Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Term 1

I can quickly derive a missing part when the whole is 100

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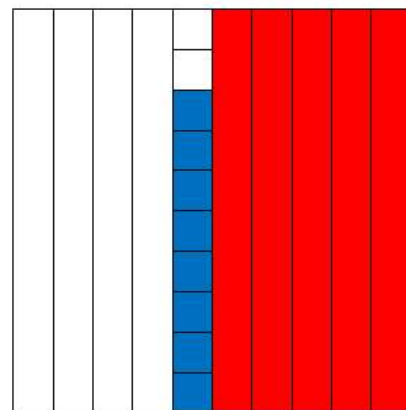
Examples:

42 + __ = 100

42 has 4 tens and 2 ones.
To make 100, I will need 5 tens and 8 ones.
If I add 5 tens to my 4 tens, I will have 9 tens.
If I add 8 ones to my 2 ones, I will have 10 ones.

So, 42 + 58 = 100

This term, there is not a list of facts to learn. The aim is to be able to quickly work out number bonds to 100 but there are 101 to learn. Rather than doing this, it makes more sense to use reasoning. We do this by making sure the tens add up to 90 and the ones add up to 10. Then altogether we have 100.

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.

Beware… – Children often make both the tens and the ones make 10. E.g. 63 + 47 = 100. This is a common error so watch for your child making this incorrect 'shortcut'.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Term 2

Revise times table and division facts for the 5 and 2 times tables

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

5 times table:	Division Facts:	2 times table:	Division Facts:
1 x 5 = 5	5 ÷ 5 = 1	1 x 2 = 2	2 ÷ 2 = 1
2 x 5 = 10	10 ÷ 5 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	4 ÷ 2 = 2
3 x 5 = 15	15 ÷ 5 = 3	3 x 2 = 6	6 ÷ 2 = 3
4 x 5 = 20	20 ÷ 5 = 4	4 x 2 = 8	8 ÷ 2 = 4
5 x 5 = 25	25 ÷ 5 = 5	5 x 2 = 10	10 ÷ 2 = 5
6 x 5 = 30	30 ÷ 5 = 6	6 x 2 = 12	12 ÷ 2 = 6
7 x 5 = 35	35 ÷ 5 = 7	7 x 2 = 14	14 ÷ 2 = 7
8 x 5 = 40	40 ÷ 5 = 8	8 x 2 = 16	16 ÷ 2 = 8
9 x 5 = 45	45 ÷ 5 = 9	9 x 2 = 18	18 ÷ 2 = 9
10 x 5 = 50	50 ÷ 5 = 10	10 x 2 = 20	20 ÷ 2 = 10
11 x 5 = 55	55 ÷ 5 = 11	11 x 2 = 22	22 ÷ 2 = 11
12 x 5 = 60	60 ÷ 5 = 12	12 x 2 = 24	24 ÷ 2 = 12

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 – Your child should be able to count in 10's and 5's already.

Fingers – Get your child to put both hands out facing up and lift their left thumb, then each finger one at a tie right to left until all 10 are raised to represent each times table number. This will make the division facts easy to work out.

Practise online – Go https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button and see how many questions you can answer in the time limit.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Term 3

I can recall x3 table facts (and division facts)

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

3 times table:	Division Facts:
1 x 3 = 3	3 ÷ 3 = 1
2 x 3 = 6	6 ÷ 3 = 2
3 x 3 = 9	9 ÷ 3 = 3
4 x 3 = 12	12 ÷ 3 = 4
5 x 3 = 15	15 ÷ 3 = 5
6 x 3 = 18	18 ÷ 3 = 6
7 x 3 = 21	21 ÷ 3 = 7
8 x 3 = 24	24 ÷ 3 = 8
9 x 3 = 27	27 ÷ 3 = 9
10 x 3 = 30	30 ÷ 3 = 10
11 x 3 = 33	33 ÷ 3 = 11
12 x 3 = 36	36 ÷ 3 = 12

Be sure you child can recite the sequence first. Then say this sequence alongside using fingers

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.

Sequence – learn to recite the three times table first, then learn the table facts then finally use these to work out division facts.

Fingers – Get your child to put both hands out facing up and lift their left thumb, then each finger one at a tie right to left until all 10 are raised to represent each times table number. This will make the division facts easy to work out.

