

Factorising

① Fully factorise (★★)

a $4x + 8$ (1 mark)

.....

b $3d - 15$ (1 mark)

.....

c $8y - 12$ (1 mark)

.....



SNAP IT! Expanding and factorising

Expanding removes the brackets.

$$3(x - 2) = 3x - 6$$

Factorising inserts the brackets.

[Total: 3 marks]

② Factorise (★★★)

a $q^2 + q$ (1 mark)

.....

c $10z^2 + 15z$ (2 marks)

.....

b $a^2 + 6a$ (1 mark)

.....



NAIL IT!

Fully factorise means make sure you use the highest factor outside the bracket and not a smaller one.

[Total: 4 marks]

③ Factorise (★★★★)

a $x^2 + 7x + 12$ (2 marks)

.....

b $x^2 + 6x - 16$ (2 marks)

.....

c $a^2 - 10a + 24$ (2 marks)

.....

Write $(x \quad)(x \quad)$

Write all the factor pairs that make 12, including any negative ones. For example, 1, 12; -1, -12; 2, 6...

Which factor pair adds to the number in the x term, 7?

[Total: 6 marks]

④ Factorise (★★★★)

a $y^2 - 4$ (2 marks)

The y term is 0.

b $x^2 - 9$ (2 marks)

.....

c $p^2 - 100$ (2 marks)

.....

[Total: 6 marks]