Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Summer 2

I know number bonds for each number 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 + 7 = 7	0 + 8 = 8	0 + 9 = 9	0 + 10 = 10
1 + 6 = 7	1 + 7 = 8	1 + 8 = 9	1 + 9 = 10
2 + 5 = 7	2 + 6 = 8	2 + 7 = 9	2 + 8 = 10
3 + 4 = 7	3 + 5 = 8	3 + 6 = 9	3 + 7 = 10
4 + 3 = 7	4 + 4 = 8	4 + 5 = 9	4 + 6 = 10
5 + 2 = 7	5 + 3 = 8	5 + 4 = 9	5 + 5 = 10
6 + 2 = 8	6 + 2 = 8	6 + 3 = 9	6 + 4 = 10
7 + 1 = 8	7 + 1 = 8	7 + 2 = 9	7 + 3 = 10
8 + 0 = 8	8 + 0 = 8	8 + 1 = 9	8 + 2 = 10
		9 + 0 = 9	9 + 1 = 10
			10 + 0 = 10

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 5 to make 10? What is 10 **take away** 6?

What is 3 **less than** 10?

How many more than 2 is 10?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 1 + ◯ = 10 or 9 – ◯ = 8.

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

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Summer 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 5 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**.

5 × 1 = 5	5 ÷ 5 = 1
5 × 2 = 10	10 ÷ 5 = 2
5 × 3 = 15	15 ÷ 5 = 3
5 × 4 = 20	20 ÷ 5 = 4
5 × 5 = 25	25 ÷ 5 = 5
5 × 6 = 30	30 ÷ 5 = 6
5 × 7 = 35	35 ÷ 5 = 7
5 × 8 = 40	40 ÷ 5 = 8
5 × 9 = 45	45 ÷ 5 = 9
5 × 10 = 50	50 ÷ 5 = 10
5 × 11 = 55	55 ÷ 5 = 11
5 × 12 = 60	60 ÷ 5 = 12

Key Vocabulary

What is 5 **multiplied by** 7?

What is 5 **times** 9?

What is 60 **divided by** 5?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 5 × ◯ = 40 or ◯ ÷ 5 = 9.

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.

Songs and Chants – You can find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.
Spot patterns – What patterns can your child spot in the 5 times table? Are there any similarities with the 10 times table?
Use memory tricks – For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.
Websites
https://www.j2e.com/j2blast
https://collins.co.uk/pages/primary-mathematics-times-tables-test-simulator
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/times-tables

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Summer 2

I can tell the time.

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

Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands. This target can be broken down into several steps.

- I can tell the time to the nearest hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest half hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest quarter hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest five minutes.
- **I can tell the time to the nearest minute.**

Key Vocabulary

o'clock

half past

quarter past

quarter to

__past ___ e.g. five past one

___to____ e.g. ten to five

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Talk about time - Discuss what time things happen. When does your child wake up? What time do they eat breakfast? Make sure that you have an analogue clock visible in your house or that your child wears a watch with hands. Once your child is confident telling the time, see if you can find more challenging clocks e.g. with Roman numerals or no numbers marked.

Ask your child the time regularly – You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock :
"The cakes need to come out of the oven at twenty-two minutes past four exactly."
"We need to leave the house at twenty-five to nine."

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Summer 2

I can multiply and divide single-digit numbers by 10 and 100.

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

7 × 10 = 70	30 × 10 = 300	0.8 × 10 = 8	7 × 10 = 70
10 × 7 = 70	10 × 30 = 300	10 × 0.8 = 8	10 × 7 = 70
70 ÷ 7 = 10	300 ÷ 30 = 10	8 ÷ 0.8 = 10	70 ÷ 7 = 10
70 ÷ 10 = 7	300 ÷ 10 = 30	8 ÷ 10 = 0.8	70 ÷ 10 = 7
6 × 100 = 600	40 × 100 = 4000	0.2 × 10 = 2	6 × 100 = 600
100 × 6 = 600	100 × 40 = 4000	10 × 0.2 = 2	100 × 6 = 600
600 ÷ 6 = 100	4000 ÷ 40 = 100	2 ÷ 0.2 = 10	600 ÷ 6 = 100
600 ÷ 100 = 6	4000 ÷ 100 = 40	2 ÷ 10 = 0.2	600 ÷ 100 = 6

Key Vocabulary

What is 5 **multiplied by** 10?

What is 10 **times** 0.9?

What is 700 **divided by** 70? **hundreds, tens, units tenths, hundredths**

These are just examples of the facts for this term. Children should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions, e.g. 10 × ◯ = 5 or ◯ ÷ 10 = 60.

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 family fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Summer 2

I can find factor pairs of a number.

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

Children should now know all multiplication and division facts up to 12 × 12. When given a number in one of these times tables, they should be able to state a factor pair which multiply to make this number. Below are some examples:

24 = 4 × 6	42 = 6 × 7
24 = 8 × 3	25 = 5 × 5
56 = 7 × 8	84 = 7 × 12
54 = 9 × 6	15 = 5 × 3

Key Vocabulary

Can you find a **factor** of 28? Find two numbers whose **product** is 20.

I know that 6 is a factor of 72 because 6 multiplied by 12 equals 72.

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.

Play games - There is an activity at www.conkermaths.org to practise finding factor pairs

Think of the question – One player thinks of a times table question (e.g. 4 × 12) and states the answer. The other player has to guess the original question.

Use memory tricks – For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 6 – Summer 2

I know the square roots of square numbers to 15x15.

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

Children should be able to recognise whether a number below 150 is a square number.

New for Year 6	These should have previously been learnt in Year 5, so are recapping these.
√169 = 13 √196 = 14 √225 = 15	√1 = 1 √4 = 2 √9 = 3 √16 = 4 √25 = 5 √36 = 6 √49 = 7 √64 = 8 √81 = 9 √100 = 10 √121 = 11 √144 = 12

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **squared**?

What is 7 **multiplied by itself**?

What is the **square root** of 144?

Is 81 a **square number**?

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.

Cycling Squares – At http://nrich.maths.org/1151 there is a challenge involving square numbers. Can you complete the challenge and then create your own examples?

Use memory tricks – For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.

Or make your own dominoes with fractions on one side and decimals on the other.