



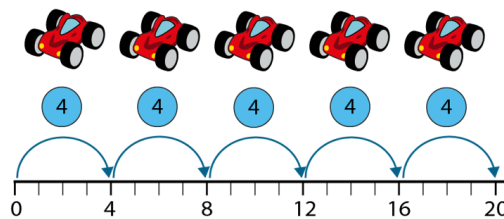
Key Instant Recall Facts

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>
4×4	$16 \div 4$	What is 4 multiplied by 8?
6×4	$24 \div 4$	What is 9 times 4?
7×4	$28 \div 4$	What is 24 divided by 4?
8×4	$32 \div 4$	
9×4	$36 \div 4$	
11×4	$44 \div 4$	
12×4	$48 \div 4$	

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:

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

[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](#)

[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 – 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:

5 + 95	15 + 85	25 + 75	35 + 65	45 + 55
55 + 45	65 + 35	75 + 25	85 + 15	95 + 5

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

6 + 94	32 + 68	100 - 72 = 28
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Key Vocabulary

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

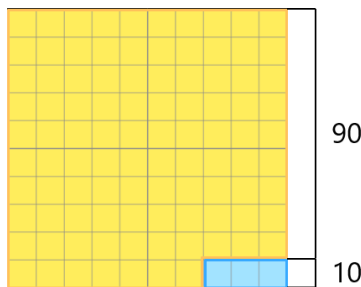
What is 100 **take away** 6?

What is 13 **less than** 100?

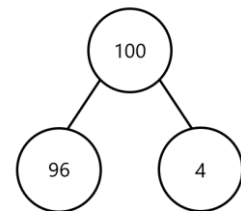
How many more than 98 is 100?

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

$$100 = 97 + 3$$



$$24 + 76 = 100$$



Top tips to help with learning:

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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?