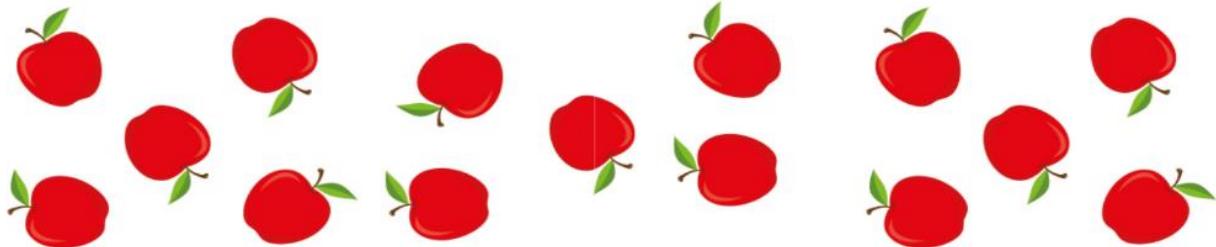


## Look Back

Ralph has some apples.



Is there an odd or an even number of apples? **odd**

Circle the apples in groups of two to show your answer.

How can you tell?

*because when grouping them in pairs,  
there are some pairs and one extra apple*

## Thinking Cap



Ralph adds one more apple.

Does he have an odd or an even number of apples now? **even number**

Do you see a pattern?

Use unit cubes to help you find out.



**When a number has the digits 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones place, it is an even number.**

b Ron has a card with 40 numbers.

He circles all the even numbers as shown below.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| I  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| II | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 2I | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 3I | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |



The ones digits of the circled numbers are

0, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Even numbers have ones digits 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

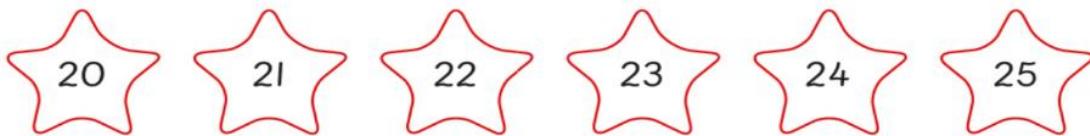
The ones digits of the rest of the numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7  
and 9.

Odd numbers have ones digits 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

## Let's Practise



I Look at the numbers below.



a Colour the even numbers yellow.

b Colour the odd numbers blue.

What do you notice about the positions of the odd and even numbers?

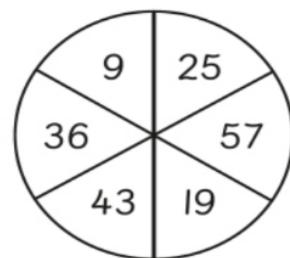
The positions of the odd and even numbers alternate.

2 Cross out the odd numbers.

a

|    |    |
|----|----|
| 22 | 41 |
| 51 | 32 |

b

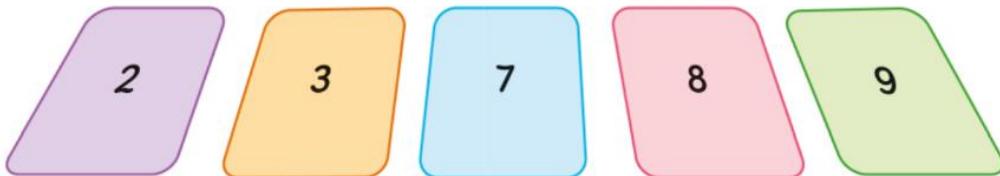


What can you say about the ones digit of these numbers?

The ones digit of these numbers is 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.



3 Izzy has the following digit cards.



To form the smallest possible 2-digit even number, she starts by putting 2 as the ones digit as it is the smallest even number.

Is she correct?

Why?

No, she should start with the 2 as the tens digit and have the next smallest even number as the ones digit. Thus, the smallest even number is 28.