$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## NOTES ABOUT MULTIPLES

Objective: Today we will $\qquad$ .

- A multiple is formed by $\qquad$ a given number by the
$\qquad$ numbers.
- The counting numbers are $\qquad$ .
- When you identify multiples, the numbers are $\qquad$ than the
$\qquad$ -

I Do: List the first six multiples of 4:

- $4 \times 1=$ $\qquad$
- $4 \times 2=$ $\qquad$
- $4 \times 3=$ $\qquad$
- $\mathbf{4 \times 4 =}$ $\qquad$
- $4 \times 5=$ $\qquad$

$$
\text { So, the first six multiples of } 4 \text { are: }
$$

- $4 \times 6=$ $\qquad$

We Do: What are the first five multiples of 13?
$13 \times 1=$ $\qquad$ So, the first five multiples of 13 are:
$13 \times 2=$ $\qquad$
$13 \times 3=$ $\qquad$
$13 \times 4=$ $\qquad$
$13 \times 5=$ $\qquad$

## You Do: Find the Missing Multiples

- 6, 12, 18, $\qquad$
$\qquad$
- _ , 6, 9, 12, $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 21
- _ , 24, 36, 48, 60, $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


## Practice

1. Circle all of the multiples of 5:
10
$25 \quad 1$
40
2. Which of the following is not a multiple of 3 :
6
1
12
9
3. Multiples are $\qquad$ than the original number.

Smaller the same larger
4. Which of the following is a multiple of both 4 and 6 ?

212
6
4
5. Circle the multiples of 7 .
21
14
29
28
6. List the at least five multiples of each number:

| Number | Multiples |
| :---: | :--- |
| 8 |  |
| 12 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 10 |  |
| 15 |  |
| 9 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 20 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 3 |  |

