COVENTRY Transport MUSEUM

The Boom In Car Ownership

Course: Maths

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Teacher information

This activity is designed for learners working at **Level 1** or above. Some learners working at higher **Entry Level 3** may also be able to use this pack. The questions are based on information in this museum exhibition:

The Growth of the Motor Industry 1918 -1939

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:

- reading, writing and comparing large numbers
- multiplying and dividing (whole numbers and decimals)
- using simple formulae for one step operations

Introduction

Go to this exhibition to answer the questions:

The Growth of the Motor Industry 1918 -1939

You can answer the questions on the **wipeable answer sheet**.

Use the blank space on the **answer sheet** for any working out.

British prices became **decimal** in 1971.

The types of transport shown in this part of the museum are from between the years **1918–1939** and so the prices are shown in pounds and shillings (£s) instead of pounds and pence (£p).

QUESTIONS

1. Find the **1926 Humber bicycle.**

The cost of the bicycle is given in pounds and shillings.

Find the price on the display.

What is one shilling in pence?
Use the information on the display to work it. out.

A. 5 pence **B.** 8 pence **C.** 40 pence

2. Now look for the **1921 Kenilworth Motor Scooter.**

The price of this vehicle is given in 'guineas'.

Guineas were used until British prices became decimal (1971).

A guinea is one pound and 1 shilling (£1.1s)

Find the price of the motor scooter.

What is the price in £ and p?
Use your answer from question 1 to work it out.

A. £13 .05p **B.** £13.40p **C.** £13.65p

Car ownership increased massively between 1918 and 1939.

This was largely because of mass production.

3. Look around the exhibit.

How many cars were on the road by 1939?

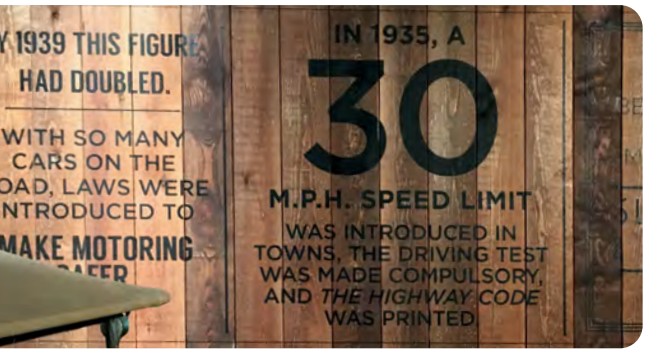
A. 100,000 **B.** 1,000,000
C. 200,000 **D.** 2,000,000

In 1930 the speed limit was 20 miles per hour. This limit was scrapped because motorists did not follow it and it became too difficult to enforce.

4. In 1934 motorcars killed 7,343 people.

What does the 4 in this number represent?

A. 4000 **B.** 400 **C.** 40 **D.** 4



In 1935 the speed limit was re-introduced because of the large number of road deaths.

5. Look around the exhibition.

a) What was the new speed limit?

b) Compare the figures.

In1934 motorcars killed 7,343 people – half of them pedestrians.

In 2016 in Great Britain the number of road deaths was 1,792.

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

6. James owns a **1930 Standard Swallow.**

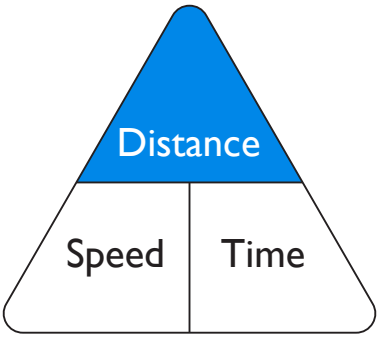
Have a look around and find this car.

a) The Standard Swallow has a top speed of 55 miles per hour but James likes to drive below the speed limit.

Write down three more facts about this car.

b) James drives at an average speed of 30 m.p.h. for 4 hours.

How far has he travelled?



Distance = Speed x Time

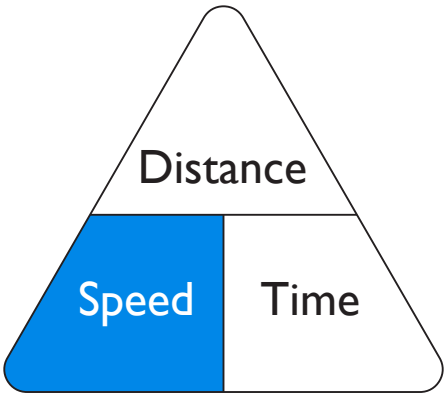
7. Rose owns a **1931 Hillman Minx.**

Have a look around and find this car.

a) Write down three facts about the 1931 Hillman Minx that include numbers.

b) Rose drove 140 miles in 5 hours.
Did Rose break the new 1935 speed limit?

(Look at your answer to question **5a** for the 1935 speed limit.)



$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$