

TARGET To identify multiples.

A multiple of a number can be divided by that number without leaving a remainder.

Example

$24 \div 6 = 4$ $56 \div 6 = 9 \text{ r } 2$ $120 \div 6 = 20$ $3000 \div 6 = 500$

24, 120 and 3000 are multiples of six. 56 is not a multiple of six.

A

Write down the first six multiples of:

- 1 3 3 6
- 2 4 4 9.

Write Yes or No.

- 5 Is 78 a multiple of 2?
- 6 Is 25 a multiple of 3?
- 7 Is 48 a multiple of 4?
- 8 Is 95 a multiple of 5?
- 9 Is 130 a multiple of 10?
- 10 Is 56 a multiple of 6?
- 11 Is 56 a multiple of 7?
- 12 Is 56 a multiple of 8?

Which number should not be in the box?

- 13 Multiples of 5
65, 130, 151, 115

- 14 Multiples of 7
74, 63, 140, 56

- 15 Multiples of 8
64, 88, 72, 84

- 16 Multiples of 9
45, 39, 72, 108

B

Write down the first six multiples of:

- 1 7 3 15
- 2 12 4 99.

Write True or False.

- 5 48 is a multiple of 3.
- 6 152 is a multiple of 5.
- 7 42 is a multiple of 4.
- 8 72 is a multiple of 6.
- 9 91 is a multiple of 7.
- 10 104 is a multiple of 8.
- 11 109 is a multiple of 9.
- 12 111 is a multiple of 11.
- 13 140 is a multiple of 20.
- 14 510 is a multiple of 50.
- 15 250 is a multiple of 100.
- 16 360 is a multiple of 12.

Write down:

- 17 the 20th multiple of 8
- 18 the 4th multiple of 19
- 19 the 13th multiple of 12
- 20 the 5th multiple of 22.

C

- 1 Make up a rule for recognising multiples of:
a) 2 b) 10 c) 5.

A number is a multiple of 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.
Multiples of 3 which are even are also multiples of 6.

Examples

$8 + 7 + 3 = 18$
(divisible by 3)
387 is a multiple of 3
378 is a multiple of 3 and 6

- 2 Which of these numbers are multiples of:
a) 3 b) 6?

534 267 463 948
715 882 171

- 3 Use these digits.
2 3 5 7 8
Make up as many three-digit and four-digit multiples of 6 as you can.
- 4 Investigate the 2 digit and 3 digit multiples of 9. What do you notice?