

# Greatest Common Factor and Least Common Multiple

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 24

## Q Quick Review

The **greatest common factor (GCF)** of two numbers is the largest number that divides *both* of them evenly. The **least common multiple (LCM)** is the smallest number that *both* numbers divide into. To find the GCF, list the factors of each number and pick the biggest one they share. To find the LCM, list the multiples of each number and pick the smallest one they share. A handy memory trick: **GCF is small or equal, LCM is big or equal.**

◇ **Example:** Find the GCF of 24 and 36.

⇒ Let us list the factors of each number. The factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24. The factors of 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36. Now circle the ones that appear in *both* lists: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12. The greatest of those shared factors is 12, so the GCF is 12. Check:  $24 \div 12 = 2$  and  $36 \div 12 = 3$ , both whole numbers.

**Answer:** 12

## PRACTICE

Find the GCF or LCM as asked.

- |                      |       |                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. GCF of 8 and 12   | _____ | 11. GCF of 45 and 60 | _____ |
| 2. GCF of 12 and 30  | _____ | 12. GCF of 36 and 54 | _____ |
| 3. GCF of 18 and 24  | _____ | 13. LCM of 3 and 5   | _____ |
| 4. GCF of 14 and 35  | _____ | 14. LCM of 4 and 6   | _____ |
| 5. GCF of 16 and 40  | _____ | 15. LCM of 6 and 9   | _____ |
| 6. GCF of 27 and 36  | _____ | 16. LCM of 4 and 10  | _____ |
| 7. GCF of 20 and 50  | _____ | 17. LCM of 8 and 12  | _____ |
| 8. GCF of 24 and 36  | _____ | 18. LCM of 6 and 8   | _____ |
| 9. GCF of 28 and 42  | _____ | 19. LCM of 5 and 8   | _____ |
| 10. GCF of 32 and 48 | _____ | 20. LCM of 12 and 18 | _____ |

## ◆ Word Problems

21. A craft teacher has 24 red beads and 18 blue beads. She wants to make identical kits using all the beads. What is the greatest number of kits she can make? \_\_\_\_\_
22. One bus leaves every 8 minutes and another every 6 minutes. If they leave together now, in how many minutes will they next leave together? \_\_\_\_\_
23. A store has 36 granola bars and 48 juice boxes to split into identical snack packs with nothing left over. What is the greatest number of packs? \_\_\_\_\_
24. Hot dogs come in packs of 9 and buns in packs of 12. What is the least number of each item you can buy to have equal amounts? \_\_\_\_\_



## Answer Keys

- |        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| 1. 4   | 13. 15         |
| 2. 6   | 14. 12         |
| 3. 6   | 15. 18         |
| 4. 7   | 16. 20         |
| 5. 8   | 17. 24         |
| 6. 9   | 18. 24         |
| 7. 10  | 19. 40         |
| 8. 12  | 20. 36         |
| 9. 14  | 21. 6 kits     |
| 10. 16 | 22. 24 minutes |
| 11. 15 | 23. 12 packs   |
| 12. 18 | 24. 36 of each |

### Step-by-Step Explanations

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Shared factors of 8 and 12 are 1, 2, 4; the greatest is 4.</p> <p>2. Both numbers are divisible by 6, and nothing larger divides both.</p> <p>3. Shared factors are 1, 2, 3, 6; the greatest is 6.</p> <p>4. Both 14 and 35 are divisible by 7, the largest shared factor.</p> <p>5. The largest number dividing both 16 and 40 is 8.</p> <p>6. Both numbers are divisible by 9, and nothing larger works.</p> <p>7. The largest number dividing both 20 and 50 is 10.</p> <p>8. The greatest shared factor of 24 and 36 is 12.</p> <p>9. Both 28 and 42 are divisible by 14, the largest shared factor.</p> <p>10. The largest number dividing both 32 and 48 is 16.</p> <p>11. Both numbers are divisible by 15, and nothing larger works.</p> <p>12. The greatest shared factor of 36 and 54 is 18.</p> <p>13. Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, ... Multiples of 5: 5, 10, 15, ... The first</p> | <p>shared one is 15.</p> <p>14. The smallest number that both 4 and 6 divide into is 12.</p> <p>15. The smallest common multiple of 6 and 9 is 18.</p> <p>16. 4 and 10 both divide into 20, the smallest such number.</p> <p>17. The smallest number both 8 and 12 divide into is 24.</p> <p>18. 6 and 8 both divide into 24, the least common multiple.</p> <p>19. Since 5 and 8 share no factors, the LCM is <math>5 \times 8 = 40</math>.</p> <p>20. The smallest number both 12 and 18 divide into is 36.</p> <p>21. The greatest number of equal kits is the GCF of 24 and 18, which is 6. Each kit gets 4 red and 3 blue beads.</p> <p>22. They meet again at the LCM of 8 and 6, which is 24 minutes.</p> <p>23. The greatest number of equal packs is the GCF of 36 and 48, which is 12.</p> <p>24. The least equal amount is the LCM of 9 and 12, which is 36 — that is 4 packs of hot dogs and 3 packs of buns.</p> |
|---|---|



## Want Even More Practice? Check Out Our Other California CAASPP Test Books!



### California CAASPP Grade 6 Math Preparation Bundle

18 full-length practice tests across three books  
(5 + 6 + 7)

No repeated questions—maximum practice value!



**18 Tests!**  
**3 Books**  
**One Bundle**

**Important:** All our test books contain **unique, completely different tests** from each other! Each book offers fresh practice questions—no repeats!

#### 5 Practice Tests

- ✓ 5 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ Perfect foundation for CAASPP test preparation
- ✓ Builds confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ High-quality questions aligned with state standards

**Start your practice journey!**

#### 6 Practice Tests

- ✓ 6 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from the 5 tests book
- ✓ Perfect for more practice after mastering 5 tests
- ✓ Builds even more confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ Same high-quality questions aligned with standards

**Take your practice to the next level!**

#### 7 Practice Tests

- ✓ 7 complete practice tests for maximum preparation
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from 5 and 6 tests books
- ✓ The most comprehensive practice for Grade 6
- ✓ Ideal for students aiming for top scores
- ✓ Extensive practice builds mastery and confidence

**Go all the way with comprehensive practice!**