| LEVEL: Upper Primary | CONTENT: Number \& Algebra FOCUS: Factors and Multiples |
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| In the Classroom |  |
| PURPOSE | - Identify the qualities of a good mathematician <br> - Demonstrate the qualities of a good mathematician <br> - Explain and record thinking using a systematic approach <br> - Identify and explain multiples of different numbers <br> - Identify and explain factors of different numbers <br> - Recognise and develop a definition for Prime numbers <br> - Recognise and develop a definition for composite numbers |
| INTRODUCTION | Good Mathematician <br> Brief discussion about the qualities of good mathematicians - remind students that everyone is a good mathematician and encourage students to use the strategies that they have suggested |
| WARM UP | Identifying Factors \& Multiples <br> Give pairs of students a hundred chart; ask students to identify a number say 6, now tell me a multiple of 6 ; another multiple of 6 ; what is a multiple? <br> Record on board. Tell me a factor of 6 , what is another factor of 6 ? What is a factor? Factors are numbers we can multiply together to get another number |
| EXPLICIT TEACHING \& LEARNING | Factors \& Multiples <br> - Give pairs of students a 100 grid and some counters <br> - Aim is to block your partner from choosing a number <br> - First student chooses a number and covers it with a counter <br> - Next student must choose either a multiple or factor of this number, justifying their thinking <br> - First student now chooses a factor or multiple of this new number <br> - Game continues until there is no new numbers to choose <br> - Encourage students to devise a method to record the number sequence <br> - For example: $50 \rightarrow 25 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow$ STOP <br> - Once students have played the game a number of times stop and discuss strategies <br> Challenge - New aim of the game is to work collaboratively to cover as many numbers on the grid as possible before being forced to stop - which pair can work together to get the most numbers covered? |
| DISCUSSION/KEY QUESTIONS | - What is a multiple? <br> - What is a factor? <br> - Can you use your multiplication facts to help you identify the factors or multiples? <br> - Do all numbers have the same number of factors? <br> - Do odd numbers have more factors? Or even number? <br> - What do we call numbers that have only one factor? <br> - Why are prime numbers special? <br> - If a number is not a prime, what is it called? <br> - How are composite number created? <br> - How can you record your number sequence? <br> - What numbers should you avoid if you want to get a high total? |
| DELIBERATIVE PRACTICE | The focus of this activity is for students to justify how they know the new number chosen is a factor or multiple of the previous number. Overtime the use (or avoidance) of prime numbers becomes a strategy in this game. |
| REFLECTION | Discussion with students about the ways they demonstrated that they were a Good Mathematician |
| RESOURCES | Factors and Multiples <br> https://nrich.maths.org/5468 <br> Hundreds chart; small counters; multiplication facts grid |

## CHOOSEMATHS

| Curriculum Connections |  |
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| CONTENT | $\begin{array}{l}\text { VICTORIAN CURRICULUM F-10 } \\ \text { YEAR 5 - NUMBER \& ALGEBRA } \\ \text { Identify and describe factors and multiples of whole numbers and use them to solve } \\ \text { problems(VCMNA181) } \\ \text { Elaborations: explore factors and multiples using number sequences; use simple divisibility tests } \\ \text { Use efficient mental and written strategies and apply appropriate digital technologies to solve } \\ \text { problems(VCMNA185) } \\ \text { Elaborations: choose between mental, written and a technology-based computation depending on } \\ \text { the nature of the problems and the purpose for computation; use technology to solve problems and } \\ \text { check the reasonableness of answers } \\ \text { YEAR 6 - NUMBER \& ALGEBRA } \\ \text { Identify and describe properties of prime, composite, square and triangular numbers (VCMNA208) } \\ \text { Elaborations: understand that some numbers have special properties and that these properties can } \\ \text { be used to solve problems; represent composite numbers as a product of their prime factors and } \\ \text { using this form to simplify calculations by cancelling common primes; understand that if a number is } \\ \text { divisible by a composite number then it is also divisible by the prime factors of that number. }\end{array}$ |
| WHAT CAME BEFORE | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Students need to know (or be familiar with strategies to work out) the multiplication facts up to 10x10 } \\ \text { An understanding of the terms factors and multiple will also be useful }\end{array}$ |
| WHAT COMES NEXT | $\begin{array}{l}\text { The way the "win" the game is to avoid the primes higher than 50 as they have no multiple on the } \\ \text { board and their only factor is 1. Lessons that investigate prime numbers and prime factorisation. Also } \\ \text { lessons on highest or lowest common factor, HCF or LCF or lowest common multiple (LCM) }\end{array}$ |
| VOCABULARY | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Addition, multiplication, skip counting, multiplication facts, times tables, multiples, factors, primes, } \\ \text { composite numbers }\end{array}$ |
| WHAT PROFICIENCIES | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Year 5 (Australian Curriculum) } \\ \text { Understanding includes making connections between representations of numbers, using fractions } \\ \text { to represent probabilities, comparing and ordering fractions and decimals and representing them in } \\ \text { various ways, describing transformations and identifying line and rotational symmetry } \\ \text { Fluency includes choosing appropriate units of measurement for calculation of perimeter and area, } \\ \text { using estimation to check the reasonableness of answers to calculations and using instruments to }\end{array}$ |
| measure angles |  |
| Problem-solving includes formulating and solving authentic problems using whole numbers and |  |
| measurements and creating financial plans |  |
| Reasoning includes investigating strategies to perform calculations efficiently, continuing patterns |  |
| involving fractions and decimals, interpreting results of chance experiments, posing appropriate |  |
| questions for data investigations and interpreting data sets. |  |$\}$

