

KIRF: I can identify square and prime numbers

Children should be able to identify square numbers (when you multiply a number by itself) up to 12×12 and identify prime numbers (numbers that are only divisible by themselves and 1)

Prime Numbers 1 to 100

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19
23 29 31 37 41 43 47
53 59 61 67 71 73 79
83 89 97

What this could look like:

1^2	1×1	1
2^2	2×2	4
3^2	3×3	9
4^2	4×4	16
5^2	5×5	25
6^2	6×6	36
7^2	7×7	49
8^2	8×8	64
9^2	9×9	81
10^2	10×10	100
11^2	11×11	121
12^2	12×12	144

Questions to ask at home

What is the next **prime number** in the sequence?

A **square number** and a **prime number** have a total of 22. What are the numbers?

What is the highest **composite number** between 1-100?

Key vocabulary

Factor – A number that divides another number without a remainder

Square – The product when a number has been multiplied by itself

Square root – A number that, when multiplied by itself, will give you the original number

Prime – A number that can only be divided by itself and 1

Composite – A number that has more than 2 factors

Activity Ideas:

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 20.

How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above? E.g. 16. 16 is a square number because 4 squared is 16. The square root of 16 is 4. 1, 16, 2, 8 and 4 are all factors of 16. 16 is a composite number. 16 is not a prime number because it has more factors than one and itself.

Find square and prime numbers on walks to school or prices on items at the shop.

Websites:

<https://thirdspacelearning.com/blog/what-is-a-prime-number/>

<https://mathszone.co.uk/category/number-facts-x%C3%B7/primes-and-factors/>

https://www.transum.org/software/SW/magic_square/Prime_square.asp