



## Key Instant Recall Facts EYFS – Autumn 1

**I can say the numbers from 0 to 5 and back from 5 to 0 in order.**

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

In order:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

And back again:

5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

### Key Vocabulary

Zero

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

### 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, for example –

- Counting objects around the home, making piles of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and
- then counting them in order to 5 and back...use sweets, Lego, fruit,
- stones, leaves etc.
- Looking for numbers up to 5 around the home and when you are out and about....can they count on or back from that number?
- Singing number songs where the numbers are going backwards, e.g. Five little speckled frogs, Five little monkeys jumping on the bed etc.



## Key Instant Recall Facts Year One – Autumn 1

### I know one more and one less with numbers up 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**.

One more than 1  
One more than 2  
One more than 3 (etc.)

One less than 10  
One less than 9  
One less than 8 (etc.)

#### Key Vocabulary

What is **one more** than 6?

What is **one less** than 10?

#### 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, for example –

Your child has ten pieces of carrot on their plate. What would one more/one less be?

# Key Instant Recall Facts Year Two – Autumn 1

## I know number bonds 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**.

0 + 20 = 20   20 + 0 = 20   20 - 0 = 20   20 - 20 = 0  
1 + 19 = 20   19 + 1 = 20   20 - 1 = 19   20 - 19 = 1  
2 + 18 = 20   18 + 2 = 20   20 - 2 = 18   20 - 18 = 2  
3 + 17 = 20   17 + 3 = 20   20 - 3 = 17   20 - 17 = 3  
4 + 16 = 20   16 + 4 = 20   20 - 4 = 16   20 - 16 = 4  
5 + 15 = 20   15 + 5 = 20   20 - 5 = 15   20 - 15 = 5  
6 + 14 = 20   14 + 6 = 20   20 - 6 = 14   20 - 14 = 6  
7 + 13 = 20   13 + 7 = 20   20 - 7 = 13   20 - 13 = 7  
8 + 12 = 20   12 + 8 = 20   20 - 8 = 12   20 - 12 = 8  
9 + 11 = 20   11 + 9 = 20   20 - 9 = 11   20 - 11 = 9  
10 + 10 = 20                      20 - 10 = 10

### Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 5 to make 20?

What is 20 **subtract** 6?

What is 3 **less than** 20?

How many **more than** 16 is 20?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $19 + \bigcirc = 20$  or  $20 - \bigcirc = 8$ .

#### 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.

Use what you already know – Use number bonds to 10 (e.g.  $7 + 3 = 10$ ) to work out related number bonds to 20 (e.g.  $17 + 3 = 20$ ).

Use practical resources – Make collections of 20 objects. Ask questions such as, "How many more conkers would I need to make 20?"

Make a poster – We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: [http://fdslive.oup.com/www.oup.com/oxed/primary/maths/numicon/Numicon\\_pcms\\_Shapes, Numerals and Number Words 1-10 \(Actual Size\).pdf?region=uk](http://fdslive.oup.com/www.oup.com/oxed/primary/maths/numicon/Numicon_pcms_Shapes_Numerals_and_Number_Words_1-10_(Actual_Size).pdf?region=uk) – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 20.

Play games – You can play number bond pairs online at <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button> and then see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.

## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Three – Autumn 1

**I know the multiplication and division facts for the 2x, 5x and 10x table.**

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

|                      |                    |                    |                  |                    |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| $10 \times 1 = 10$   | $10 \div 10 = 1$   | $5 \times 1 = 5$   | $5 \div 5 = 1$   | $2 \times 1 = 2$   | $2 \div 2 = 1$   |
| $10 \times 2 = 20$   | $20 \div 10 = 2$   | $5 \times 2 = 10$  | $10 \div 5 = 2$  | $2 \times 2 = 4$   | $4 \div 2 = 2$   |
| $10 \times 3 = 30$   | $30 \div 10 = 3$   | $5 \times 3 = 15$  | $15 \div 5 = 3$  | $2 \times 3 = 6$   | $6 \div 2 = 3$   |
| $10 \times 4 = 40$   | $40 \div 10 = 4$   | $5 \times 4 = 20$  | $20 \div 5 = 4$  | $2 \times 4 = 8$   | $8 \div 2 = 4$   |
| $10 \times 5 = 50$   | $50 \div 10 = 5$   | $5 \times 5 = 25$  | $25 \div 5 = 5$  | $2 \times 5 = 10$  | $10 \div 2 = 5$  |
| $10 \times 6 = 60$   | $60 \div 10 = 6$   | $5 \times 6 = 30$  | $30 \div 5 = 6$  | $2 \times 6 = 12$  | $12 \div 2 = 6$  |
| $10 \times 7 = 70$   | $70 \div 10 = 7$   | $5 \times 7 = 35$  | $35 \div 5 = 7$  | $2 \times 7 = 14$  | $14 \div 2 = 7$  |
| $10 \times 8 = 80$   | $80 \div 10 = 8$   | $5 \times 8 = 40$  | $40 \div 5 = 8$  | $2 \times 8 = 16$  | $16 \div 2 = 8$  |
| $10 \times 9 = 90$   | $90 \div 10 = 9$   | $5 \times 9 = 45$  | $45 \div 5 = 9$  | $2 \times 9 = 18$  | $18 \div 2 = 9$  |
| $10 \times 10 = 100$ | $100 \div 10 = 10$ | $5 \times 10 = 50$ | $50 \div 5 = 10$ | $2 \times 10 = 20$ | $20 \div 2 = 10$ |
| $10 \times 11 = 110$ | $110 \div 10 = 11$ | $5 \times 11 = 55$ | $55 \div 5 = 11$ | $2 \times 11 = 22$ | $22 \div 2 = 11$ |
| $10 \times 12 = 120$ | $120 \div 10 = 12$ | $5 \times 12 = 60$ | $60 \div 5 = 12$ | $2 \times 12 = 24$ | $24 \div 2 = 12$ |

### Key Vocabulary

What is 10 **multiplied** by 3?

What is 5 **times** 8?

What is 70 **divided** by 10?

### 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.

Test the Adult – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 70 divided by 10? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

Online games – There are many games online which can help children practise their multiplication and division facts including Times Table Rock Stars

<https://trockstars.com> and Hit the Button <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Four – Autumn 1

**I know the multiplication and division facts for the 4x, 8x and 3x table.**

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

|                    |                  |                    |                  |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| $1 \times 4 = 4$   | $4 \div 4 = 1$   | $1 \times 8 = 8$   | $8 \div 8 = 1$   | $1 \times 3 = 3$   | $3 \div 3 = 1$   |
| $2 \times 4 = 8$   | $8 \div 4 = 2$   | $2 \times 8 = 16$  | $16 \div 8 = 2$  | $2 \times 3 = 6$   | $6 \div 3 = 2$   |
| $3 \times 4 = 12$  | $12 \div 4 = 3$  | $3 \times 8 = 24$  | $24 \div 8 = 3$  | $3 \times 3 = 9$   | $9 \div 3 = 3$   |
| $4 \times 4 = 16$  | $16 \div 4 = 4$  | $4 \times 8 = 32$  | $32 \div 8 = 4$  | $4 \times 3 = 12$  | $12 \div 3 = 4$  |
| $5 \times 4 = 20$  | $20 \div 4 = 5$  | $5 \times 8 = 40$  | $40 \div 8 = 5$  | $5 \times 3 = 15$  | $15 \div 3 = 5$  |
| $6 \times 4 = 24$  | $24 \div 4 = 6$  | $6 \times 8 = 48$  | $48 \div 8 = 6$  | $6 \times 3 = 18$  | $18 \div 3 = 6$  |
| $7 \times 4 = 28$  | $28 \div 4 = 7$  | $7 \times 8 = 56$  | $56 \div 8 = 7$  | $7 \times 3 = 21$  | $21 \div 3 = 7$  |
| $8 \times 4 = 32$  | $32 \div 4 = 8$  | $8 \times 8 = 64$  | $64 \div 8 = 8$  | $8 \times 3 = 24$  | $24 \div 3 = 8$  |
| $9 \times 4 = 36$  | $36 \div 4 = 9$  | $9 \times 8 = 72$  | $72 \div 8 = 9$  | $9 \times 3 = 27$  | $27 \div 3 = 9$  |
| $10 \times 4 = 40$ | $40 \div 4 = 10$ | $10 \times 8 = 80$ | $80 \div 8 = 10$ | $10 \times 3 = 30$ | $30 \div 3 = 10$ |
| $11 \times 4 = 44$ | $44 \div 4 = 11$ | $11 \times 8 = 88$ | $88 \div 8 = 11$ | $11 \times 3 = 33$ | $33 \div 3 = 11$ |
| $12 \times 4 = 48$ | $48 \div 4 = 12$ | $12 \times 8 = 96$ | $96 \div 8 = 12$ | $12 \times 3 = 36$ | $36 \div 3 = 12$ |

