



# Key Instant Recall Facts

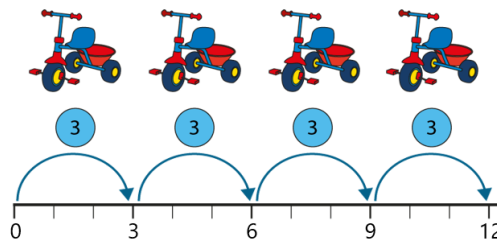
## Year 3 – Autumn

### I know the three times table and related division facts.

Children learnt the multiplication facts in Year 2, in addition we now learn the division facts as well.

New multiplication facts to learn:	New division facts to learn:	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
$3 \times 3$	$9 \div 3$	What is 3 <b>multiplied by</b> 8?
$4 \times 3$	$12 \div 3$	What is 8 <b>times</b> 3?
$6 \times 3$	$18 \div 3$	What is 24 <b>divided by</b> 3?
$7 \times 3$	$21 \div 3$	
$8 \times 3$	$24 \div 3$	
$9 \times 3$	$27 \div 3$	
$11 \times 3$	$33 \div 3$	
$12 \times 3$	$36 \div 3$	

How many wheels? Count in groups of 3.



There are 12 wheels.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

Find things with four parts – e.g. three wheels on a scooter. Count them in groups of 3. The number line is a good image to use.

### Top tips to help with learning:

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 or focus on the facts which your child finds tricky.

Use what you already know: If your child knows that  $7 \times 3 = 21$ , they can use this fact to work out that  $3 \times 7 = 21$  and that  $21 \div 7 = 3$  and  $21 \div 3 = 7$ . These four facts make a fact family.

Buy one get three free – 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? This helps with noticing connections.

Play number ping pong! Start by saying 'ping', child replies with 'pong'. Repeat with times tables facts i.e. say '9' and they reply '27'

Timed Games: How well are you doing? How many questions can you answer in 2 minutes? Can you beat your own record?

#### Web links:

[Times Tables Rock Stars \(trockstars.com\)](http://trockstars.com)

[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](http://topmarks.co.uk)

[Hit the Button - Quick fire maths practise for 6-11 year olds \(topmarks.co.uk\)](http://topmarks.co.uk)



# Key Instant Recall Facts

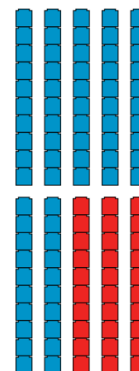
Year 3 – Autumn

**I know complements to 100 using multiples of 10.**

Facts to learn:		
<b>0 + 100</b>	<b>10 + 90</b>	<b>20 + 80</b>
<b>30 + 70</b>	<b>40 + 60</b>	<b>50 + 50</b>
<b>60 + 40</b>	<b>70 + 30</b>	<b>80 + 20</b>
<b>90 + 10</b>	<b>100 + 0</b>	

10	
7	3

10 tens	
7 tens	3 tens



Make links between number bonds to 10.

$$7 + 3 = 10 \text{ so}$$
$$70 + 30 = 100$$

## Top tips to help with learning:

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 or focus on the facts which your child finds tricky.

Pairs game: Create cards with the multiples of 10 on them and place them face down on the table. Turn two cards do they make 100? If so keep them, if not turn back over. Continue until all the cards are paired up. The winner has the most cards.

Money: Use 10 pence pieces to build amounts equal to £1. Write these as complements e.g. 40p + 60p = 100p = £1



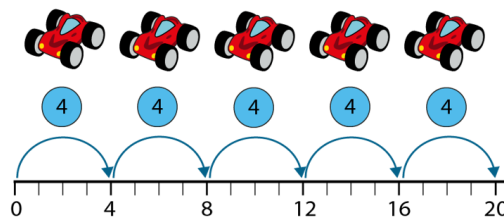
# Key Instant Recall Facts

## Year 3 – Spring

### I know the four times table and related division facts.

New multiplication facts to learn:	New division facts to learn:	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
$4 \times 4$	$16 \div 4$	What is 4 <b>multiplied by</b> 8?
$6 \times 4$	$24 \div 4$	What is 9 <b>times</b> 4?
$7 \times 4$	$28 \div 4$	What is 24 <b>divided by</b> 4?
$8 \times 4$	$32 \div 4$	
$9 \times 4$	$36 \div 4$	
$11 \times 4$	$44 \div 4$	
$12 \times 4$	$48 \div 4$	

How many wheels? Count in groups of 4.



There are 20 wheels.

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

Find things with four parts – e.g. four wheels on a car. Count them in groups of 4. The number line is a good image to use.

### Top tips to help with learning:

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 or focus on the facts which your child finds tricky.

What do you already know? – Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 5 and 10-times tables.

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  $6 \times 4 = 24$ . This is a good way to help to see connections within the tables.

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?  $12 \times 4 = 48$ ,  $4 \times 12 = 48$ ,  $48 \div 4 = 12$  and  $48 \div 12 = 4$

Test your mum or dad – Your child can make up their own questions for you e.g. *What is 32 divided by 4?*

#### Web links:

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# Key Instant Recall Facts

## Year 3 – Spring

I know all number bonds for 100 using multiples of 5.

I know number bonds/complements to 100.

