## Activity One

| 0 | kore | 6 | ono | 12 | tekau mā rua | 30 | toru tekau |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | tahi | 7 | whitu | 13 | tekau mā toru | 31 | $?$ |
| 2 | rua | 8 | waru | 14 | $?$ | 37 | toru tekau mā whitu |
| 3 | toru | 9 | iwa | 20 | rua tekau | 40 | $?$ |
| 4 | whā | 10 | tekau | 24 | rua tekau mā whā | 50 | $?$ |
| 5 | rima | 11 | tekau mā tahi | 25 | $?$ | 65 | ono tekau mā rima |

1. Working with a classmate, copy this table of the Māori counting system into your book and fill in the question marks.
2. Using the Māori counting system, tell your classmate:
a. the number of children in your family.
b. the number of children in your class.
c. your age and your classmate's age added together.
3. With your classmate, count up to 100 in Māori in fives, sevens, and tens and write these numbers down.
(100 is rau in Māori.)


## Activity Two

The Ancient Romans used a different number system from ours.
These numbers are often used on clock faces today.
(1.) If $\mathbf{V}$ is $5, \mathbf{I V}$ is $4, \mathbf{X}$ is 10 , and $\mathbf{I X}$ is 9 , what does $\mathbf{I}$ before a letter mean?
2. If XI is 11 and VI is 6 , what does I after a letter mean?
3. Draw four clock faces with the numbers given as Roman numerals. Show on your clocks:
a. the time you have lunch.
b. the time you go home from school.
c. the time you have dinner.
d. the time you go to bed.


