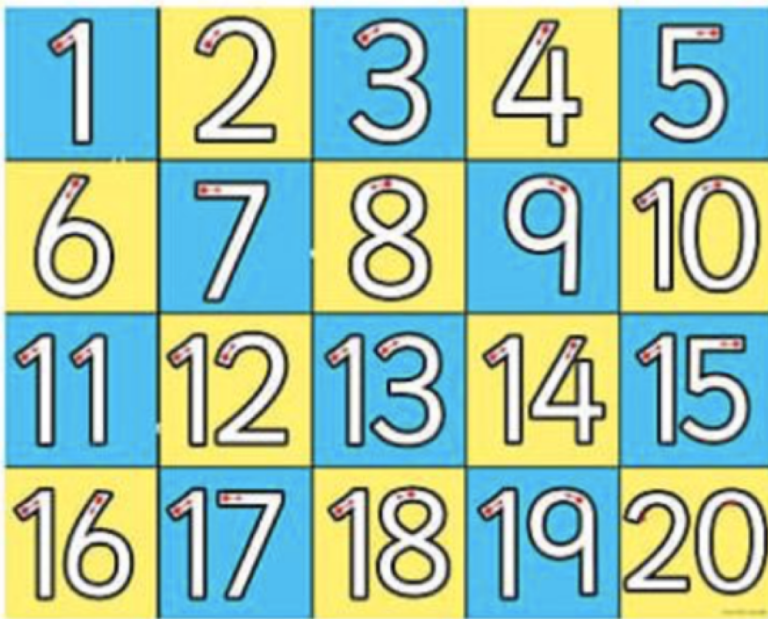


## Key Instant Recall Facts EYFS – Summer 1

**I can count, read and write numbers 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**.



### Key Vocabulary

Eleven  
Twelve  
Thirteen  
Fourteen  
Fifteen  
Sixteen  
Seventeen  
Eighteen

#### 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.

#### Ideas –

- Counting objects around the home, finding methods of counting accurately e.g. moving each object as it is counted....use sweets, Lego, fruit, stones, leaves etc.
- Looking for numbers up to 20 around the home and when you are out and about.
- Count objects around the home and write the correct numeral to match the quantity counted. Repeat with other numbers. Discuss which is the biggest/smallest or is more/less than the other. How do you know?

# Key Instant Recall Facts Year One – Summer 1

## I can tell the time using o'clock and half past.

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.



### Key Vocabulary

Twelve **o'clock**

**Half past two**

### 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.

Talk about time – Discuss what time things happen. What time does your child get up? What time do they eat breakfast? What time do they set off for school? Make sure that you have an analogue clock (one with hands) visible in your house or that your child wears a watch with hands.

Ask your child to read the time regularly – You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock.

For example, 'The cakes need to come out of the oven at four **o'clock**.'

'We need to leave the house at **half past** eight.'

Read books about telling the time – A good example is Cluck O'Clock by Kes Gray. A retelling of this can be found for free on You Tube

## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Two – Summer 1

### I can tell the time using quarter past and quarter to.

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

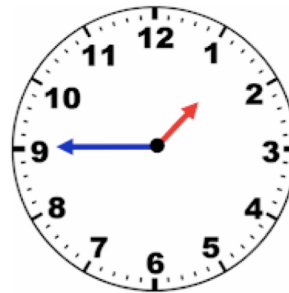
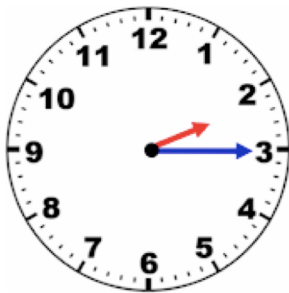
Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands.

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.

### Key Vocabulary

Twelve **o'clock**  
Half **past** two  
Quarter **past** three  
Quarter **to** 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.

Talk about time – Discuss what time things happen. What time does your child get up? What time do they eat breakfast? What time do they set off for school? Make sure that you have an analogue clock (one with hands) visible in your house or that your child wears a watch with hands.

Ask your child to read the time regularly – You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock.

For example, 'The cakes need to come out of the oven at **quarter past** four.'

'We need to leave the house at **half past** eight.'

## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Three – Summer 1

### I can tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes.

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 time to the nearest five minutes.

### Key Vocabulary

Twelve **o'clock**

Half **past** two

Quarter **past** three

Quarter **to** 9

Five **past** one

Twenty-five **to** ten



### 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.

Talk about time – Discuss what time things happen. What time does your child get up? What time do they eat breakfast? What time do they set off for school? Make sure that you have an analogue clock (one with hands) 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 to read the time regularly – You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock.

