# Maths Key Instant Recall Facts



Whittingham
COFE PRIMARY SCHOOL

**Year 3/4** 



# Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 – Autumn 1

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

| 2 + 9 = 11 | 5 + 9 = 14 | Example of a fact family |
|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 3 + 8 = 11 | 6 + 8 = 14 | 6 + 9 = 15               |
| 4 + 7 = 11 | 7 + 7 = 14 | 9 + 6 = 15               |
| 5 + 6 = 11 | 6 + 9 = 15 | 15 - 9 = 6               |
| 3 + 9 = 12 | 7 + 8 = 15 | 15 - 9 = 6               |
| 4 + 8 = 12 | 7 + 9 = 16 |                          |
| 5 + 7 = 12 | 8 + 8 = 16 | Examples of other facts  |
| 6 + 6 = 12 | 8 + 9 = 17 | 4 + 5 = 9                |
| · ·        |            | 13 + 5 = 18              |
| 4 + 9 = 13 | 9 + 9 = 18 | 19 – 7 = 12              |
| 5 + 8 = 13 |            |                          |
| 6 + 7 = 13 |            | 10 - 6 = 4               |
| 0 + / - 12 |            |                          |

# Key Vocabulary What do I add to 5 to make 19? What is 17 take away 6? What is 13 less than 15? How many more than 8 is 11? What is the difference between 9 and 13?

This list includes the most challenging facts but children will need to learn **all** number bonds for each number to 20 (e.g. 15 + 2 = 17). This includes related subtraction facts (e.g. 17 - 2 = 15). The children also need to recognise that all of these equations can be written in different ways (e.g. 11 = 9 + 2)

#### 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.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. 8 + 5 = 13), can they tell you the other facts in the same fact family? (5 + 8 = 13, 13 = 5 + 8, 13 - 8 = 5, 13 - 5 = 8)

<u>Use doubles and near doubles</u> – If you know that 6 + 6 = 12, how can you work out 6 + 7? What about 5 + 7?

Play games – There are missing number questions at www.conkermaths.com .

See how many questions you can answer in just one minute. Also <a href="www.sumdog.co.uk">www.sumdog.co.uk</a> and <a href



#### Year 3 – Autumn 2

#### I know the multiplication and division facts for the 3 timestable.

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

| $3 \times 1 = 3$   | $1 \times 3 = 3$   | $3 \div 3 = 1$   | $3 \div 1 = 3$   |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| $3 \times 2 = 6$   | $2 \times 3 = 6$   | $6 \div 3 = 2$   | $6 \div 2 = 3$   |
| $3 \times 3 = 9$   | $3 \times 3 = 9$   | $9 \div 3 = 3$   | $9 \div 3 = 3$   |
| $3 \times 4 = 12$  | $4 \times 3 = 12$  | $12 \div 3 = 4$  | $12 \div 4 = 3$  |
| $3 \times 5 = 15$  | $5 \times 3 = 15$  | $15 \div 3 = 5$  | $15 \div 5 = 3$  |
| $3 \times 6 = 18$  | $6 \times 3 = 18$  | $18 \div 3 = 6$  | $18 \div 6 = 3$  |
| $3 \times 7 = 21$  | $7 \times 3 = 21$  | $21 \div 3 = 7$  | $21 \div 7 = 3$  |
| $3 \times 8 = 24$  | $8 \times 3 = 24$  | $24 \div 3 = 8$  | $24 \div 8 = 3$  |
| $3 \times 9 = 27$  | $9 \times 3 = 27$  | $27 \div 3 = 9$  | $27 \div 9 = 3$  |
| $3 \times 10 = 30$ | $10 \times 3 = 30$ | $30 \div 3 = 10$ | 30 ÷ 10 = 3      |
| 3 × 11 = 33        | 11 × 3 = 33        | 33 ÷ 3 = 11      | 33 ÷ 11 = 3      |
| $3 \times 12 = 36$ | $12 \times 3 = 36$ | $36 \div 3 = 12$ | $36 \div 12 = 3$ |

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 3 multiplied by 8?

