

Boost Free Lessons - Year 5 Maths

Lesson 3: Multiples of a Number

Name: _____ Grade: _____ Date: _____

Worked Example 1

List the first six multiples of 7.

1. A **multiple** is what you get when you multiply a number by 1, 2, 3 and so on.
2. Multiples of 7 are just the seven times tables.
3. $7 \times 1 = 7$, $7 \times 2 = 14$, $7 \times 3 = 21$, $7 \times 4 = 28$.
4. Keep going: $7 \times 5 = 35$ and $7 \times 6 = 42$.

7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42

Worked Example 2

Find the lowest common multiple of 4 and 6.

1. List the multiples of each number until you find one they share.
2. Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24.
3. Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24.
4. Both lists contain 12 and 24. The lowest one they share is 12.

12

Remember: A **multiple** is a number's times tables. To find the lowest common multiple, list both sets and find the first number in **both** lists.



Question 1: Answer the following.

1. List the first five multiples of 3.

2. List the first five multiples of 8.

3. List the first five multiples of 9.

4. List the first five multiples of 12.

5. Is 45 a multiple of 5?

6. Is 36 a multiple of 8?

7. Is 56 a multiple of 7?

8. Is 63 a multiple of 9?



Question 2: Answer the following.

1. Find the lowest common multiple of 3 and 5.
2. Find the lowest common multiple of 6 and 8.
3. Find the lowest common multiple of 4 and 10.
4. What is the tenth multiple of 6?
5. Which multiples of 4 are also multiples of 6, below 50?
6. Explain the difference between a factor and a multiple.



Question 3: Answer the following questions.

1. A bus leaves every 6 minutes and a train every 8 minutes. They leave together at 9.00 am. When do they next leave together?

2. Cups come in packs of 4 and plates in packs of 6. What is the smallest number of each you can buy to have equal numbers?

3. Jack counts by 3s and Mia counts by 5s, both starting at 0. What is the first number they both say?

4. A light flashes every 9 seconds and another every 12 seconds. They flash together. How long until they flash together again?

5. Why is a number always a multiple of itself?





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Answers: Multiples of a Number**Question 1**

1. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15
2. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40
3. 9, 18, 27, 36, 45
4. 12, 24, 36, 48, 60
5. Yes
6. No
7. Yes
8. Yes

Question 2

1. 15
2. 24
3. 20
4. 60
5. 12, 24, 36, 48
6. A factor divides into a number. A multiple is what you get when you multiply the number.

Question 3

1. 9.24 am (24 minutes later)
2. 12 of each (3 packs of cups, 2 packs of plates)
3. 15
4. 36 seconds
5. Because any number multiplied by 1 gives itself.