I know 100cm = 1m      I know 10mm = 1 cm

### Facts to learn:

<b>5 + 95</b>	<b>15 + 85</b>	<b>25 + 75</b>	<b>35 + 65</b>	<b>45 + 55</b>
<b>55 + 45</b>	<b>65 + 35</b>	<b>75 + 25</b>	<b>85 + 15</b>	<b>95 + 5</b>

Number bonds/complements to 100 include all the pairs of numbers to equal 100. Some examples are:

<b>6 + 94</b>	<b>32 + 68</b>	<b>100 - 72 = 28</b>
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#### Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 65 to make 100?

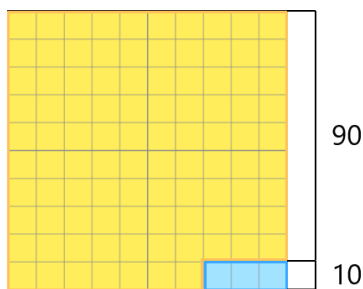
What is 100 **take away** 6?

What is 13 **less than** 100?

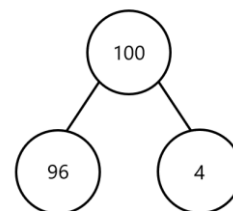
**How many more** than 98 is 100?

What is the **difference** between 89 and 100?

$$100 = 97 + 3$$



$$24 + 76 = 100$$



### Top tips to help with learning:

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 or focus on the facts which your child finds tricky.

Spend some time measuring different lengths using rulers and tape measures. Look at the divisions on the scales to see 1m = 100cm and 10mm = 1 cm. Make posters to help to remember these facts.

#### Web links:

[Hit the Button - Quick fire maths practise for 6-11 year olds \(topmarks.co.uk\)](http://topmarks.co.uk) choose number bonds - make 100.

## **Make 100**

**Skill to be learnt:** To recall all pairs of numbers which total 100

**What you will need:** 0 – 100 cards

**How to play:** Against the timer players reveal cards and have to say the number that would be needed to total 100. How many cards can you reveal in 2 minutes?

**Talk points:**

To help your child work out the complements to make 100, draw comparisons with pairs to 10.

e.g. you know that  $9 + 1 = 10$  so you can use this to help you work out that  $90 + 10 = 100$ .

Use strategies such as counting on to the next 10 before counting in tens to 100.

**Extension of this game:** Reduce the time, how many can you do in a minute?



# Key Instant Recall Facts

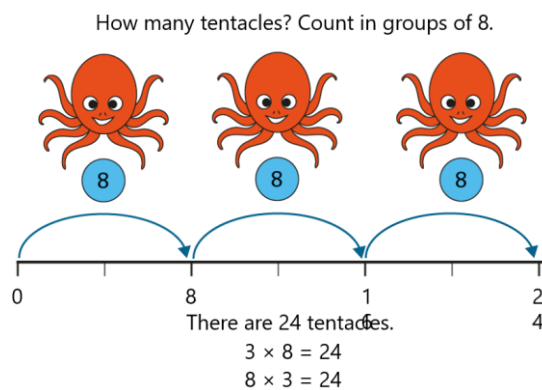
## Year 3 – Summer

**I know the eight times table and related division facts.**

New multiplication facts to learn:	New division facts to learn:	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
$6 \times 8$	$48 \div 8$	What is 8 <b>multiplied by</b> 6?
$7 \times 8$	$56 \div 8$	What is 9 <b>times</b> 8?
$9 \times 8$	$72 \div 8$	What is 88 <b>divided by</b> 8?
$11 \times 8$	$88 \div 8$	
$12 \times 8$	$96 \div 8$	

**Make links between the four-times table and eight-times table clear.**

$$6 \times 4 = 24 \quad 6 \times 8 = \text{double } 24 = 48$$



Find items which have 8 parts, e.g. an octopus with 8 legs. You could create your own images to use. Count in eights.

### Top tips to help with learning:

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 or focus on the facts which your child finds tricky.

Use what you already know: If your child knows that  $7 \times 4 = 28$ , they can use this fact to work out that  $4 \times 7 = 28$  and that  $28 \div 7 = 4$  and  $28 \div 4 = 7$ .

Lots of the games already played will be useful again here.

Double your fours – 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  $8 \times 8 = 64$ .

Useful facts: Five six seven eight – fifty-six is seven times eight ( $56 = 7 \times 8$ ).

#### Web links:

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[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](http://topmarks.co.uk)

[Hit the Button - Quick fire maths practise for 6-11 year olds \(topmarks.co.uk\)](http://topmarks.co.uk)



# Key Instant Recall Facts

## Year 3 – Summer

**I can recall facts about duration of time and angles.**

### Facts to learn:

- I know there are 60 seconds in a minute.
- I know 1 day is 24 hours.
- I know the number of days in each month.
- I can count in 5 minutes to an hour.
- I know there are 12 months in a year.
- I know o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight.
- I know 90° is a right angle and 360° is a full turn.
- I know four right angles equals a full turn.

I know the Roman numerals from I to XII

1 = I
2 = II
3 = III
4 = IV
5 = V
6 = VI
7 = VII
8 = VIII
9 = IX
10 = X
11 = XI
12 = XII

### Number of days in each month

January	31	July	31
February	28/29	August	31
March	31	September	30
April	30	October	31
May	31	November	30
June	30	December	31

## Top tips to help with learning:

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 or focus on the facts which your child finds tricky.

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 containing important dates for them.