What is 8 times 3?

What is 24 divided by 3?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $3 \times \bigcirc = 18$  or  $\bigcirc \div 3 = 11$ .

#### 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.

<u>Songs and Chants</u> – 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.

<u>Buy one get three free</u> – If your child knows one fact (e.g.  $3 \times 5 = 15$ ), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

<u>Warning!</u> – When creating fact families, children sometimes get confused by the order of the numbers in the division number sentence. It is tempting to say that the biggest number goes first, but it is more helpful to say that the answer to the multiplication goes first, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra.

E.g.  $3 \times 12 = 36$ . The answer to the multiplication is 36, so  $36 \div 3 = 12$  and  $36 \div 12 = 3$ 



### Year 3 – Spring 1

#### I can recall facts about durations of time.

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

#### Number of days in each month

| There are 60 seconds in a minute.   | _        |       |           |    |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------|----|
| There are 60 minutes in an hour.    | January  | 31    | July      | 31 |
| There are 24 hours in a day.        | February | 28/29 | August    | 31 |
| There are 7 days in a week.         | March    | 31    | September | 30 |
| There are 12 months in a year.      | April    | 30    | October   | 31 |
| There are 365 days in a year.       | May      | 31    | November  | 30 |
| There are 366 days in a leap year.  | June     | 30    | December  | 31 |
| THEFE ALE SOO WAYS III A IEAD VEAL. |          |       |           |    |

Children also need to know the order of the months in a year. They should be able to apply these facts to answer questions, such as:

What day comes after 30<sup>th</sup> April?

What day comes before 1st

February?

#### 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 rhymes and memory games—The rhyme, Thirty days hath September, can help children remember which months have 30 days. There are poems describing the months of the year in order.

Use calendars – If you have a calendar for the new year, your child could be responsible for recording the birthdays of friends and family members in it. Your child could even make their own calendar.

How long is a minute? – Ask your child to sit with their eyes closed for exactly one minute while you time them. Can they guess the length of a minute? Carry out different activities for one minute. How many times can they jump in sixty seconds?



### Year 3 – Spring 2

#### I know the multiplication and division facts for the 4 timestable.

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 × 10 = 40        | $10 \times 4 = 40$ | 40 ÷ 4 = 10     | 40 ÷ 10 = 4     |
| 4 × 11 = 44        | $11 \times 4 = 44$ | 44 ÷ 4 = 11     | 44 ÷ 11 = 4     |
| $4 \times 12 = 48$ | $12 \times 4 = 48$ | 48 ÷ 4 = 12     | 48 ÷ 12 = 4     |

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 4 multiplied by 6?

What is 8 times 4?

What is 24 divided by 4?

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.

<u>Double and double again</u> – 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 3 – Summer 1

#### 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**

Twelve o'clock

Half past two

Quarter past three

Quarter to nine

Five past one

Twenty-five to ten





#### 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.

<u>Talk about time</u> - 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.

<u>Ask your child the time regularly</u> – 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."



