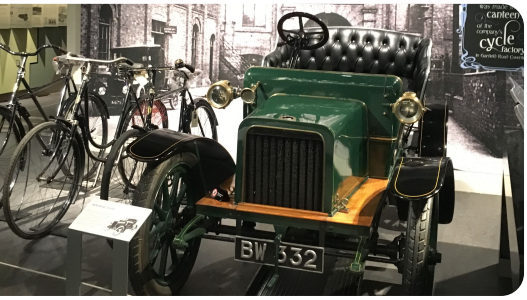
2. £974 was a lot of money in 1912 when an average sized-house cost £235.

So, the 1912 Siddeley-Deasey was much more expensive than an average house.

How much more expensive?

A. £ 730 **B.** £739 **C.** £745

3. Find the **1906 Rover Tourer.**



This car cost £120 new. It's much cheaper than the Siddeley-Deasy but most people would still need to save up to buy it.

Imagine you are a teacher in the early 1900s and you can save £20 each year.

How many years do you need to save to buy this car?

A. 3 years **B.** 4 years **C.** 5 years **D.** 6 years

4. The 1906 Rover Tourer had a top speed of 24 miles per hour.

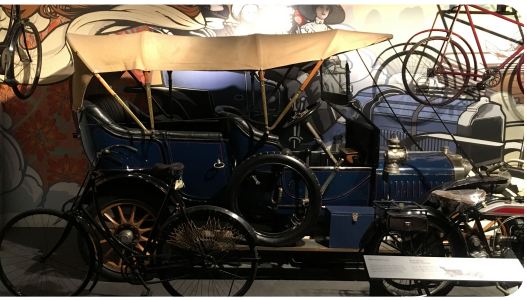
Imagine that you are:

- driving at 24 miles every hour
- your journey is 96 miles

How long will your journey take?

A. 40 minutes **B.** 1 hour
C. 3 hours **D.** 4 hours

5. Find the **1908 Hillman Coatalen Motorcar.**



This car cost £298 new.

£298 was three times the yearly wage of a factory worker in 1908.

How much did a factory worker earn in 1908?
Use rounding to 100 to estimate an answer to this question.

6. In 1908, people worked up to 12 hours a day in Coventry's car factories.

Look around and see if you can find any information about working hours.

Imagine you are a car factory worker in 1908. Your working hours are 12 hours a day Monday to Friday and 5 hours on Saturday morning.

What are your total weekly hours?

7. William Hillman is a rich factory owner.

In 1913, he can afford to buy the following models of motor vehicle for his family and staff.

2 1913 Premier Motorcycles: **£54 each.**
2 1913 Swift Cyclecars: **£148 each.**
4 1913 Rover Bicycles: **£8 each.**

Round the cost of each item to the nearest 10. Then multiply by the quantity shown and then give your estimate of the total bill.

What was special about the 1913 Rover Bicycle?