**Revision – factors and multiples**

**Multiples** of a number are found by count up in that number.

Example – Multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 etc

1. Write down…
2. Five multiples of 4 greater than 22.
3. Five multiples of 5 that are odd.
4. Five multiples of 9 less than 89 but more than 28
5. Five multiples of 7 that are even.
6. Five multiples of 3 that are greater than 100

**Common multiples** of two numbers are found in both times tables.

Example – A common multiple of 2 and 3 is 6 because 6 is found in the 2x table and the 3x table.

1. Find three common multiples of…
2. 2 and 5
3. 3 and 4
4. 5 and 6
5. 2, 5 and 10
6. 3,4 and 5

**Factors** of a number divide exactly into that number.

Example – Factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 as each of these numbers divides exactly into 12. They are often written in order or as pairs: 1,12; 2,6; 3,4 because 1 x 12 = 12; 2 x 6 = 12 and 3 x 4 = 12

1. Find all of the factors of…
2. 15
3. 24
4. 17
5. 30
6. 23
7. 49

What do you notice about the factors of 17 and 23? Can you remember what these numbers are called?

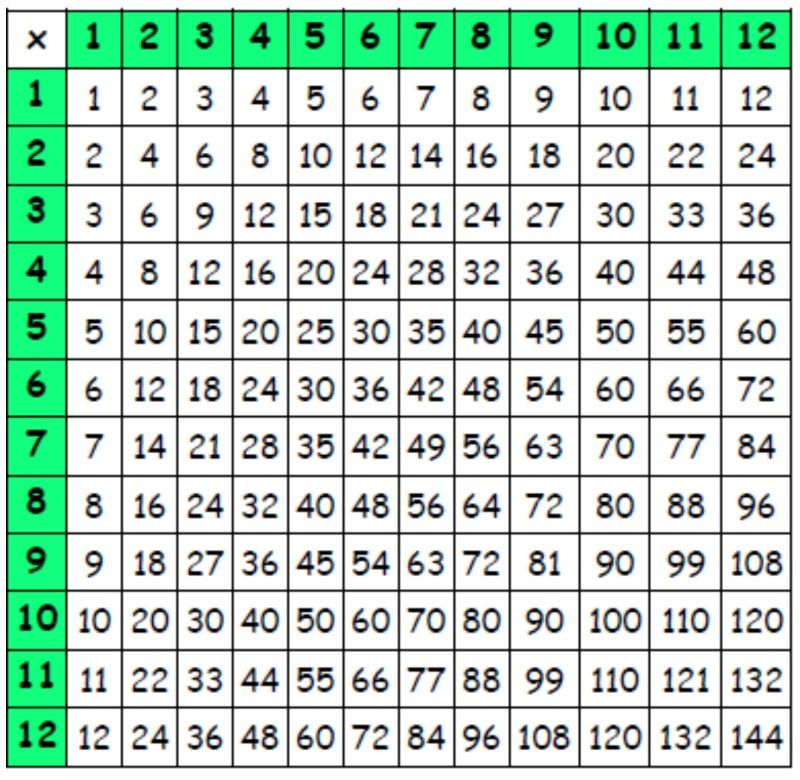
Find three more examples.

1. 2) 3)

Why is 49 different? Can you remember what type of number it is?

Find three more examples.

1. 2) 3)



Now practise any of the times tables you need.

Think about the eight related statements and the fractions.

4 x 6 = 24, 6 x 4 = 24, 24 = 4 x 6, 24 = 6 x 4

24 ÷ 4 = 6, 24 ÷ 6 = 4, 6 = 24 ÷ 4, 4 = 24 ÷ 6

1/6 of 24 = 4 ¼ of 24 = 6