

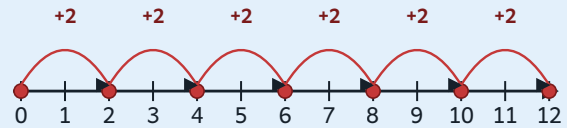
Lesson 22 NUMBER

Multiplication facts – unfinished business

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

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...



ANSWER KEY

a)

****14 multiples**** of 7: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84, 91, 98.

b)

****11 multiples**** of 9: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99.

c) ****63**** is the only one ≤ 100 (next is 126).

d) ****Multiples of 10**** — they line up vertically in the rightmost column.

Q1: 2241

Q2: 7479

a) **Sometimes** — 5, 15, 25 end in 5; 10, 20, 30 end in 0.

b) **Never** — 1 is a factor of all numbers, but a multiple only of 1.

c) **Sometimes** — True for proper factors; the number is a factor of itself.

d) **Sometimes** — Multiplying by 1 keeps it the same; by 0 or a fraction decreases it.

e) **Never** — Multiples of 40 are 40, 80, 120 — 6 isn't one.

f) **Sometimes** — 3, 33, 63 yes; 13, 23, 43 no.

g) **Never** — 4 is a factor of 12, not a multiple. Multiples of 12 are 12, 24, 36...

h) **Always** — $3 \times 6 = 18$.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 23989

S2: 1757

S3: 3475