

Top Tips

The secret to success? Practise little and often! Can you learn these on your way to school? On a car journey? Or even at the breakfast table? You don't need to learn them all at once: start with those you are more confident with before tackling the rest. Why not practise whilst keeping active? You could throw and catch or kick a ball whilst learning them!

Play games!

- ✓ Make some cards with either multiples of 10 or multiples of 100 that add together to make 1000. Use these to play the memory game or snap.
- ✓ Make your own dominoes with multiples of 10 on one side and 100 on the other side and place them so that the ones touching add up to either 100 or 1000. ✓ Create a board game or a treasure hunt related to addition facts.
- ✓ Make some flashcards and ask a family member to test you!

Useful websites (games and information): <https://www.splashlearn.com/s/math-games/add-multiples-of-100> free to set up a parent account

<https://www.tinytap.com/activities/g1cg3/play/adding-multiples-of-10> adding multiples of 10

<https://www.education.com/game/multiples-10-game-show/> - free to set up a parent account

What are KIRFs and why are they important?

KIRFs are the 'Key Instant Recall Facts' that children need to secure during their primary years. They include facts such as number bonds and times tables. They are particularly useful when calculating, adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing but also underpin many other areas of mathematics. For example, in order to find equivalent fractions in year 6, children need to be able to rapidly recall their knowledge of common multiples (numbers in particular times tables). When children have quick access to a bank of facts, which incur little cost to working memory, they have more capacity to think about more complex problems that draw on these facts. We have noticed that without regular rehearsal, these facts are forgotten so it is essential they are practised regularly and embedded in children's long-term memory so they can be recalled quickly and accurately.

How will KIRF home learning work?

Every half term, your child will be set home learning which focuses on a particular set of KIRFs. This will be available on our school website under the maths section. You will see that each KIRF home learning sheet explains what the focus is for the half term and gives examples of the key facts that need to be learnt, as well as key vocabulary and questions to ask your child and top tips for learning them. Learning KIRFs shouldn't be time-consuming. In fact, KIRFs can be practised anywhere: in the car, walking to school, at the dinner table. The most important thing is facilitating regular practice. Little and often will support your child in retaining these facts for the long term! Children will also be taught their KIRFs in school as they always have been; however, each half term, extra attention will be paid to the KIRF focus, as part of Early Morning Maths. Teachers will also assess the children to make sure they are being retained.

We thank you for supporting your child in developing as a confident mathematician. We strongly believe that with factual fluency, your child will become much more confident when working with number and be able to access the curriculum year-on year with more confidence and enjoyment.

Key Instant Recall Facts



Year 3: Autumn 1

Target: I can recall all addition and subtraction facts for multiples of 10 to 100.

By the end of this half term, children in Year 3 should know the following facts and be able to recall them instantly:

$$0 + 100 = 100 \quad 100 - 10 = 90$$

$$10 + 90 = 100 \quad 100 - 20 = 80$$

$$20 + 80 = 100 \quad 100 - 30 = 70$$

$$30 + 70 = 100 \quad 100 - 40 = 60$$

$$40 + 60 = 100 \quad 100 - 50 = 50$$

$$50 + 50 = 100 \quad 100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 70 = 30$$

$$100 - 80 = 20$$

$$100 - 90 = 10$$

Remember - in addition you can swap the numbers round so

10 + 90 equals the same as 90 + 10.

Key Vocabulary

Hundred, ten, one, multiple, total, equal,

add, addition, plus, subtract,

subtraction, take away, left over

Examples of Key Questions

$$? + 20 = 100$$

$$100 - ? = 20$$

How many tens do you need to add to

30 to make 100?