Factors, Multiples, and Patterns Assessment

Name _____

1. What are the next three multiples of 6 after 18?

Ⓐ 20, 26, 32

Ⓑ 24, 30, 36

Ⓒ 24, 36, 42

Ⓓ 36, 42, 48

2. Consider these numbers:
8, 10, 12, 14, 16.
Name all that are multiples of both 2 and 4.

Ⓐ 8, 12

Ⓑ 8, 16

Ⓒ 8, 12, 14

Ⓓ 8, 12, 16

3. Which of these is a factor pair for 9?

Ⓐ 2 + 7

Ⓑ 3 × 3

Ⓒ 3 × 6

Ⓓ 9 + 1

4. In which list are all the numbers prime?

Ⓐ 2, 3, 9

Ⓑ 1, 3, 7

Ⓒ 2, 3, 7

Ⓓ 3, 11, 15

5. In which list are all the numbers composite?

Ⓐ 6, 9, 12

Ⓑ 2, 4, 6

Ⓒ 1, 7, 9

Ⓓ 3, 5, 7

6. Consider the sequence 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, … . Which of the following appears in the sequence?

Ⓐ 20

Ⓑ 30

Ⓒ 40

Ⓓ 50

Name _____

7. One factor pair for 21 is 3 × 7. Jen says 7 × 3 is not a different factor pair because it is just the same two numbers. Raul says 7 × 3 is different. What argument could you use to support Raul's answer?

8. Most years, February has 28 days. Whenever a 28-day February starts on a Sunday, it ends on a Saturday. Draw a picture to show why this is true, and explain it using multiples.

Name _____

9. Starting with 6, write a sequence of numbers using the rule *add 3*. Write at least 5 terms. Describe the sequence as many ways as you can.