Key Instant Recall Facts
EYFS – Autumn 2

I can say the numbers from 0 to 10 and back from 10 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, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

And back again:
10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

Key Vocabulary

Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
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.

Use practical resources, for example –

- Counting objects around the home, making piles of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and then counting them in order to 10 and back…use sweets, Lego, fruit,
- stones, leaves etc.
- Looking for numbers up to 10 around the home and when you are out and about….can they count on or back from that number?
- What can they do in 10 seconds? Take it in turns with your child to count whilst the other performs the task, e.g. star jumps, building a Lego tower.

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year One – Autumn 2

I know number bonds for each number to 6.

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

$0 + 1 = 1$
$1 + 0 = 1$

$0 + 2 = 2$
$1 + 1 = 2$
$2 + 0 = 2$

$0 + 3 = 3$
$1 + 2 = 3$
$2 + 1 = 3$
$3 + 0 = 3$

$0 + 4 = 4$
$1 + 3 = 4$
$2 + 2 = 4$
$3 + 1 = 4$
$4 + 0 = 4$

$0 + 5 = 5$
$1 + 4 = 5$
$2 + 3 = 5$
$3 + 2 = 5$
$4 + 1 = 5$
$5 + 0 = 5$

$0 + 6 = 6$
$1 + 5 = 6$
$2 + 4 = 6$
$3 + 3 = 6$
$4 + 2 = 6$
$5 + 1 = 6$
$6 + 0 = 6$

Key Vocabulary

What is 3 **add** 2?

What is 2 **plus** 2?

What is 5 **take away** 2?

What is 1 **less than** 4?

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 one potato 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 online – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 6.

Play Games – You can play number bond pairs online at https://www.ictgames.com/saveTheWhale/index.html see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year Two – Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 10 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.**

10 x 1 = 10	10 ÷ 10 = 1
10 x 2 = 20	20 ÷ 10 = 2
10 x 3 = 30	30 ÷ 10 = 3
10 x 4 = 40	40 ÷ 10 = 4
10 x 5 = 50	50 ÷ 10 = 5
10 x 6 = 60	60 ÷ 10 = 6
10 x 7 = 70	70 ÷ 10 = 7
10 x 8 = 80	80 ÷ 10 = 8
10 x 9 = 90	90 ÷ 10 = 9
10 x 10 = 100	100 ÷ 10 = 10
10 x 11 = 110	110 ÷ 10 = 11
10 x 12 = 120	120 ÷ 10 = 12

Key Vocabulary

What 10 **multiplied** by 3?

What 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 x ◯ = 80 or ◯ ÷ 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 your child is pronouncing the numbers correctly and not getting confused between the teens and tens, for example thirteen and thirty.

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.

Play games – See how many questions you can answer in just one minute by playing the multiplying and dividing by 10 games on www.hitthebutton.co.uk

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

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year Three – Autumn 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 x 1 = 4	1 x 4 = 4	4 ÷ 4 = 1	4 ÷ 1 = 4
4 x 2 = 8	2 x 4 = 8	8 ÷ 4 = 2	8 ÷ 2 = 4
4 x 3 = 12	3 x 4 = 12	12 ÷ 4 = 3	12 ÷ 3 = 4
4 x 4 = 16	4 x 4 = 16	16 ÷ 4 = 4	16 ÷ 4 = 4
4 x 5 = 20	5 x 4 = 20	20 ÷ 4 = 5	20 ÷ 5 = 4
4 x 6 = 24	6 x 4 = 24	24 ÷ 4 = 6	24 ÷ 6 = 4
4 x 7 = 28	7 x 4 = 28	28 ÷ 4 = 7	28 ÷ 7 = 4
4 x 8 = 32	8 x 4 = 32	32 ÷ 4 = 8	32 ÷ 8 = 4
4 x 9 = 36	9 x 4 = 36	36 ÷ 4 = 9	36 ÷ 9 = 4
4 x 10 = 40	10 x 4 = 40	40 ÷ 4 = 10	40 ÷ 10 = 4
4 x 11 = 44	11 x 4 = 44	44 ÷ 4 = 11	44 ÷ 11 = 4
4 x 12 = 48	12 x 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 x ◯ = 16 or ◯ ÷ 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 of the day.

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

Songs and Chants – There are some some catchy songs available on You Tube to help children remember multiplication facts. One we enjoy in school is https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZ4ooLN7Bmo

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 x 4 = 24.

Play games – See how many questions you can answer in just one minute by playing a game at www.hitthebutton.co.uk

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year Four – Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 6 and 9 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.**

1 x 6 = 6	6 ÷ 6 = 1	9 x 1 = 9	9 ÷ 9 = 1
2 x 6 = 12	12 ÷ 6 = 2	9 x 2 = 18	18 ÷ 9 = 2
3 x 6 = 18	18 ÷ 6 = 3	9 x 3 = 27	27 ÷ 9 = 3
4 x 6 = 24	24 ÷ 6 = 4	9 x 4 = 36	36 ÷ 9 = 4
5 x 6 = 30	30 ÷ 6 = 5	9 x 5 = 45	45 ÷ 9 = 5
6 x 6 = 36	36 ÷ 6 = 6	9 x 6 = 54	54 ÷ 9 = 6
7 x 6 = 42	42 ÷ 6 = 7	9 x 7 = 63	63 ÷ 9 = 7
8 x 6 = 48	48 ÷ 6 = 8	9 x 8 = 72	72 ÷ 9 = 8
9 x 6 = 54	54 ÷ 6 = 9	9 x 9 = 81	81 ÷ 9 = 9
10 x 6 = 60	60 ÷ 6 = 10	9 x 10 = 90	90 ÷ 9 = 10
11 x 6 = 66	66 ÷ 6 = 11	9 x 11 = 99	99 ÷ 9 = 11
12 x 6 = 72	72 ÷ 6 = 12	9 x 12 = 108	108 ÷ 9 = 12

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 6 x ◯ = 72 or ◯ ÷ 9 = 4

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

Play games – See how many questions you can answer in just one minute by playing a game at www.hitthebutton.co.uk

Buy one, get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. 3 x 6 = 18), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family

(e.g. 6 x 3 = 18, 18 ÷ 6 = 3, 18 ÷ 3 = 6)

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year Five – Autumn 2

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 + ◯ = 10 or 7.2 + ◯ = 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 . 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 2

I can identify common factors of a pair of numbers.

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

The factors of a number are all numbers which divide into it with no remainder.
E.g. The factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24
The factors of 56 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28

The common factors of two numbers are the factors they share.
E.g. The common factors of 24 and 56 are 1, 2, 4 and 8.
The highest common factor of 24 and 56 is 8.

Key Vocabulary

Factor

Common factor

Multiple

Highest common factor

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is a common factor. E.g. 8 is a common factor of 24 and 58 because 24 = 8 x 3 and 56 = 8 x 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.

Online games – Games that would support division facts include Times Table Rock Stars https://ttrockstars.com and Hit the Button https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button

Play Games – Choose two numbers. Take it in turns to name factors. Who can find the most?

NOTE – We do not expect children to know all the factors of a number instantly but would expect them to be able to work them out within a minute or so for numbers under 100.