

Key Instant Recall Facts

Stag Class Year 5 – Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 20.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite.

E.g. 15 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 5.

They should know the prime numbers up to 19 off by heart and be able to work out prime numbers past this.

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

Factor

multiple

Examples of Key Questions

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 20. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?

Top Tips

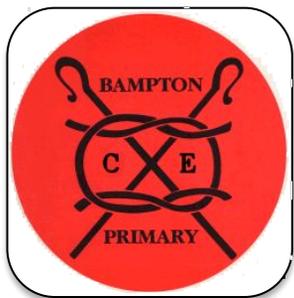
The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**.

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 20. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Try these web sites –

http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks2/maths/number/number_patterns/read/1/

<http://www.murderousmaths.co.uk/games/primcal.htm>



Key Instant Recall Facts

Stag Class Year 6 – Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 50.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23,
27, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20,
22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36,
38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50

They should know the prime numbers up to 50 off by heart and be able to work out prime numbers past this. Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite.

E.g. 39 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 13.

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

Factor

multiple

Examples of Key Questions

Choose a number between 2 and 50. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 50. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**.

Try these web sites –

http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks2/maths/number/number_patterns/read/1/
<http://www.murderousmaths.co.uk/games/primcal.htm>