#### Year 3 – Summer 2

#### I know the multiplication and division facts for the 8 timestable.

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

| 8 × 1 = 8          | $1 \times 8 = 8$   | 8 ÷ 8 = 1       | 8 ÷ 1 = 8       |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                    |                    |                 |                 |
| 8 × 2 = 16         | $2 \times 8 = 16$  | 16 ÷ 8 = 2      | 16 ÷ 2 = 8      |
| $8 \times 3 = 24$  | $3 \times 8 = 24$  | $24 \div 8 = 3$ | $24 \div 3 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 4 = 32$  | $4 \times 8 = 32$  | $32 \div 8 = 4$ | $32 \div 4 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 5 = 40$  | $5 \times 8 = 40$  | $40 \div 8 = 5$ | $40 \div 5 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 6 = 48$  | $6 \times 8 = 48$  | $48 \div 8 = 6$ | $48 \div 6 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 7 = 56$  | $7 \times 8 = 56$  | $56 \div 8 = 7$ | $56 \div 7 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 8 = 64$  | $8 \times 8 = 64$  | $64 \div 8 = 8$ | $64 \div 8 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 9 = 72$  | $9 \times 8 = 72$  | $72 \div 8 = 9$ | $72 \div 9 = 8$ |
| 8 × 10 = 80        | 10 × 8 = 80        | 80 ÷ 8 = 10     | 80 ÷ 10 = 8     |
| 8 × 11 = 88        | 11 × 8 = 88        | 88 ÷ 8 = 11     | 88 ÷ 11 = 8     |
| $8 \times 12 = 96$ | $12 \times 8 = 96$ | 96 ÷ 8 = 12     | 96 ÷ 12 = 8     |

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 8 multiplied by 6?

What is 8 times 8?

What is 24 divided by 8?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $8 \times \bigcirc = 16$  or  $\bigcirc \div 8 = 7$ .

#### **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.

<u>Songs and Chants</u> – 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.

<u>Double your fours</u> – Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer.  $8 \times 4 = 32$  and double 32 is 64, so  $8 \times 8 = 64$ .

<u>Five six seven eight</u> – fifty-six is seven times eight ( $56 = 7 \times 8$ ).

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



# Key Instant Recall Facts Year 4 – Autumn 1

#### I know number bonds to 100.

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

#### Some examples:

| 60 + 40 = 100 | 37 + 63 = 100 |
|---------------|---------------|
| 40 + 60 = 100 | 63 + 37 = 100 |
| 100 - 40 = 60 | 100 - 63 = 37 |
| 100 - 60 = 40 | 100 - 37 = 63 |
|               |               |
| 75 + 25 = 100 | 48 + 52 = 100 |
| 25 + 75 = 100 | 52 + 48 = 100 |
| 100 - 25 = 75 | 100 - 52 = 48 |
| 100 - 75 = 25 | 100 - 48 = 52 |

|   | <u>key vocabulary</u>                     |
|---|---|
| - | Vhat do I <b>add</b> to 65 to make<br>00? |
| ٧ | Vhat is 100 take away 6?                  |
| ٧ | Vhat is 13 less than 100?                 |
| Н | low many more than 98 is                  |
| 1 | 00?                                       |
| ٧ | What is the <b>difference</b> between     |
| 8 | 9 and 100?                                |

Vov Vocabulary

This list includes some examples of facts that children should know. They should be able to answer questions including missing number questions e.g.  $49 + \bigcirc = 100$  or  $100 - \bigcirc = 72$ .

#### **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.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. 8 + 5 = 13), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

<u>Use number bonds to 10</u> - How can number bonds to 10 help you work out number bonds to 100?

<u>Play games</u> – There are missing number questions at <u>www.conkermaths.com</u>. See how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds. There is also a number bond pair game to play.



