Year 6 – Term 4

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,

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

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

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.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising little and often. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

▶ It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately.

▶ 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?