Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Autumn Term 1

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

I know the number bonds to 100

Children should be able to instantly recall the number bonds to 100.

See examples below:

1 + 99 = 100
2 + 98 = 100
3 + 97 = 100
100 – 96 = 4
5 + 95 = 100
100 – 6 = 94

Children should be able to recall number bonds using addition and subtraction

Eg
13 + 87 = 100
87 + 13 = 100
100 – 13 = 87
100 – 87 = 13

Key vocabulary

What do I add to 47 to give a total of 100?

What pairs with 82 to make 100?

What do I subtract from 100 to make 66?

Top tips

The secret to success is practising ***little*** and ***often*** Use time wisely. Can you practise this KIRF whilst walking to school or during a car journey? You do not need to practise all aspects of the KIRF all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day, or a few facts per week to practise? If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Practical resources and ideas

- Write missing number calculations for your child, eg 17 + _ = 100 or _ + 68 = 100
- Ask children to see how many number bonds to 100 they can write in one minute, or five minutes.

Note Children need to be able to quickly recall number bonds of multiples of ten to 100 (eg. 20 + 80 = 100) as well as all further number bonds to 100 between each multiple of 10 (eg. 21 + 79 = 100, 22 + 78 = 100)

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Autumn Term 2

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

I can count in multiples of 50 and 100

Children should be able to count accurately and with speed in multiples of 50 and 100.

Counting in multiples of 50:

50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, etc.

Counting in multiples of 100:

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, etc.

Key vocabulary

What is the third multiple of 50?

How many groups of 50 equal 200?

How many 100s makes 1,000?

Top tips

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Practical resources and ideas

- **Use what you already know** – If your child knows how to count in multiples of 100, they can use this knowledge to count in multiples of 50 as half of 100 equals 50. Eg. 2 x 100 = 200 so 4 x 50 = 200
- Chant multiples of 50 or 100 together.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Spring Term 1

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

I can find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number

Children should be able to find 10 or 100 more or less with numbers that cross over the tens or hundreds. For example, 10 or 100 less than 109, or 10 or 100 more than 92.

See examples below:

2 + 10 = 12
2 + 100 = 102
24 + 10 = 34
24 + 100 = 124
240 + 10 = 250
240 + 100 = 340
240 – 10 = 230
240 – 100 = 140

Key vocabulary

What is ten more than 87?

What is ten less than 215?

What is one hundred more than 267?

What is one hundred less than 349?

Top tips

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Practical resources and ideas

Give your child missing number problems to find 10 or 100 more or less. E.g. 47 + __ = 57 or 167 + __ = 267

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Spring Term 2

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

I know multiplication and division facts for the 3 times table

Children should be able to instantly recall the 3 times table facts below:

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

Key vocabulary

What is 5 multiplied by 3?

What is 36 divided by 3?

Write down four facts for 7 lots of 3

Top tips

The secret to success is practising ***little*** and ***often***. Use time wisely. Can you practise this KIRF whilst walking to school or during a car journey? You do not need to practise all aspects of the KIRF all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day, or a few facts per week to practise? If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Practical resources and ideas

- Chant the three times table together.
- **Fact families** – give your child a three times table fact. Can they write down the other three calculations for the fact?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Summer Term 1

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

I know multiplication and division facts for the 4 times table

Children should be able to instantly recall the 4 times table facts below:

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

Key vocabulary

What is 4 multiplied by 7?

What is 4 times 5?

What is 44 divided by 4?

Top tips

The secret to success is practising ***little*** and ***often***. Use time wisely. Can you practise this KIRF whilst walking to school or during a car journey? You do not need to practise all aspects of the KIRF all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day, or a few facts per week to practise? If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Practical resources and ideas

- Chant the four times table together.
- **Fact families** – give your child a four times table fact. Can they write down the other three calculations for the fact?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Summer Term 2

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

I know multiplication and division facts for the 8 times table

Children should be able to instantly recall the 8 times table facts below:

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

Key vocabulary

What is 4 multiplied by 8?

What is 4 times 8?

What is 32 divided by 8?

Top tips

The secret to success is practising ***little*** and ***often*** Use time wisely. Can you practise this KIRF whilst walking to school or during a car journey? You do not need to practise all aspects of the KIRF all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day, or a few facts per week to practise? If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Practical resources and ideas

- **Use what you already know** – If your child knows that 8 x 2 = 16, they can use this fact to work out that 8 x 3 = 24
- **Test the parent** – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you eg. What is 28 divided by 4? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.
- **Double your fours** – Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer. 8 x 3 = 24 and double 24 is 48, so 8 x 3 = 24
- **'Five six seven eight'** – fifty-six is seven times eight (56 = 7 x 8)
- **'I ate and ate until I was sick on the floor'** – eight times eight is sixty-four (8 x 8 = 64)