

Year 3

Key Instant Recall Facts

To develop your child's fluency and mental maths skills, we are introducing KIRFs (Key Instant Recall Facts) throughout school. KIRFs are a way of helping your child to learn by heart, key facts and information which they need to have instant recall of. KIRFs are designed to support the development of mental maths skills that underpin much of the maths work in our school. They are particularly useful when calculating, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing. They contain number facts such as number bonds and times tables that need constant practise and rehearsal, so children can recall them quickly and accurately.

For your child to become more efficient in recalling them easily, they need to be practised frequently and for short periods of time. Each half term, children will focus on a Key Instant Recall Fact (KIRF) to practise both in school and learn at home for the half term. They will also be available on our school website under the maths section. They are not designed to be a time-consuming task and can be practised anywhere – in the car, walking to school, etc. Regular practice - little and often – helps children to retain these facts and keep their skills sharp. Over their time at primary school, we believe that - if the KIRFs are developed fully - children will be more confident with number work, understand its relevance, and be able to access the curriculum much more easily.

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Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 Autumn 1

Recall 3x table multiplication and division facts

By the end of this term we aim that children should know these facts instantly

Examples include:

$$3 \times 1 = 3, 1 \times 3 = 3, 3 \div 1 = 3, 3 \div 3 = 1$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18, 6 \times 3 = 18, 18 \div 6 = 3, 18 \div 3 = 6$$

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions up to 12×3

e.g. $3 \times \underline{\quad} = 18$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 11$

Key vocabulary

What is 3 multiplied by 8?
What is 8 times 3?
What is 24 divided by 3?

Top Tip:

Please practise these little and often, at times like when you are on your way to school or doing tasks in the house. Make them a part of your everyday routine.

How to practise this skill examples:

- Chants- Practice chanting the times table.
- Everyday Objects- Gather together objects and separate them into groups of 3.
- Youtube – There are lots of Times table songs on Youtube to aid learning, why not try one out.

Websites:

<https://ttrockstars.com/> - Ask your teacher to set your TT Rockstar account to focus on the 3's.

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Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 Autumn 2

Recall all number bonds to 100- all numbers

By the end of this term we aim that children should know these facts instantly

Some examples:

$37+63=100$

$100-63=37$

$20+80=100$

$100-20=80$

$9+91=100$

$100-91=9$

$17+83=100$

$100-83=17$

$54+46=100$

$100-46=54$

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?

Top Tip:

Please practise these little and often, at times like when you are on your way to school or doing tasks in the house. Make them a part of your everyday routine.

How to practise this skill examples:

- Chants- Practice chanting the number bonds.
- Make a poster –Your child could make a poster showing different methods to make the number bonds to 100.
- Use your number bonds to 10 – Think about your number bonds to 10 and how they might help you. E.g. $4+6=10$ therefore $40+60=100$
- Timed games- use flash cards to see how many you can get in a minute
- Make pairs- use a complete set of cards and see how quickly you can match up all the pairs

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Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 Spring 1

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 4 times table

By the end of this term we aim that children should know these facts instantly

Examples include:

$$4 \times 1 = 4, 1 \times 4 = 4, 4 \div 1 = 4, 4 \div 4 = 1$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24, 6 \times 4 = 24, 24 \div 6 = 4, 24 \div 4 = 6$$

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions up to 12×4
e.g. $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 24$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 11$

Key vocabulary

4 multiplied by 6 is equal to 24

2 times 4 and 4 times 2 are equivalent

24 shared by 6 is equal to 4

40 divided by 4 equals 10

Top Tip:

Please practise these little and often, at times like when you are on your way to school or doing tasks in the house. Make them a part of your everyday routine.

How to practise this skill examples:

- What do you already know? – Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 5 and 10 times tables.
- Songs and Chants – You can find multiplication songs and chants online. You can also use Education City songs and websites www.timestables.co.uk and
- Use your TTRS- ask your teacher to set it to 4s if you don't know how

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Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 Spring 2

Recall facts about the duration of time

By the end of this term we aim that children should know these facts instantly

Key facts:

- 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.
- Order of months
- Days in each month

Key vocabulary

Number of days in each month

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

Top Tip:

Please practise these little and often, at times like when you are on your way to school or doing tasks in the house. Make them a part of your everyday routine.

How to practise this skill examples:

- Ask questions about the next day e.g. What day comes after 30th April?
What day comes before 1st February?
- Learn the days of the month rhymes/ names of the months of the year
- 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.
- Ask your child to sit with their eyes closed for exactly one minute-they practise counting the seconds

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Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 Summer 1

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 8 times table

By the end of this term we aim that children should know these facts instantly

Examples include:

$$8 \times 6 = 48, 6 \times 8 = 48, 48 \div 8 = 6, 48 \div 6 = 8$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56, 8 \times 7 = 56, 56 \div 7 = 8, 56 \div 8 = 7$$

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions up to 12×8
e.g. $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 24$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 11$

Key vocabulary

What is 8 multiplied by 7?

What is 8 times 9?

What is 64 divided by 8?

Top Tip:

Please practise these little and often, at times like when you are on your way to school or doing tasks in the house. Make them a part of your everyday routine.

How to practise this skill examples:

- They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $8 \times \underline{\quad} = 88$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 8 = 7$
- Songs and chants are a great way to help children to remember their multiplication tables
- There are lots of online games
- Use your TTRS- ask your teacher to set it to 8 if you don't know how

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Key Instant Recall Facts Year 3 Summer 2

I know to tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes

By the end of this term we aim that children should know 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

Key vocabulary

Twelve o'clock
Half past two
Quarter past three
Quarter to nine
Five past one
Twenty-five to ten

Top Tip:

Please practise these little and often, at times like when you are on your way to school or doing tasks in the house. Make them a part of your everyday routine.

How to practise this skill examples:

- 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 twenty-five minutes past four exactly.'
 - 'We need to leave the house at twenty-five to nine.'

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