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KIRFS – 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.

Instant recall of facts helps enormously with mental agility in maths lessons. When children move onto written calculations, knowing these key facts is very beneficial. 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 and learn at home for the half term. They will also be available on our school website under the maths section and each child will receive a copy to keep at home. We will also have a permanent 'Maths Mastery' display in our corridor. The KIRFs include practical ideas to assist your child in grasping the key facts and contain helpful suggestions of ways in which you could make this learning interesting and relevant. 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. Throughout the half term, the KIRFs will also be practised in school and your child's teacher will assess whether they have been retained.

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. They will be able to apply what they have learnt to a wide range of problems that confront us regularly.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Autumn 1

I know decimal number bonds to 1 and 10.

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

Some examples:

$0.6 + 0.4 = 1$

$3.7 + 6.3 = 10$

$0.4 + 0.6 = 1$

$6.3 + 3.7 = 10$

$1 - 0.4 = 0.6$

$10 - 6.3 = 3.7$

$1 - 0.6 = 0.4$

$10 - 3.7 = 6.3$

$0.75 + 0.25 = 1$

$4.8 + 5.2 = 10$

$0.25 + 0.75 = 1$

$5.2 + 4.8 = 10$

$1 - 0.25 = 0.75$

$10 - 5.2 = 4.8$

$1 - 0.75 = 0.25$

$10 - 4.8 = 5.2$

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 0.8 to make 1?

What is 1 **take away** 0.06?

What is 1.3 **less than** 10?

How many more than 9.8 is 10?

What is the **difference** between 0.92 and 10?

This list includes some examples of facts that children should know. They should be able to answer questions including missing number questions e.g. $0.49 + \bigcirc = 10$ or $7.2 + \bigcirc = 10$.

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 number bonds to 10 - How can number bonds to 10 help you work out number bonds to 100?

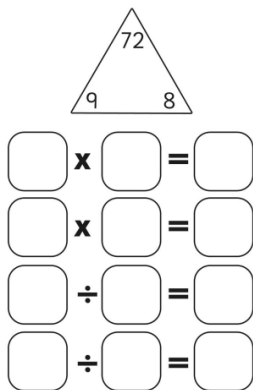
Play games – There are missing number questions at www.conkermaths.com. See how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds. There is also a number bond pair game to play.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for all times tables up to 12×12 .

By the end of this half term, children should know these following facts as well as the related division facts. We often call these fact families. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**. We use pictures (like the ones below) to support us.



$$4 \times 5 = 20$$
$$20 \div 5 = 4$$
$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

This can be demonstrated by an array:



Key Vocabulary

What is 12 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 7 **times** 8?

What is 84 **divided by** 7?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $7 \times \bigcirc = 28$ or $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$.

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.

Speed Challenge – Take two packs of playing cards and remove the kings. Turn over two cards and ask your child to multiply the numbers together (Ace = 1, Jack = 11, Queen = 12). How many questions can they answer correctly in 2 minutes? Practise regularly and see if they can beat their high score.

Online games – There are many games online which can help children practise their multiplication and division facts. www.conkermaths.org is a good place to start.

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

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Spring 1

I can recall metric conversions.

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

- 1 kilogram = 1000 grams
- 1 kilometre = 1000 metres
- 1 metre = 100 centimetres
- 1 metre = 1000 millimetres
- 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres
- 1 litre = 1000 millilitres

They should also be able to apply these facts to answer questions.

e.g. How many metres in $1\frac{1}{2}$ km?

Top Tips

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Look at the prefixes – Can your child work out the meanings of *kilo-*, *centi-* and *milli-*? What other words begin with these prefixes?

Be practical – Do some baking and convert the measurements in the recipe.

How far? – Calculate some distances using unusual measurements. How tall is your child in mm? How far away is London in metres?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up 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**.

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite.

E.g. 15 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 5.

Top Tips

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It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 20. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 20. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Summer 1

I can recall square numbers up to 12^2 and their square roots.

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

$$1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$8^2 = 8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$9^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81$$

$$10^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$11^2 = 11 \times 11 = 121$$

$$12^2 = 12 \times 12 = 144$$

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **squared**?

What is 7 **multiplied by itself**?

What is the **square root** of 144?

Is 81 a **square number**?

Children should also be able to recognise whether a number below 150 is a square number or not.

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.

Cycling Squares – At <http://nrich.maths.org/1151> there is a challenge involving square numbers. Can you complete the challenge and then create your own examples?

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

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Summer 2

I can find factor pairs of a number.

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

Children should now know all multiplication and division facts up to 12×12 . When given a number in one of these times tables, they should be able to state a factor pair which multiply to make this number. Below are some examples:

$$24 = 4 \times 6$$

$$24 = 8 \times 3$$

$$56 = 7 \times 8$$

$$54 = 9 \times 6$$

$$42 = 6 \times 7$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5$$

$$84 = 7 \times 12$$

$$15 = 5 \times 3$$

Key Vocabulary

Can you find a **factor** of 28?

Find two numbers whose **product** is 20.

I know that 6 is a factor of 72 because 6 multiplied by 12 equals 72.

Top Tips

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Play games - There is an activity at www.conkermaths.org to practise finding factor pairs

Think of the question – One player thinks of a times table question (e.g. 4×12) and states the answer. The other player has to guess the original question.

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

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 5 – Summer 3

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Play games - There is an activity at www.conkermaths.org to practise finding factor pairs

Think of the question – One player thinks of a times table question (e.g. 4×12) and states the answer. The other player has to guess the original question.

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