Key Instant Recall Facts
Autumn

By the end of the term, children should know the following facts and be able to recall them with speed and accuracy:

KIRF: Count in multiples of 50 and 100.

Some examples:

<u>Counting in multiples of 50</u>:

50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, etc.

<u>Counting in multiples of 100</u>:

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, etc.

Children should be able to count in 100s in sequences
e.g 100, ____, 300, ____, 500, ____, 700
They should be able to answer questions in any order
e.g. 50 x ◯ = 150 or ◯ ÷ 50 = 7

<u>Key vocabulary</u>

multiple multiply times
product division

<u>Key questions</u>

What is the third multiple of 50?
How many groups of 50 equal 200?
How many 100s make 1,000?

KIRF: Recall addition and subtraction facts for multiples of 10 to 100.

Some examples:

0 + 100 = 100	80 + 20 = 100	100 – 60 = 40
10 + 90 = 100	90 + 10 = 100	100 – 70 = 30
20 + 80 = 100	100 + 0 = 100	100 – 80 = 20
30 + 70 = 100	100 - 10 = 90	100 – 90 = 10
40 + 60 + 100	100 – 20 = 80	
50 + 50 = 100	100 – 30 = 70	
60 + 40 = 100	100 – 40 = 60	
70 + 30 = 100	100 – 50 = 50	

<u>Key vocabulary</u>

hundred tens multiple add
subtract total difference

<u>Key questions</u>

How many tens do you need to add to 30 to make one hundred?
What is the difference between 40 and 100?

<u>Top Tips</u>

The secret is practicing <u>little</u> and <u>often</u>. Use time wisely. Can you practice these KIRFS while walking to school or during a car journey?

⇒ Use what you already know – If your child knows number bonds to 10, they can use this knowledge to add and subtract to 100. 1 + 9 = 10 so 10 + 90 = 100

⇒ Useful websites: Hit the Button: Make 100 (tens)

Don't practise until you get it right, practise until you can't get it wrong!