KEY INSTANT RECALL FACTS

STAGE: 6 SUMMER: 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 100.

By the end of this half term, children should be able to work out which numbers up to 100 are prime by applying tests of divisibility.

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

The following numbers are the prime numbers up below 100:

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

47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

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

The following numbers are the composite numbers up to 50:

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?
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 100. 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?

Colour the prime numbers on a 100 square. See this website for how to do this:
http://www.teachingideas.co.uk/maths/prime.htm
What do they notice about their positions?

The following links give investigations for prime numbers:
http://nrich.maths.org/1153
http://nrich.maths.org/1150