Number Properties: Easy Practice Paper 1 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	A factor divides exactly with nothing left over. 24 ÷ 8 = 3, so 8 is a factor of 24. None of the others divide into 24 exactly.
2	C	The multiples of 7 are 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, ... Since 7 × 5 = 35, the answer is 35.
3	D	A prime number has exactly two factors, 1 and itself. 23 can only be divided by 1 and 23. The others divide by 3 (9, 15, 21, 27).
4	D	Squaring means multiplying a number by itself: 6 × 6 = 36.
5	D	A square number is what you get when a whole number is multiplied by itself. 7 × 7 = 49, so 49 is a square number.
6	C	Cubing means multiplying a number by itself three times: 2 × 2 × 2 = 8.
7	D	An odd number does not divide by 2 exactly. Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, and 39 ends in 9.
8	E	A number divides by 5 if it ends in 0 or 5. Only 65 ends in 5, and 65 ÷ 5 = 13.
9	B	The square root asks which number multiplied by itself gives 49. Since 7 × 7 = 49, the square root of 49 is 7.
10	C	The total must be a multiple of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, ... Only 30 is in this list, as 6 × 5 = 30.
11	E	The number of children must be a factor of 12. The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12, and only 12 appears in the list.
12	C	The factors of 30 are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 30. The largest one apart from 30 is 15.
13	C	Counting up 5 from −3: −2, −1, 0, 1, 2. The new temperature is 2°C.
14	D	18 is even because it ends in 8, and it is a multiple of 3 because 3 × 6 = 18. 9 and 21 are multiples of 3 but odd; 14 and 16 are even but not multiples of 3.

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15	B	The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20. Of the options, 2, 4, 5 and 10 are factors, but only 4 is also a multiple of 4.

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