YEAR 3 – Autumn 1

Key Instant Recall Facts

This half term your children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts instantly!

Know number bonds for all numbers to 20.
Tell the time to the nearest minute.

Helpful hints:

- *Use objects to consider the bonds in a practical way.*
- *Look at the patterns with both objects and numbers e.g. as one number increases the other one decreases.*
- *Practise with the numbers in order and chosen randomly - remember the aim is for the child to be able to respond immediately.*

Key vocabulary

Add	*plus*	*take away*	*total*
less than	*altogether*	*How many more to make?*	

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

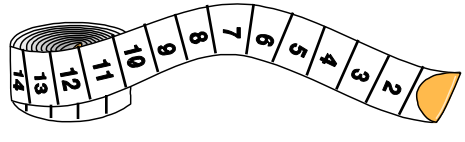
What's hidden?
I have 16 beans on a plate. I hide some under a beaker. There are 5 beans left on this plate - how many have I hidden?

Talk about time - Discuss what time things happen. When does your child wake up? What time do they eat breakfast? Make sure that you have an analogue clock visible in your house or that your child wears a watch with hands.

Some number bonds to 20:

2 + 10 = 12
13 + 6 = 19
12 + 8 = 20
3 + 17 = 20
4 + 11 = 15
5 + 9 = 14
16 + 2 = 18

Make it real!
I have 18 cm of ribbon then I cut off 14 cm. How much ribbon is left?



4 centimetres. Are you sure?
Yes, because I know that 4 and 14 make 18 altogether.

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with their efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

YEAR 3 – Autumn 2

Key Instant Recall Facts

This half term your children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts instantly!

Know the 5 and 10 times tables (x and ÷).
Recall facts about durations of time.

After all your work in Years R,1 and 2 you should be quite INSTANT with these facts now. To KNOW them, try testing yourself with real-life questions like these….

TIME

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.

Thirty Days Has September
Thirty days has September;
April, June, and November.
February has twenty-eight alone.
All the rest have thirty-one.
Excepting leap-year, that's the time,
when February's days are twenty-nine.

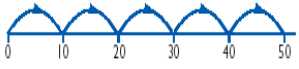
A vending machine is broken and only takes 5p coins. How many coins do you need to pay for a bar of chocolate that costs 45p?

9 coins!
How did you work that out?
The product of 9 and 5 is 45.

If there are 10 shoes. How many dolls can have a pair of shoes?

5 dolls!
Can you tell me why?
Double 5 is 10.

How many 10 pence pieces make 50 pence?



Children also need to know the order of the months in a year. They should be able to apply these facts to answer questions, such as:
What day comes after 30th April?
What day comes before 1st February?

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with their efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

YEAR 3 – Spring 1

Key Instant Recall Facts

This half term your children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts instantly!

Know the 2, 4 and 8 times tables (x and ÷)

Helpful hints:

- *Practise with the numbers in order **and** chosen randomly - the aim is for your child to be able to respond immediately.*
- *Chanting tables really does help. Make it fun by adding actions too, or singing!*
- *Don't forget to chant those division facts too, they are often much harder to recall.*
- *Look at the patterns with both objects and numbers e.g. as one number increases the other one decreases.*

Key vocabulary

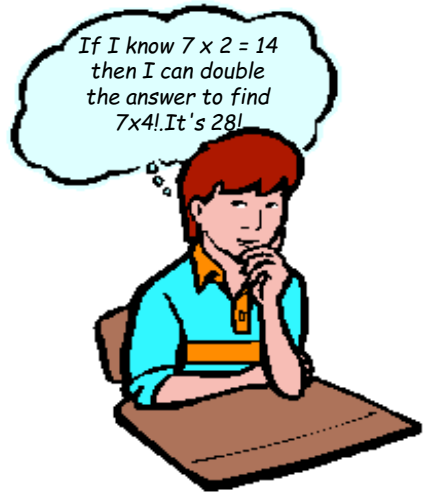
Add	*plus*	*take away*	*total*	*less than*	*altogether*	*How many more to*
make?	*times*	*multiplied*	*lots of*	*groups of*	*multiple of*	*divided by*
shared	*double*	*half*				

Six children have 4p each.
How much will they have altogether?

