

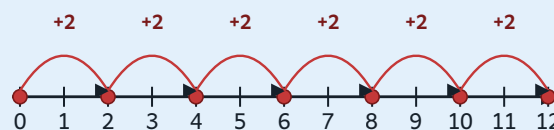
Multiplication facts – unfinished business

MODULE 2 · OPERATIONS AND COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY NUMBER

We often use **multiples** of numbers to help us count quicker. Each jump of the same size lands on the next multiple.

- The multiples of **2** are: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16...

- The multiples of **5** are: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35...



 TRY IT ON THE LINE

Use the hundred square to spot patterns in different times-tables.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1. Circle every **multiple of 7**. How many are there up to 100?

2. Cross out every **multiple of 9**. How many are there? _____
3. Which numbers ≤ 100 are multiples of **both 7 and 9**? _____
4. Look at the columns. Which times-table makes a clean **vertical line**?

 PRACTICE

- 1 Tadhg saves €249 from his pocket money each year. After 9 years of saving, how much will he have put away in total?

- 2 5th class are running a sponsored cycle for Cumann na mBunscol funds. Each of the 9 cyclists covers 831 metres on the school pitch loop. How many metres do they cycle in total?

ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always true, sometimes true, or never true? Write A, S or N.

- a. Multiples of 5 end in 5.
- b. 1 is a multiple of all numbers.
- c. Factors of a number are smaller than the number.
- d. When you multiply two numbers, you get a bigger number.
- e. 6 is a multiple of 40.
- f. Numbers ending in 3 are multiples of 3.
- g. 4 is a multiple of 12.
- h. 18 is a multiple of 3.