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

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.

- 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?

Key Vocabulary

prime number
composite number
factor
multiple