24p!
How did you work that out?
Six lots of four pence is 24p.

Dice:
Roll two dice; find the total. Your child multiplies the total by 2, 4 or 8. Can they also say the associated division fact?

2 x 4 = 8
3 x 4 = 12
4 x 4 = 16
5 x 4 = 20
So...
8 ÷ 4 = 2
12 ÷ 4 = 3
16 ÷ 4 = 4
20 ÷ 4 = 5



Encourage children to use doubling to work out their 4x table if they already know their 2x table. To work out 4x table facts, double and double again!

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with their efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

YEAR 3 – Spring 2

Key Instant Recall Facts

This half term your children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts instantly!

Know doubles and halves of all whole numbers to 20, all multiples of 10 to 500 and all multiples of 100 to 5000

Multiples

A multiple is a number which can be divided by another number without a remainder.

For example: 32 ÷ 4 = 8 32 ÷ 8 = 4

If there are 18 pencils in a pack, how many pencils will there be in 2 packs?

36 pencils!

40 → 1/2 of 40 = 20

5 → 1/2 of 5 = 2½

Multiples of 10:
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150 160 etc.

Multiples of 100:
100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000. 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600 etc.

Doubles & Halves:

12 doubled is 24
12 halved is 6

9 doubled is 18
9 halved is 4 ½

17 doubled is 34
17 halved is 8 ½

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with their efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

YEAR 3 – Summer 1

Key Instant Recall Facts

This half term your children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts instantly!

Know all addition and subtraction facts for multiples of 100 to 1000, multiples of 5 with a total of 100 and number pairs that total 100.

Addition and subtraction facts for multiples of 100 to 1000:

100 + 900 = 1000
200 + 800 = 1000
300 + 700 = 1000
400 + 600 = 1000
500 + 500 = 1000 etc.

1000 – 900 = 100
1000 – 800 = 200
1000 – 700 = 300
1000 – 600 = 400
1000 – 500 = 500 etc.

Multiples of 5 with a total of 100:

5 + 96 = 100
10 + 90 = 100
15 + 85 = 100
20 + 80 = 100
25 + 75 = 100
30 + 70 = 100
35 + 65 = 100
40 + 60 = 100
45 + 55 = 100
50 + 50 = 100
etc.

Number pairs that total 100:

1 + 99 = 100
2 + 98 = 100
3 + 97 = 100
4 + 96 = 100
5 + 95 = 100
6 + 94 = 100
7 + 93 = 100
8 + 92 = 100
9 + 91 = 100
10 + 90 = 100
11 + 89 = 100 etc.

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with their efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

YEAR 3 – Summer 2

Key Instant Recall Facts

This half term your children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts instantly!

Know the 3, 6 and 9 times tables (x and ÷).

Recall facts about durations of time.

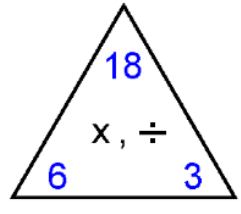
3x Table Facts

1x3=3	3÷1=3	3÷3=1
2x3=6	6÷2=3	6÷3=2
3x3=9	9÷3=3	
4x3=12	12÷4=3	12÷3=4
5x3=15	15÷5=3	15÷3=5
6x3=18	18÷6=3	18÷3=6
7x3=21	21÷7=3	21÷3=7
8x3=24	24÷8=3	24÷3=8
9x3=27	27÷9=3	27÷3=9
10x3=30	30÷10=3	30÷3=10

These tables are all linked. If you know the 3x table, you can use it to help you with the 6 and 9. E.g. For the 6x table just double the 3x table (3x3=9 so 3x6=18) or triple for the 9x table (3x5=15 so 9x5=45)

Fact Families, set out in triangles, are a useful way to learn the x and ÷ facts for a family of numbers…

Fact Family



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