



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 - Spring 2

I know number bonds to 10.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

$0 + 10 = 10$

$2 + 8 = 10$

$4 + 6 = 10$

$0 + 10 = 10$

$10 + 0 = 10$

$8 + 2 = 10$

$6 + 4 = 10$

$10 + 0 = 10$

$10 - 10 = 0$

$10 - 8 = 2$

$10 - 6 = 4$

$10 - 10 = 0$

$10 - 0 = 10$

$10 - 2 = 8$

$10 - 4 = 6$

$10 - 0 = 10$

$1 + 9 = 10$

$3 + 7 = 10$

$5 + 5 = 10$

$1 + 9 = 10$

$9 + 1 = 10$

$7 + 3 = 10$

$10 - 5 = 5$

$9 + 1 = 10$

$10 - 9 = 1$

$10 - 7 = 3$

$10 - 9 = 1$

$10 - 1 = 9$

$10 - 3 = 7$

$10 - 1 = 9$

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **add** 2?

What is 6 **plus** 4?

What is 10 **take away** 5?

What is 3 **less than** 10?

I have 9, how many **more** do I need to make 10?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $6 + \bigcirc = 10$ or $10 - \bigcirc = 3$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Use practical resources - Your child has seven potatoes on their plate and you give them three more. Can they predict how many they will have now?

Make a poster - We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: bit.ly/NumiconPictures - your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 10.

Play games - You can play number bond pairs online at www.conkermaths.com and then see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 - Spring 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 10 times tables.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

$1 \times 10 = 10$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$6 \times 10 = 60$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$11 \times 10 = 110$

$12 \times 10 = 120$

$10 \times 1 = 10$

$10 \times 2 = 20$

$10 \times 3 = 30$

$10 \times 4 = 40$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

$10 \times 6 = 60$

$10 \times 7 = 70$

$10 \times 8 = 80$

$10 \times 9 = 90$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$10 \times 11 = 110$

$10 \times 12 = 120$

$10 \div 10 = 1$

$20 \div 10 = 2$

$30 \div 10 = 3$

$40 \div 10 = 4$

$50 \div 10 = 5$

$60 \div 10 = 6$

$70 \div 10 = 7$

$80 \div 10 = 8$

$90 \div 10 = 9$

$100 \div 10 = 10$

$110 \div 10 = 11$

$120 \div 10 = 12$

Key Vocabulary

What is 10 multiplied by 3?

What is 10 times 9?

What is 70 divided by 10?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $10 \times \bigcirc = 80$ or $\bigcirc \div 10 = 6$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Pronunciation - Make sure that your child is pronouncing the numbers correctly and not getting confused between **thirteen** and **thirty**.

Songs and Chants - You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

Test the Parent - Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. *What is 70 divided by 7?* They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

Apply these facts to real life situations - How many toes are in your house? What other multiplication and division questions can your child make up?



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 - Spring 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 4 times table.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \div 2 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$48 \div 12 = 4$

Key Vocabulary

What is 4 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 8 **times** 4?

What is 24 **divided by** 4?

This list includes the most challenging facts but children will need to learn **all** number. They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $4 \times \bigcirc = 16$ or $\bigcirc \div 4 = 7$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

What do you already know? - Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 5 and 10 times tables.

Double and double again - Multiplying a number by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again. Double 6 is 12 and double 12 is 24, so $6 \times 4 = 24$.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. $12 \times 4 = 48$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 - Spring 2

I can recognise decimal equivalents of fractions.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$	$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$	$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$
$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$	$\frac{2}{10} = 0.2$	$\frac{7}{100} = 0.07$
$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$	$\frac{5}{10} = 0.5$	$\frac{21}{100} = 0.21$
	$\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$	$\frac{75}{100} = 0.75$
	$\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$	$\frac{99}{100} = 0.99$

Key Vocabulary

How many **tenths** is 0.8?

How many **hundredths** is 0.12?

Write 0.75 as a **fraction**.

Write $\frac{1}{4}$ as a **decimal**.

Children should be able to convert between decimals and fractions for $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and any number of tenths and hundredths.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: start with tenths before moving on to hundredths. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Play games - Make some cards with pairs of equivalent fractions and decimals. Use these to play the memory game or snap. Or make your own dominoes with fractions on one side and decimals on the other.



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 - Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 20.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers: 2, 3,

5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite.

E.g. 15 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 5.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

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?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 20. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 - Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 50.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime

*numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23,
29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47*

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

*4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20
22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36,
38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50*

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite.

E.g. 39 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 13.

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 50. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 50. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?

