Number Properties: Easy Practice Paper 3 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	45 ÷ 9 = 5 with nothing left over, so 9 is a factor. The factors of 45 are 1, 3, 5, 9, 15 and 45.
2	D	The multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, ... Since 8 × 6 = 48, the answer is 48.
3	D	29 has exactly two factors, 1 and 29. The others are not prime: 21 = 3 × 7, 25 = 5 × 5, 27 = 3 × 9 and 33 = 3 × 11.
4	C	Squaring means multiplying a number by itself: 4 × 4 = 16.
5	D	8 × 8 = 64, so 64 is a square number. None of the other numbers can be made by multiplying a whole number by itself.
6	D	Cubing means multiplying a number by itself three times: 3 × 3 × 3 = 27.
7	B	The square root asks which number multiplied by itself gives 100. Since 10 × 10 = 100, the square root is 10.
8	E	A number divides by 3 if its digits add up to a multiple of 3. For 57: 5 + 7 = 12, which is a multiple of 3, and 57 ÷ 3 = 19.
9	C	Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9. Only 55 ends in one of these digits, so 55 is the odd number.
10	D	Buses leave at 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40 and so on, so the number of minutes past 9:00 must be a multiple of 10. Only 9:40 fits.
11	D	The group size must be a factor of 20. The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20, so groups of 6 are not possible.
12	D	24 ÷ 3 = 8 and 24 ÷ 4 = 6, so 24 is a multiple of both. 18 is a multiple of 3 only, and 20 is a multiple of 4 only.
13	C	Start at −7 and count up 3: −6, −5, −4. The answer is −4, which is still below zero.

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14	D	19 has only the factors 1 and 19, so it is prime. 15 = 3 × 5 and 18 is even, and 21 is larger than 20.
15	E	He says the multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40. Only 40 is a multiple of 4.

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