For example, 'The cakes need to come out of the oven at **10 to** four.'

'We need to leave the house at **twenty past** eight.'

## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Four – Summer 1

**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**.

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$30 \times 10 = 300$

$0.8 \times 10 = 8$

$10 \times 7 = 70$

$10 \times 30 = 300$

$10 \times 0.8 = 8$

$70 \div 7 = 10$

$300 \div 30 = 10$

$8 \div 0.8 = 10$

$70 \div 10 = 7$

$300 \div 10 = 30$

$8 \div 10 = 0.8$

$6 \times 100 = 600$

$40 \times 100 = 4000$

$0.2 \times 10 = 2$

$100 \times 6 = 600$

$100 \times 40 = 4000$

$10 \times 0.2 = 2$

$600 \div 6 = 100$

$4000 \div 40 = 100$

$2 \div 0.2 = 10$

$600 \div 100 = 6$

$4000 \div 100 = 40$

$2 \div 10 = 0.2$

These are just examples of the facts for this term. They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions

e.g.  $10 \times \square = 5$  or  $\square \div 10 = 60$

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

It is tempting to tell children that to multiply by 10 or 100, it is just a case of adding zeroes to the end of a number. This way of thinking, however, can cause problems when they are trying to multiply or divide decimal numbers as the rule does not work for these numbers.

The best way to understand the process for multiplying by ten or one hundred is to show each digit moving in the place value table (place value shift). This rule also works for decimals. A good interactive place value chart that can be used at home is available from Maths Bot - <https://mathsbot.com/tools/placeValue>

### Key Vocabulary

What is 5 **multiplied by 10**?

What is 10 **times by 0.8**?

What is 700 **divided by 70**?

**thousands,  
hundreds, tens,  
ones, tenths,  
hundredths**

## Key Instant Recall Facts Year Five – Summer 1

I can recall square numbers up to 12 x 12 and their square roots.

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

$$1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$8^2 = 8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$9^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81$$

$$10^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$11^2 = 11 \times 11 = 121$$

$$12^2 = 12 \times 12 = 144$$

$$\sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$\sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$\sqrt{81} = 9$$

$$\sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$\sqrt{121} = 11$$

$$\sqrt{144} = 12$$

### Key Vocabulary

What is 7 squared?

What is 7 multiplied by itself?

What is square root of 144?

Is 30 a square number?

Children should also be able to recognise whether a number below 150 is a square number or not.

### 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.

Play Games – You can play games online to recall square numbers such as Hit the Button, <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>. See how many questions you can answer in just one minute. Timestable Rock Stars is also good for practising the multiplication facts needed in order to recall square numbers.



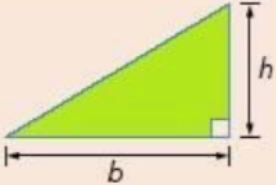
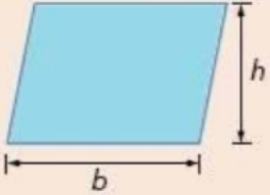
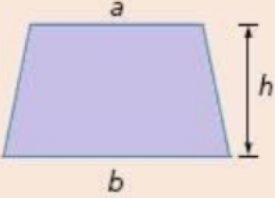
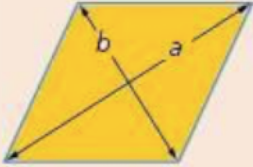

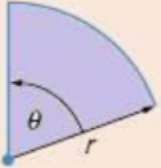
Think of the question – One player thinks of a square or square root question (8x8) and states the answer. (64) The other player has to guess the original question.

# Key Instant Recall Facts Year Six – Summer 1

**I know the formulae for finding the area of different shapes.**

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

The area of a shape is a measure of the size of its surface.

<p><b>Square</b> Area = <math>l^2</math></p> 	<p><b>Rectangle</b> Area = <math>l \times w</math></p> 	<p><b>Triangle</b> Area = <math>\frac{1}{2} b \times h</math></p> 	<p><b>Parallelogram</b> Area = <math>b \times h</math></p> 
<p><b>Trapezium</b> Area = <math>\frac{1}{2} (a + b)h</math></p> 	<p><b>Rhombus</b> Area = <math>\frac{1}{2} a \times b</math></p> 	<p><b>Circle</b> Area = <math>\pi r^2</math></p> 	<p><b>Sector</b> Area = <math>\frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2</math></p> 

### 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 do not need to practise them all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day.

It is important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. They must use language such as height, length, base, width and radius when recalling the appropriate formulae.

### Key Vocabulary

**Area**

**Base**

**Height**

**Pi**

**Radius**