#### Year 4 – Autumn 2

#### I know the multiplication and division facts for the 6 timestable.

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

| $6 \times 1 = 6$   | $1 \times 6 = 6$   | $6 \div 6 = 1$   | $6 \div 1 = 6$   |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 6 × 2 = 12         | $2 \times 6 = 12$  | 12 ÷ 6 = 2       | 12 ÷ 2 = 6       |
| $6 \times 3 = 18$  | $3 \times 6 = 18$  | $18 \div 6 = 3$  | $18 \div 3 = 6$  |
| $6 \times 4 = 24$  | $4 \times 6 = 24$  | $24 \div 6 = 4$  | $24 \div 4 = 6$  |
| $6 \times 5 = 30$  | $5 \times 6 = 30$  | $30 \div 6 = 5$  | $30 \div 5 = 6$  |
| $6 \times 6 = 36$  | $6 \times 6 = 36$  | $36 \div 6 = 6$  | $36 \div 6 = 6$  |
| $6 \times 7 = 42$  | $7 \times 6 = 42$  | $42 \div 6 = 7$  | $42 \div 7 = 6$  |
| $6 \times 8 = 48$  | $8 \times 6 = 48$  | $48 \div 6 = 8$  | $48 \div 8 = 6$  |
| $6 \times 9 = 54$  | $9 \times 6 = 54$  | $54 \div 6 = 9$  | $54 \div 9 = 6$  |
| 6 × 10 = 60        | $10 \times 6 = 60$ | $60 \div 6 = 10$ | 60 ÷ 10 = 6      |
| 6 × 11 = 66        | 11 × 6 = 66        | 66 ÷ 6 = 11      | 66 ÷ 11 = 6      |
| $6 \times 12 = 72$ | $12 \times 6 = 72$ | $72 \div 6 = 12$ | $72 \div 12 = 6$ |

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 8 multiplied by 6?

What is 6 times 8?

What is 24 divided by 6?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $6 \times \bigcirc = 72$  or  $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$ .

#### **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.

<u>Songs and Chants</u> – 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.

<u>Double your threes</u> – Multiplying a number by 6 is the same as multiplying by 3 and then doubling the answer.  $7 \times 3 = 21$  and double 21 is 42, so  $7 \times 6 = 42$ .

<u>Buy one get three free</u> – If your child knows one fact (e.g.  $3 \times 6 = 18$ ), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

<u>Warning!</u> – When creating fact families, children sometimes get confused by the order of the numbers in the division number sentence. It is tempting to say that the biggest number goes first, but it is more helpful to say that the answer to the multiplication goes first, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra.

E.g.  $6 \times 12 = 72$ . The answer to the multiplication is 72, so  $72 \div 6 = 12$  and  $72 \div 12 = 6$ 



# Key Instant Recall Facts Year 4 – Spring 1

#### I know the multiplication and division facts for the 9 and 11 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**.

| $9 \times 1 = 9$   | $9 \div 9 = 1$   | 11 × 1 = 11        | 11 ÷ 11 = 1      |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 9 × 2 = 18         | $18 \div 9 = 2$  | $11 \times 2 = 22$ | 22 ÷ 11 = 2      |
| $9 \times 3 = 27$  | $27 \div 9 = 3$  | $11 \times 3 = 33$ | 33 ÷ 11 = 3      |
| $9 \times 4 = 36$  | $36 \div 9 = 4$  | $11 \times 4 = 44$ | $44 \div 11 = 4$ |
| $9 \times 5 = 45$  | $45 \div 9 = 5$  | $11 \times 5 = 55$ | 55 ÷ 11 = 5      |
| $9 \times 6 = 54$  | $54 \div 9 = 6$  | $11 \times 6 = 66$ | 66 ÷ 11 = 6      |
| $9 \times 7 = 63$  | $63 \div 9 = 7$  | $11 \times 7 = 77$ | 77 ÷ 11 = 7      |
| $9 \times 8 = 72$  | $72 \div 9 = 8$  | 11 × 8 = 88        | 88 ÷ 11 = 8      |
| $9 \times 9 = 81$  | $81 \div 9 = 9$  | $11 \times 9 = 99$ | 99 ÷ 11 = 9      |
| $9 \times 10 = 90$ | $90 \div 9 = 10$ | 11 x 10 = 110      |                  |
| 9 × 11 = 99        | 99 ÷ 9 = 11      | 11 x 11 = 121      |                  |
| 9 × 12 = 108       | 108 ÷ 9 = 12     | 11 x 12 =<br>132   |                  |

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 8 multiplied by 6?

What is 6 times 8?

What is 24 divided by 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 family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

<u>Look for patterns</u> – These times tables are full of patterns for your child to find. How many can they spot?

