

LCM Practice Worksheet

Lowest Common Multiple | Mathematics | Class 5

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

Remember: The **LCM** of two numbers is the smallest number that is a multiple of both. **Total Marks: 30**

A. Find the LCM by listing multiples. (6 × 1 = 6 marks)

1. LCM of 4 and 6 = _____

2. LCM of 3 and 5 = _____

3. LCM of 6 and 8 = _____

4. LCM of 5 and 10 = _____

5. LCM of 9 and 12 = _____

6. LCM of 8 and 12 = _____

B. Find the LCM using the common division (or prime factorisation) method. (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

1. Find the LCM of **12 and 18**

2. Find the LCM of **15 and 20**

3. Find the LCM of **14 and 21**

4. Find the LCM of **6, 9 and 12**

5. Find the LCM of **8, 10 and 12**

6. Find the LCM of **16 and 24**

C. Fill in the blanks / True or False. (6 × 1 = 6 marks)

1. The smallest common multiple of two or more numbers is called their _____.

2. The LCM of two co-prime numbers is equal to their _____ (product / sum).

3. The LCM of 7 and 14 is _____.

4. The first three common multiples of 2 and 3 are _____, _____ and _____.

5. **True / False:** The LCM of 5 and 9 is 45. _____

6. **True / False:** The LCM of any number and 1 is always 1. _____

D. Word problems. Show your working. (3 × 2 = 6 marks)

1. Two bells ring at intervals of 6 minutes and 8 minutes. If they ring together at 9:00 a.m., after how many minutes will they ring together again?

2. Ravi exercises every 4 days and Sita every 6 days. If they exercise together today, after how many days will they next exercise together?

3. Find the smallest number that is exactly divisible by 8, 10 and 12.

Answer Key

For teacher / parent use

Section A

1. $4 \text{ \& } 6 = 12$

3. $6 \text{ \& } 8 = 24$

5. $9 \text{ \& } 12 = 36$

2. $3 \text{ \& } 5 = 15$

4. $5 \text{ \& } 10 = 10$

6. $8 \text{ \& } 12 = 24$

Section B

1. $12 \text{ \& } 18 = 36$

3. $14 \text{ \& } 21 = 42$

5. $8, 10 \text{ \& } 12 = 120$

2. $15 \text{ \& } 20 = 60$

4. $6, 9 \text{ \& } 12 = 36$

6. $16 \text{ \& } 24 = 48$

Section C

1. LCM (Lowest Common Multiple)

3. 14

5. True (5 and 9 are co-prime, $5 \times 9 = 45$)

2. product

4. 6, 12 and 18

6. False (it is the number itself)

Section D

1. $\text{LCM}(6, 8) = 24 \text{ minutes}$ → they ring together again at 9:24 a.m.

3. $\text{LCM}(8, 10, 12) = 120$.

2. $\text{LCM}(4, 6) = 12 \text{ days}$.