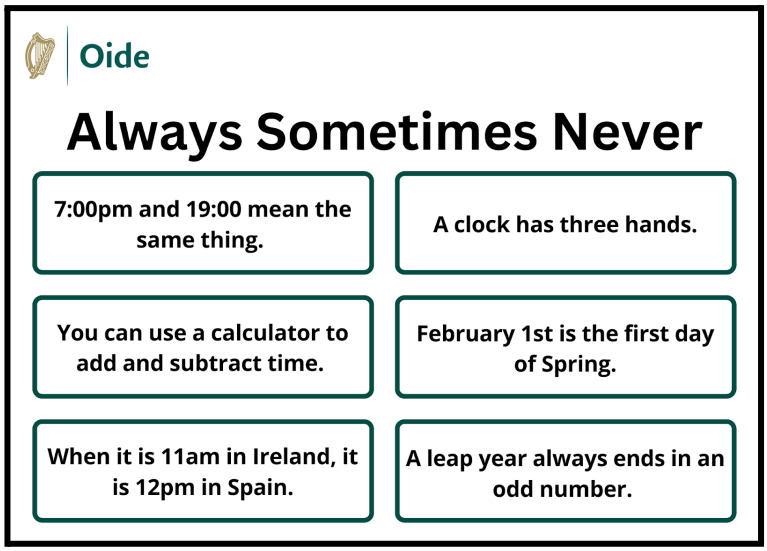
Always Sometimes Never

Always, Sometimes, Never activities are suitable for all age groups. Learners are asked to use their reasoning to decide if mathematical statements are always true, sometimes true or never true. They should then provide examples to prove when statements are always true, sometimes true or never true. This will help learners to critically examine mathematical statements and to understand when they apply.



Key questions could include:

- Is this statement always true, sometimes true or never true?
- Why did you think the statement was always, sometimes or never true?
- Did anyone think something different?
- Can you think of a time when this statement is not true?
- Can you prove that it is always, sometimes or never true?
- If the statement is sometimes true, can you give an example of when it is and it isn't true?

Sources of Always Sometimes Never statements

- https://nrich.maths.org/14023
- https://andrewjeffrey.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/Always-Sometimes-Never.pdf
- Learners can create their own Always Sometimes Never statements, for use by their peers or by other classes.

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

If you put two rectangles together, you get a square.	3D shapes have less than 4 faces.
A triangle has 3 sides.	A circle has one side.
A square is bigger than a triangle.	A cube can roll.

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

Breakfast is eaten in the morning	**A clock has three hands.**
Monday is the first day of the week.	**There are 5 seasons in the year.**
Summer begins on the 1st of June	**I always go to bed when its dark.**

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

If you add 10 to a number and then take away 1, it is the same as adding 9.	Numbers can be added in any order and the answer will be the same.
When you add 5 to a number, the answer is always a multiple of 5	When adding 0 to any number, the number always changes.
5-3 is the same as 3-5	Every addition sum can be replaced by a subtraction sum

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

Length is measured in centimetres.	**Liquids are measured in grammes.**
Big objects are always heavy.	**A tall glass holds more than a short glass.**
A trundle wheel measures distance.	**Your hand has a greater area than your foot.**

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

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Always, Sometimes, Never

A number with 2 decimal places is less than a number with 1 decimal place.	8.83 rounded to 1 decimal place is 8.10.
0.6 is the same as 0.60	The 5 digit in 24.985 stands for 5 thousandths.
Every decimal can be written as a fraction.	Any decimal can be written in lots of different ways.

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

If a shape is split into 4 parts, it is split into quarters.	One-third is one of three pieces.
Fifths are bigger than sixths.	Fractions can be written on a numberline.
When you add two fractions, you get a larger fraction.	Any fraction can be written in many different ways.

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

7:00pm and 19:00 mean the same thing.	A clock has three hands.
You can use a calculator to add and subtract time.	February 1st is the first day of Spring.
When it is 11am in Ireland, it is 12pm in Spain.	A leap year always ends in an odd number.

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

Finding a fraction of something makes it bigger.	**Fractions can be expressed as a decimal.**
You can't simplify a fraction with an odd denominator.	**Fractions have a value between 0 and 1.**
You cannot add or subtract fractions with different denominators.	**If a fraction is equivalent to one half, the denominator is double the numerator.**

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023

Oide

Always, Sometimes, Never

You can't calculate time on a calculator.	3.5 hours is 3 hours 50 minutes.
Every month always has at least 4 full weeks.	A year is really 365.25 days long.
The hands on a clock always make an angle of less than 180°.	Time goes faster when you are doing something you like.

Adapted from https://nrich.maths.org/14023