Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 3: Autumn 1

I know number bonds for all numbers to 20

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

$2 + 9 = 11$	$5 + 9 = 14$
$3 + 8 = 11$	$6 + 8 = 14$
$4 + 7 = 11$	$7 + 7 = 14$
$5 + 6 = 11$	$6 + 9 = 15$
$3 + 9 = 12$	$7 + 8 = 15$
$4 + 8 = 12$	$7 + 9 = 16$
$5 + 7 = 12$	$8 + 8 = 16$
$6 + 6 = 12$	$8 + 9 = 17$
$4 + 9 = 13$	$9 + 9 = 18$
$5 + 8 = 13$	
$6 + 7 = 13$	

Example of a fact family

$6 + 9 = 15$

$9 + 6 = 15$

$15 - 9 = 6$

$15 - 9 = 6$

Examples of other facts

$4 + 5 = 9$

$13 + 5 = 18$

$19 - 7 = 12$

$10 - 6 = 4$

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 5 to make 19?

What is 17 **take away** 6?

What is 13 **less than** 15?

How many more than 8 is 11?

What is the **difference** between 9 and 13?

This list includes the most challenging facts but children will need to learn all number bonds for each number to 20 (e.g. 15 + 2 = 17). This includes related subtraction facts (e.g. 17 – 2 = 15).

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. 8 + 5 = 13), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Use doubles and near doubles – If you know that 6 + 6 = 12, how can you work out 6 + 7? What about 5 + 7?

Play games – There are missing number questions at www.conkermaths.com . See how many questions you can answer in just one minute.

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 3: Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 3 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.**

$3 \times 1 = 3$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$3 \div 3 = 1$	$3 \div 1 = 3$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$6 \div 3 = 2$	$6 \div 2 = 3$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \div 3 = 3$	$9 \div 3 = 3$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 \div 3 = 4$	$12 \div 4 = 3$
$3 \times 5 = 15$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$15 \div 3 = 5$	$15 \div 5 = 3$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$18 \div 3 = 6$	$18 \div 6 = 3$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$21 \div 7 = 3$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$	$24 \div 8 = 3$
$3 \times 9 = 27$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$27 \div 3 = 9$	$27 \div 9 = 3$
$3 \times 10 = 30$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$30 \div 10 = 3$
$3 \times 11 = 33$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$33 \div 3 = 11$	$33 \div 11 = 3$
$3 \times 12 = 36$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	$36 \div 3 = 12$	$36 \div 12 = 3$

Key Vocabulary

What is 3 **multiplied by** 8?

What is 8 **times** 3?

What is 24 **divided by** 3?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $3 \times \bigcirc = 18$ or $\bigcirc \div 3 = 11$.

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

Songs and Chants – You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

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?

Warning! – When creating fact families, children sometimes get confused by the order of the numbers in the division number sentence. It is tempting to say that the biggest number goes first, but it is more helpful to say that the answer to the multiplication goes first, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra.

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 3: Spring 1

I can recall facts about durations of time.

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.

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

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?

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?

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 3: Spring 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.**

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \div 2 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$48 \div 12 = 4$

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. $4 \times \bigcirc = 16$ or $\bigcirc \div 4 = 7$.

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

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

<u>Double and double again</u> – Multiplying a number by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again. Double 6 is 12 and double 12 is 24, so 6 × 4 = 24.

<u>Buy one get three free</u> – If your child knows one fact (e.g. 12 × 4 = 48), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 3: Summer 1

I can tell the time to the nearest minute.

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

Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands. This target can be broken down into several steps.

▸ I can tell the time to the nearest hour.

▸ I can tell the time to the nearest half hour.

▸ I can tell the time to the nearest quarter hour.

▸ I can tell the time to the nearest five minutes.

▸ I can tell the time to the nearest minute

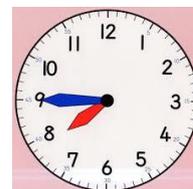
Key Vocabulary

Twelve **o'clock**

Half past two

Quarter past three

Quarter to nine

Five past one

Twenty-five to ten

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often.** If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

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.

Ask your child the time regularly – You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock:

"The cakes need to come out of the oven at quarter past four."

"We need to leave the house at half past eight."

Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 3: Summer 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 8 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.**

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

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 8 **times** 8?

What is 24 **divided by** 8?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $8 \times \bigcirc = 16$ or $\bigcirc \div 8 = 7$.

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

<u>Songs and Chants</u> – You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

<u>Double your fours</u> – Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer. 8 × 4 = 32 and double 32 is 64, so 8 × 8 = 64.

<u>Five six seven eight</u> – fifty-six is seven times eight (56 = 7 × 8).

<u>Use memory tricks</u> – For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.