<u>Use your ten times table</u> – Multiply a number by 10 and subtract the original number (e.g.  $7 \times 10 - 7 = 70 - 7 = 63$ ). What do you notice? What happens if you add your original number instead? (e.g.  $7 \times 10 + 7 = 70 + 7 = 77$ )

What do you already know? – Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 times tables. It might be worth practising these again!



# 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**.

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0.1$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = 0.01$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 0.07$$

$$\frac{2}{10} = 0.07$$

$$\frac{3}{100} = 0.07$$

$$\frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{100}{100} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{9}{100} = 0.99$$

#### **Key Vocabulary**

How many **tenths** is 0.8?

How many **hundredths** is 0.12?

Write 0.75 as a **fraction**?

Write ¼ 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.

<u>Play games</u> - 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.



#### Year 4 – Summer 1

#### I know the multiplication and division facts for the 7 timestable.

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

| $7 \times 1 = 7$   | $1 \times 7 = 7$   | $7 \div 7 = 1$   | 7 ÷ 1 = 7       |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| $7 \times 2 = 14$  | $2 \times 7 = 14$  | $14 \div 7 = 2$  | $14 \div 2 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 3 = 21$  | $3 \times 7 = 21$  | $21 \div 7 = 3$  | $21 \div 3 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 4 = 28$  | $4 \times 7 = 28$  | $28 \div 7 = 4$  | $28 \div 4 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 5 = 35$  | $5 \times 7 = 35$  | $35 \div 7 = 5$  | $35 \div 5 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 6 = 42$  | $6 \times 7 = 42$  | $42 \div 7 = 6$  | $42 \div 6 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 7 = 49$  | $7 \times 7 = 49$  | $49 \div 7 = 7$  | $49 \div 7 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 8 = 56$  | $8 \times 7 = 56$  | $56 \div 7 = 8$  | $56 \div 8 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 9 = 63$  | $9 \times 7 = 63$  | $63 \div 7 = 9$  | $63 \div 9 = 7$ |
| $7 \times 10 = 70$ | $10 \times 7 = 70$ | 70 ÷ 7 = 10      | 70 ÷ 10 = 7     |
| $7 \times 11 = 77$ | $11 \times 7 = 77$ | 77 ÷ 7 = 11      | 77 ÷ 11 = 7     |
| $7 \times 12 = 84$ | $12 \times 7 = 84$ | $84 \div 7 = 12$ | 84 ÷ 12 =7      |

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 7 multiplied by 6?

What is 7 times 8?

What is 84 divided by 7?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $7 \times \bigcirc = 28$  or  $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$ .

#### 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.

<u>Songs and Chants</u> – 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.

<u>Order of difficulty</u> – Ask your child to order these facts from the easiest to the most challenging. Can they explain why some facts are easier to remember? Then focus on practising the most challenging facts.

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

#### Year 4 – Summer 2



#### I can multiply and divide a single-digit number by 10 and 100

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

| $7 \times 10 = 70$ | $30 \times 10 = 300$ | $0.8 \times 10 = 8$ |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| $10 \times 7 = 70$ | $10 \times 30 = 300$ | $10 \times 0.8 = 8$ |
| $70 \div 7 = 10$   | $300 \div 30 = 10$   | $8 \div 0.8 = 10$   |
| $70 \div 10 = 7$   | $300 \div 10 = 30$   | $8 \div 10 = 0.8$   |
| 6 x 100 = 600      | 40 x 100 = 4000      | 0.2 x 10 = 2        |
| 100 x 6 = 100      | 100 x 40 = 4000      | 10 x 0.2 = 2        |
| $600 \div 6 = 100$ | $4000 \div 40 = 100$ | $2 \div 0.2 = 10$   |
| $600 \div 100 = 6$ | $4000 \div 100 = 40$ | $2 \div 10 = 0.2$   |

These are just examples of the facts for this half term.

#### **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.

#### **Key Vocabulary**

What is 5 multiplied by 1?

What is 10 times 0.9?

What is 700 divided by 70?

hundreds, tens, units

tenths, hundredths