

Patterns in the tables and multiples

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

A multiple is a number you land on when you count in steps of a given number. For example, counting in fours gives 4, 8, 12, 16 and each of these is a multiple of 4.

→ 12 is a multiple of 4 because $4 \times 3 = 12$.

→ 6 is in both the 2 times table and the 3 times table.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

IS 42 A MULTIPLE OF 6?

- 1 The hundred square shows the multiples of 6 shaded: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, **42**.
- 2 We land exactly on **42**, so it is a multiple of 6.
- 3 Check the times fact: $6 \times 7 = 42$.

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

DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT Which times-table pattern on the hundred square is easiest for you to spot?

ANSWER KEY

Scaffold: visual check on the page

Q1: Yes

Q2: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24

Q3: Yes

Q4: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60

a) Always — Every ten is made of two fives, so 10, 20, 30 all land in the fives too.

b) Sometimes — 8 and 16 are, but 4, 12 and 20 are not.

c) Always — Counting in fives always ends in 5 then 0, over and over.

d) Always — Every six is made of two threes, so all multiples of 6 are multiples of 3.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 45

S2: 43

S3: 25

S4: 64

S5: $\times 6 + 4$