Practise online – Go https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button and see how many questions you can answer in the time limit.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Term 4

I can recall x4 table facts (and division facts)

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

4 times table:	Division Facts:
1 x 4 = 4	4 ÷ 4 = 1
2 x 4 = 8	8 ÷ 4 = 2
3 x 4 = 12	12 ÷ 4 = 3
4 x 4 = 16	16 ÷ 4 = 4
5 x 4 = 20	20 ÷ 4 = 5
6 x 4 = 24	24 ÷ 4 = 6
7 x 4 = 28	28 ÷ 4 = 7
8 x 4 = 32	32 ÷ 4 = 8
9 x 4 = 36	36 ÷ 4 = 9
10 x 4 = 40	40 ÷ 4 = 10
11 x 4 = 44	44 ÷ 4 = 11
12 x 4 = 48	48 ÷ 4 = 12

The 4 times table connects to the 2 times table…can you see how?

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.

Sequence – learn to recite the four times table first, then learn the table facts then finally use these to work out division facts.

Fingers – Get your child to put both hands out facing up and lift their left thumb, then each finger one at a tie right to left until all 10 are raised to represent each times table number. This will make the division facts easy to work out.

Practise online – Go https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button and see how many questions you can answer in the time limit.
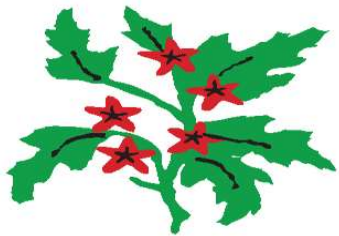
Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Term 5

I can recall x8 table facts (and division facts)

I can recall abbreviations for measuring

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

8 times table:
1 x 8 = 8
2 x 8 = 16
3 x 8 = 24
4 x 8 = 32
5 x 8 = 40
6 x 8 = 48
7 x 8 = 56
8 x 8 = 64
9 x 8 = 72
10 x 8 = 80
11 x 8 = 88
12 x 8 = 96

Division Facts:
8 ÷ 8 = 1
16 ÷ 8 = 2
24 ÷ 8 = 3
32 ÷ 8 = 4
40 ÷ 8 = 5
48 ÷ 8 = 6
56 ÷ 8 = 7
64 ÷ 8 = 8
72 ÷ 8 = 9
80 ÷ 8 = 10
88 ÷ 8 = 11
96 ÷ 8 = 12

The 8 times table connects to the 4 times table…can you see how?

Learn these key abbreviations:

metres (m)
centimetres (cm)
millimetres (mm)
kilometres (km)
grams (g)
kilograms (kg)
millilitres (ml)
litres (l)
degrees of temperature (⁰C or ⁰F)
*hours (hr)*
minutes (min)
seconds (s)

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.

Sequence – learn to recite the eight times table first, then learn the table facts then finally use these to work out division facts.

Fingers – Get your child to put both hands out facing up and lift their left thumb, then each finger one at a tie right to left until all 10 are raised to represent each times table number. This will make the division facts easy to work out.

Practise online – Go https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button and see how many questions you can answer in the time limit.
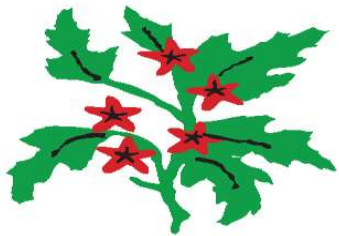
Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Term 6

I can recall facts about durations of time.

I can recite the rhyme to remember the number of days in each month

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

There are 60 seconds in a minute.
There are 60 minutes in an hour.
There are 24 hours in a day.
There are 7 days in a week.
There are 12 months in a year.
There are 365 days in a year.
There are 366 days in a leap year.
There are 10 years in a decade.
There are 100 years in a century

Number of days in each month

Month	Days	Month	Days
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

Learn the rhyme below by heart to remember the days in each month:

30 days hath September, April, June and November;
February has 28 alone. All the rest have 31
Except in Leap Year, that's the time, when February's Days are 29

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 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.

How long is a minute? – Ask your child to sit with their eyes closed for exactly one minute while you time them. Can they guess the length of a minute? Carry out different activities for one minute. How many times can they jump in sixty seconds?