Disclaimer

We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful.

Animations

This resource has been designed with animations to make it as fun and engaging as possible. To view the content in the correct formatting, please view the PowerPoint in 'slide show mode'. This takes you from desktop to presentation mode. If you view the slides out of 'slide show mode', you may find that some of the text and images overlap each other and/or are difficult to read.

To enter slide show mode, go to the **slide show menu tab** and select either **from beginning or from current slide**.





Maths

Multiplication and Division



Maths | Multiplication and Division | Multiples and Factors | Lesson 1 of 3: Multiples



Multiples



Aim

• To identify multiples of numbers.

SuccessCriteria

- I can explain what a multiple is.
- I can identify and use rules to find multiples.
- I can identify common multiples.



Remember It

Which of the following numbers are in the 3 and 6 times table?



Which of the following numbers is NOT in the 4 times table?



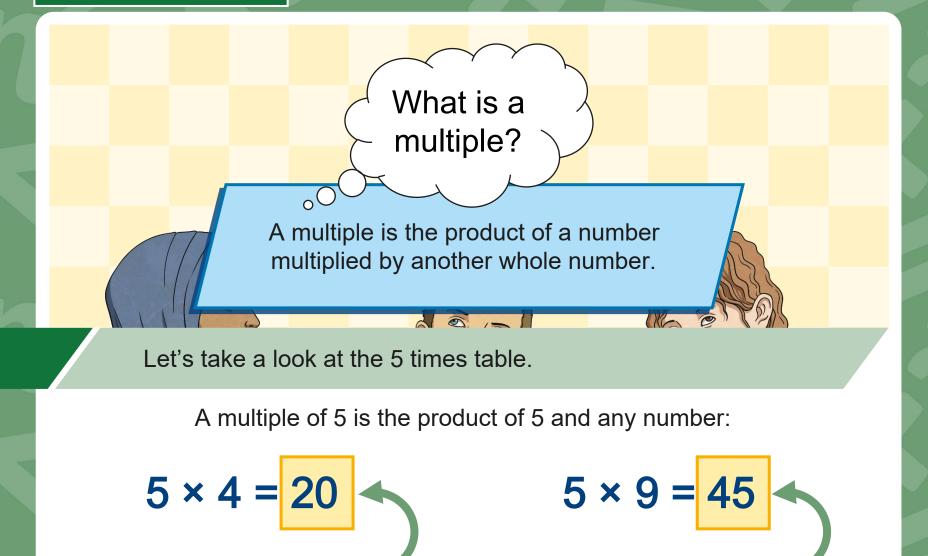
Can you complete the missing numbers from this section of a hundred square?

4	5	6	7	8
14	15	16	17	18
24	25	26	27	28
34	35	36	37	38

What do you notice about the missing numbers?







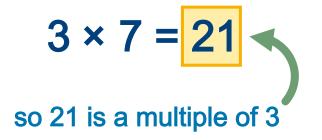
so 20 is a multiple of 5



so 45 is a multiple of 5

Now, let's take a look at the 3 times table.

A multiple of 3 is the product of 3 and any number:



3 × 56 = 168

so 168 is a multiple of 3

All of these numbers are multiples of 3 as they are in the 3 times table:

51 12 306 99 102 48



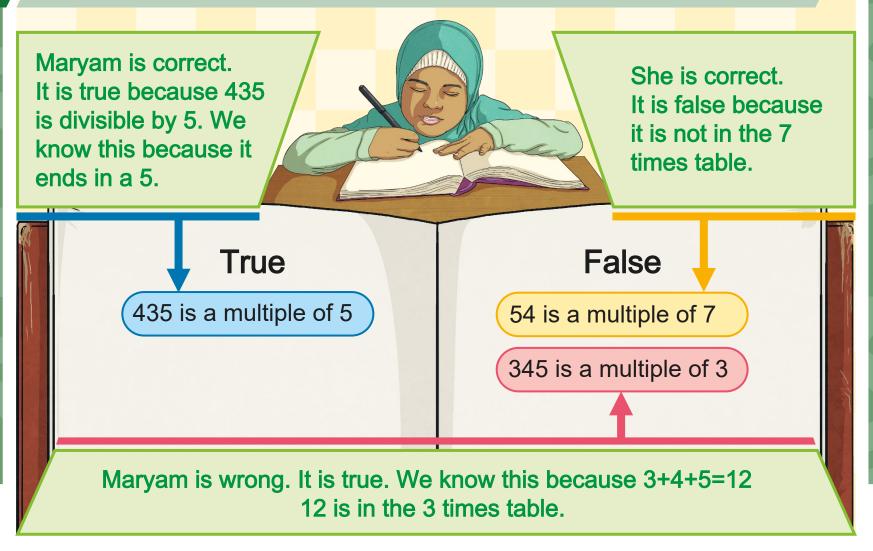
There are also some rules we can use to help us quickly identify multiples. **Here are a few common rules:**

	Multiples of:	Rule	Example	
	2 The last digit is even (2, 4, 6, 8, 0).		7894 is a multiple of 2 because its final digit is even.	
7	3	The sum of its digits is divisible by 3.	$615 \rightarrow 6 + 1 + 5 = 12$ 12 can be divided by 3 so 615 is a multiple of 3.	
	4	The last two digits make a number divisible by 4.	8512 \rightarrow 12 is in the 4 times table so 8512 is a multiple of 4.	
	5	The last digit is 5 or 0.	890 is a multiple of 5 because its final digit is 0.	
Cha		8 a multiple of 3? do you know?	8 + 9 + 8 = 25 25 cannot be divided by 3 so 898 is not a multiple of 3.	



