Number Properties: Easy Practice Paper 5 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	28 ÷ 7 = 4 with nothing left over, so 7 is a factor. The factors of 28 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 14 and 28.
2	A	The multiples of 11 are 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, ... Since 11 × 5 = 55, the answer is 55.
3	D	53 has only the factors 1 and 53. The others can be broken down: 39 = 3 × 13, 49 = 7 × 7, 51 = 3 × 17 and 57 = 3 × 19.
4	D	Squaring means multiplying a number by itself: 8 × 8 = 64.
5	B	5 × 5 = 25, so 25 is a square number. 27 is a cube number (3 × 3 × 3) and the others are neither.
6	D	Cubing means multiplying a number by itself three times: 5 × 5 × 5 = 125.
7	C	The square root asks which number multiplied by itself gives 81. Since 9 × 9 = 81, the square root is 9.
8	B	A number divides by 9 if its digits add up to a multiple of 9. For 54: 5 + 4 = 9, and 54 ÷ 9 = 6.
9	B	Try some examples: 4 × 3 = 12, 6 × 5 = 30, 2 × 7 = 14. Multiplying by an even number always gives an even answer.
10	C	56 ÷ 8 = 7, so 7 full boxes can be filled with no cakes left over.
11	C	The number of friends must be a factor of 18. The factors are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18, and only 6 appears in the list.
12	C	Counting up 6 from −6 reaches 0, and there are 4 more to count, so the answer is 4.
13	C	All the numbers are even, so all are multiples of 2. Dividing by 4: 18 ÷ 4 = 4 remainder 2, so 18 is the only one that is not a multiple of 4.
14	D	A number with exactly two factors is a prime number. 17 has just 1 and 17. Note that 1 has only one factor, so it is not prime.

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15	B	Going down 3 floors from floor 3 reaches ground level (0), and there are 4 floors still to go down, so the lift stops at floor −4.

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