Multiplication and division

Use what you know!

A multiple is a number that can be divided by another number, without a remainder. It is the product of two factors.

For example, 9 is a multiple of 3.

The 4th multiple of 6 is the same as $4 \times 6 = 24$.

Circle the correct answer each time.

- 1. What is the third multiple of 8?

 16
 20
 24
 30

 2. What is the sixth multiple of 2?

 2
 5
 12
 20
- **3. What is the ninth multiple of 7?** 54 63 67 79



4. Tick the calculation that you would do to find the 5th multiple of 25?

18

80

Add the 5th multiple of 10 to the 5th multiple of 5.

Add the 5th multiple of 20 to the 5th multiple of 5.

Add the 5th multiple of 15 to the 5th multiple of 5.

5. What is 560 divided by 7?

80 90	10	70
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- **6. What is 210 divided by 3?** 90 80 70
- **7. What is 810 divided by 9?** 100 90 110

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Factors

A factor is a number which, when multiplied with another number, produces a whole number.

For example, 5 and 6 are factors of 30. So are 3 and 10. $5 \times 6 = 30$ and $3 \times 10 = 300$.

Any number that **goes exactly** into 30 will be a factor of 30.

Look at the numbers in the middle of each big X. Circle the factors of the number in the middle of each big X.



Geometry: properties of shapes

Sorting quadrilaterals

A quadrilateral is any 4-sided shape.

A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with opposite sides that are parallel and equal in length.

A rhombus is a parallelogram with four equal sides and opposite angles that are equal.

A trapezium is a quadrilateral with two parallel sides.

1. Match the shapes to their type.



- 2. Put a tick next to the shapes that fit into more than one type.
- 3. Explain why some shapes sort into two types.

YEAR 4 PRACTICE

Classifying quadrilaterals

Read again the definitions of different types of quadrilateral on page 104. Remember that any 4-sided shape is a quadrilateral.

A square is the only regular quadrilateral because it is the only one whose sides and angles are all the same size.

A shape is symmetrical if you can fold it in half exactly and both sides are the same.

1. Draw four 4-sided shapes on the isometric paper below.

2. Number each shape, then fill out the table to classify each of your shapes.

Number of shape	Regular or irregular?	How many lines of symmetry?	How many right angles?	Name of shape
1				
2				
3				
4				