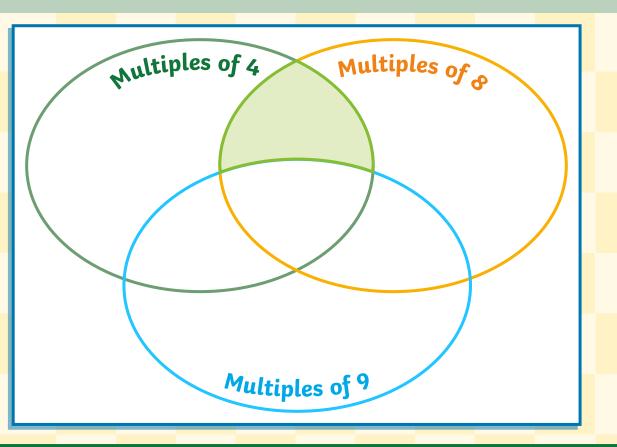
Practice Time

Maryam has sorted these statements into a true or false table. Is she correct? Explain your reasoning.





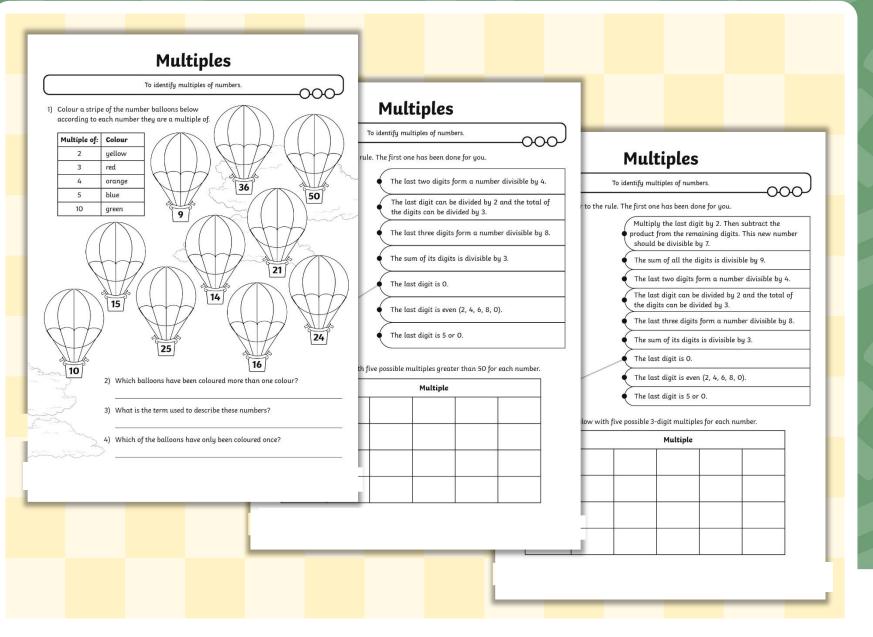
Sort the multiples below into the Venn diagram.



The numbers which appear in several times tables are called common multiples. Which common multiples of 4 and 8 can you see on this slide?



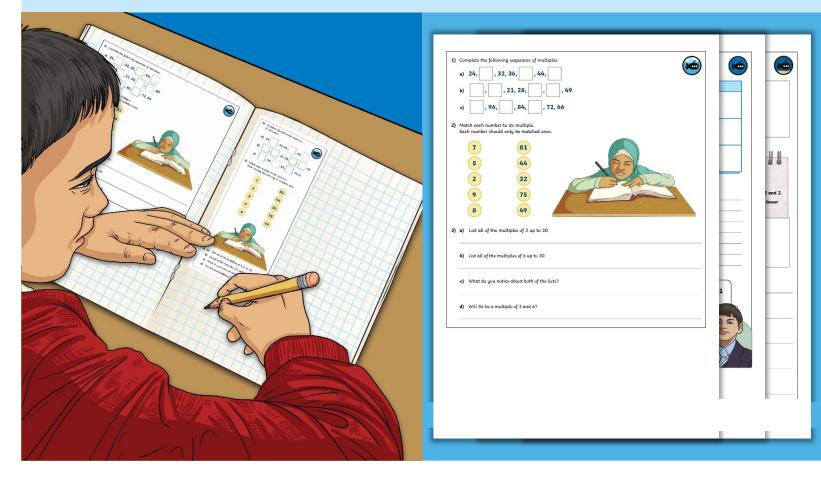
Multiples





Diving into Mastery

Dive in by completing your own activity!





Earlier, we looked at some rules for finding multiples. Let's take a look at a few more:

Ν	ultiples of: Rule		Example	
	6	The last digit can be divided by 2 and the total of the digits can be divided by 3.	$348 \rightarrow 8 \div 2 = 4$ 3 + 4 + 8 = 15 \rightarrow 15 \div 3 = 5 It follows the rule so it is a multiple of 6.	
	7	Multiply the last digit by 2. Then, subtract this product from the remaining digits. This new number should be divisible by 7.	$378 \rightarrow 8 \times 2 = 16$ 37 - 16 = 21 21 is divisible by 7 so 378 is a multiple of 7.	
	8 The last 3 digits make a number divisible by 8.		2848 is a multiple of 8 because 848 is divisible by 8.	
	9 The sum of all the digits is divisible by 9.		711 → 7 + 1 + 1 = 9 So 711 is a multiple of 9.	



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