



Fluency Facts

Target 6-2

To know multiples, factors, lowest common multiples and greatest common factors

By the end of this half term, you should know the following facts. The aim is to recall these facts **instantly**. You should also be familiar with using the key vocabulary.

The **factors** of a number are all numbers which divide it with no remainder.
E.g. the factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24. The factors of 56 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28 and 56.

The **common factors** of two numbers are the factors they share.
E.g. the common factors of 24 and 56 are 1, 2, 4 and 8.

The **greatest common factor (GCF)** of 24 and 56 is 8.

Multiples of a number are numbers that are exactly divisible by that number.
E.g. the multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 etc. The multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 etc.

Some **common multiples** of 3 and 4 are 12, 24, 36 (numbers that are in both the 3 and 4 times table)

The **lowest common multiple (LCM)** of 3 and 4 is 12

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is a common factor.
E.g. 8 is a common factor of 24 and 56 because $24 = 8 \times 3$ and $56 = 8 \times 7$.

Key Vocabulary

Factor

Multiple

Common factor

Greatest common factor

Common multiple

Lowest common multiple

Top Tips!

- Practise little and often. Use your time wisely – could you practise on the way to school or while waiting in a queue at the supermarket?
- Play games – There is an activity at www.conkermaths.org to practise finding factor pairs
- Think of the question – One player thinks of a times table question (e.g. 4×12) and states the answer. The other player has to guess the original question.
- Use memory tricks – For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.