### Key Vocabulary

What is 5 **times** 8?

What is 7 **multiplied** by 4?

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 of the day.

If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Test the Adult – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 48 divided by 8? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

Online games – There are many games online which can help children practise their multiplication and division facts including Times Table Rock Stars

<https://trockstars.com> and Hit the Button <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

# Key Instant Recall Facts Year Five – Autumn 1

## I know decimal number bonds to 1 and 10.

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:

$0.6 + 0.4 = 1$

$3.7 + 6.3 = 10$

$0.4 + 0.6 = 1$

$6.3 + 3.7 = 10$

$1 - 0.4 = 0.6$

$10 - 3.7 = 6.3$

$1 - 0.6 = 0.4$

$10 - 6.3 = 3.7$

$0.75 + 0.25 = 1$

$4.8 + 5.2 = 10$

$0.25 + 0.75 = 1$

$5.2 + 4.8 = 10$

$1 - 0.25 = 0.75$

$10 - 5.2 = 4.8$

$1 - 0.75 = 0.25$

$10 - 4.8 = 5.2$

### Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 0.8 to make 1?

What is 1 **subtract** 0.6?

What is 1.3 **less than** 10?

**How many more** than 9.8 is 10?

What is the **difference** between 8.9 and 10?

This list includes some examples of facts that children should know. They should be able to answer questions including missing number questions e.g.  $0.49 + \bigcirc = 10$  or  $7.2 + \bigcirc = 10$ .

### 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.  $0.7 + 0.3 = 1$ ), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Use number bonds to 10 - How can your number bonds to 10 help you work out decimal bonds to 1 and 10?

Play games – There are missing number questions at [www.conkermaths.com](http://www.conkermaths.com). See how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds. There is also a number bond pair game to play.



## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Six – Autumn 1

### I know the multiplication and division facts for all times tables up to 12 x 12.

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

Please see separate sheet for all times table facts.

This is a chance for Year 6 children to consolidate their knowledge of multiplication and division facts and to increase their speed of recall.

#### Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **multiplied** by 6?

What is 7 **times** 4?

What is 81 **divided by** 9?

What is the **product** of 5 and 7?

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

Children who have already mastered their times tables should apply this knowledge to answer questions including decimals e.g.  $0.7 \times \bigcirc = 4.2$  or  $\bigcirc \div 60 = 0.7$

#### 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?

If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Speed Challenge – Take two packs of playing cards and remove the kings. Turn over two cards and ask your child to multiply the numbers together (Ace = 1, Jack = 11, Queen = 12). How many questions can they answer correctly in 2 minutes? Practise regularly and see if they can beat their high score.

Online games – There are many games online which can help children practise their multiplication and division facts including Times Table Rock Stars

<https://trockstars.com> and Hit the Button <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>