



## Autumn 1

## I know all number bonds to 20. Consolidate 2-, 5- and 10-times tables.

2 + 9 = 11	5 + 9 = 14	Example of a fact family	
3 + 8 = 11	6 + 8 = 14	6 + 9 = 15	
4 + 7 = 11	7 + 7 = 14	9 + 6 = 15	Key Vocabulary
5 + 6 = 11	6 + 9 = 15	15 – 9 = 6	What do I <b>add</b> to 5 to make 19?
3 + 9 = 12	7 + 8 = 15	15 – 9 = 6	What is the <b>sum</b> of 7 and 8?
4 + 8 = 12	7 + 9 = 16		What is 17 take away 62
5 + 7 = 12	8 + 8 = 16	Examples of other facts	What is 17 take away 0:
6 + 6 = 12	8 + 9 = 17	4 + 5 = 9	What is 13 less than 15?
4 + 9 = 13	9 + 9 = 18	13 + 5 = 18	How many more than 8 is 11?
5 + 8 = 13		19 - 7 = 12	What is the <b>difference</b> between
6 + 7 = 13		10 - 6 = 4	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). If children do not know bonds to 10 and 20 these must be practised and memorised first.

#### 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 online games** – You can play number bond pairs online at www.conkermaths.com or search for 'Hit the Button' to see how many you can answer with a time limit.

For support in consolidating the 2-, 5- & 10- times tables, please refer to Year 2 Key Instant Recall Facts.





# Autumn 2

## I know the multiplication and division facts for the 3 times table.

 $3 \times 1 = 3$  $1 \times 3 = 3$ 3 ÷ 3 = 1  $3 \div 1 = 3$  $3 \times 2 = 6$  $2 \times 3 = 6$  $6 \div 2 = 3$ 6 ÷ 3 = 2  $3 \times 3 = 9$  $3 \times 3 = 9$  $9 \div 3 = 3$  $9 \div 3 = 3$ 4 × 3 = 12 3 × 4 = 12 12 ÷ 3 = 4  $12 \div 4 = 3$  $15 \div 5 = 3$ 3 × 5 = 15 5 × 3 = 15 15 ÷ 3 = 5 3 × 6 = 18 6 × 3 = 18 18 ÷ 3 = 6 18 ÷ 6 = 3 3 × 7 = 21 7 × 3 = 21 21 ÷ 3 = 7 21 ÷ 7 = 3 3 × 8 = 24 8 × 3 = 24 24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 3 × 9 = 27 9 × 3 = 27 27 ÷ 3 = 9  $27 \div 9 = 3$  $3 \times 10 = 30$   $10 \times 3 = 30$   $30 \div 3 = 10$   $30 \div 10 = 3$ 3 × 11 = 33 11 × 3 = 33 33 ÷ 3 = 11  $33 \div 11 = 3$  $3 \times 12 = 36$ 12 × 3 = 36 36 ÷ 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?
What is 30 shared between 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?

**Play online games** – You can practice times tables online using Times Table Rockstars or search for 'Hit the Button' to see how many you can answer within a time limit.





# Spring 1

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

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

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

**Double and double again** – Multiplying a number by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again. Double 6 is 12 and double 12 is 24, so  $6 \times 4 = 24$ .

**Play online games** – You can practice times tables online using Times Table Rockstars or search for 'Hit the Button' to see how many you can answer within a time limit.





# Spring 2

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

8 × 1 = 8 1 × 8 = 8 8 ÷ 8 = 1  $8 \div 1 = 8$ 8 × 2 = 16 2 × 8 = 16 16 ÷ 8 = 2  $16 \div 2 = 8$ 8 × 3 = 24 24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 3 × 8 = 24 8 × 4 = 32 4 × 8 = 32 32 ÷ 8 = 4 32 ÷ 4 = 8 8 × 5 = 40  $5 \times 8 = 40$   $40 \div 8 = 5$  $40 \div 5 = 8$ 6 × 8 = 48 8 × 6 = 48 48 ÷ 8 = 6 48 ÷ 6 = 8 8 × 7 = 56 7 × 8 = 56 56 ÷ 8 = 7 56 ÷ 7 = 8 8 × 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 × 11 = 88 11 × 8 = 88 88 ÷ 8 = 11 88 ÷ 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.

**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.

**Double your fours** – Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer.  $8 \times 4 = 32$  and double 32 is 64, so  $8 \times 8 = 64$ .

**Five six seven eight** – fifty-six is seven times eight (56 =  $7 \times 8$ ).

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

**Play online games** – You can practice times tables online using Times Table Rockstars or search for 'Hit the Button' to see how many you can answer within a time limit.





## Summer 1 I can recall facts about duration of time.

Number of days in each month

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 30<sup>th</sup> April?

What day comes before 1st February?

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

### 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.

**Use rhymes and memory games** – The rhymne, Thirty days has September, can help children identify the months with 30 days quickly.

**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?





# Summer 2

## I can tell the time.

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.





#### **Top Tips**

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. 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. Once your child is confident telling the time, see if you can find more challenging clocks e.g. with Roman numerals or no numbers marked.

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