



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year Six – Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 50.

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 one and itself.

The following numbers are prime numbers:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47

A composite number is divisible by a number other than one and itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50

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

E.g. 39 is a composite number because it is a multiple of 3 and 13.

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 do not need to practise them all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day.

It is very important that your child uses the correct mathematical vocabulary. Choose a number between 2 and 50. How many correct statements can your child make using the key vocabulary above?

Play Games – Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 50. 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 can they find?

Please note that 1 is not a prime number or a composite number.

Key Vocabulary

Prime number

Composite number

Factor

Multiple