# Greatest Common Factor

1. List factors of the two numbers. Circle the common ones. Find the greatest common factor.

| | |
|---|---|
| **a.** 20: <br><br> 30: <br><br> GCF: | **b.** 21: <br><br> 30: <br><br> GCF: |
| **c.** 28: <br><br> 40: <br><br> GCF: | **d.** 54: <br><br> 30: <br><br> GCF: |

2. Underline the smaller number if the smaller number is a factor of the larger. Find the GCF. What can you notice?

**a.** <u>2</u> and 8            **b.** 5 and 25            **c.** 8 and 10
GCF 2

**d.** 4 and 16            **e.** 4 and 10            **f.** 3 and 15

3. Find the greatest common factor.

**a.** 10 and 20            **b.** 10 and 25            **c.** 50 and 30

**d.** 16 and 20            **e.** 36 and 24            **f.** 40 and 15

**g.** 18 and 27            **h.** 18 and 24            **i.** 35 and 55

4. Find GCF. Note especially those number pairs that don't have *any* common factors, except 1.

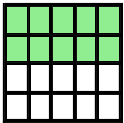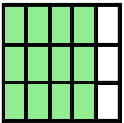**a.** 2 and 4      **b.** 5 and 6      **c.** 7 and 8      **d.** 4 and 25
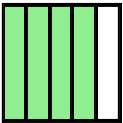
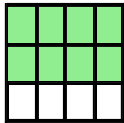**e.** 5 and 16      **f.** 10 and 12      **g.** 16 and 21      **h.** 11 and 12

5. The fractions show the same amount even though they are divided into different kinds of pieces. Ask your teacher how GCF is connected with this.



**a.** $\dfrac{10}{20}$ =          **b.** $\dfrac{12}{15}$ =          **c.** $\dfrac{8}{12}$ =