Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Autumn, Half Term 1

I know all number bonds up to 10

0 + 2 = 2	**0 + 4 = 4**	**0 + 5 = 5**	**0 + 6 = 6**
1 + 1 = 2	**1 + 3 = 4**	**1 + 4 = 5**	**1 + 5 = 6**
0 + 3 = 3	**2 + 2 = 4**	**2 + 3 = 5**	**2 + 4 = 6**
1 + 2 = 3			**3 + 3 = 6**
0 + 7 = 7	**0 + 8 = 8**	**0 + 9 = 9**	**0 + 10 = 10**
1 + 6 = 7	**1 + 7 = 8**	**1 + 8 = 9**	**1 + 9 = 10**
2 + 5 = 7	**2 + 6 = 8**	**2 + 7 = 9**	**2 + 8 = 10**
3 + 4 = 7	**3 + 5 = 8**	**3 + 6 = 9**	**3 + 7 = 10**
	4 + 4 = 8	**4 + 5 = 9**	**4 + 6 = 10**
			5 + 5 = 10

Key Vocabulary

What is 3 **add** 2?

What is 2 **plus** 2?

What is the **sum** of 2 and 2?

What is 5 **take away** 2?

What is 1 **less than** 4?

What is 5 **minus** 1?

They should know that addition is commutative, so that 3 + 4 = 7 means that 4 + 3 = 7.

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 3 + ◯ = 5 or 4 – ◯ = 2.

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.

Use practical resources – Your child has one potato on their plate and you give them three more. Can they predict how many they will have now?

Make a poster – We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: bit.ly/NumiconPictures – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 5.

Play games – You can play dice and card games, or numerical games like Shut The Box. You can play Hit The Button, or Numbots online.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Autumn, Half Term 2

I know number bonds to 20

0 + 20 = 20	**20 + 0 = 20**	**20 – 0 = 20**	**20 – 20 = 0**
1 + 19 = 20	**19 + 1 = 20**	**20 – 1 = 19**	**20 – 19 = 1**
2 + 18 = 20	**18 + 2 = 20**	**20 – 2 = 18**	**20 – 18 = 2**
3 + 17 = 20	**17 + 3 = 20**	**20 – 3 = 17**	**20 – 17 = 3**
4 + 16 = 20	**16 + 4 = 20**	**20 – 4 = 16**	**20 – 16 = 4**
5 + 15 = 20	**15 + 5 = 20**	**20 – 5 = 15**	**20 – 15 = 5**
6 + 14 = 20	**14 + 6 = 20**	**20 – 6 = 14**	**20 – 14 = 6**
7 + 13 = 20	**13 + 7 = 20**	**20 – 7 = 13**	**20 – 13 = 7**
8 + 12 = 20	**12 + 8 = 20**	**20 – 8 = 12**	**20 – 12 = 8**
9 + 11 = 20	**11 + 9 = 20**	**20 – 9 = 11**	**20 – 11 = 9**
10 + 10 = 20		**20 – 10 = 10**	

Key Vocabulary

What is 3 **add** 17?

What is 18 **plus** 2?

What is the **sum** of 218and 2?

What is 20 **take away** 2?

What is 1 **less than** 20?

What is 20 **minus** 1?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 3 + ◯ = 20, or 20 – ◯ = 2.

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.

Use what you already know – Use number bonds to 10 (e.g. 7 + 3 = 10) to work out related number bonds to 20 (e.g. 17 + 3 = 20).

Use practical resources – Make collections of 20 objects. Ask questions such as, "How many more conkers would I need to make 20?"

Make a poster – We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: bit.ly/NumiconPictures – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 20.

Play games – You can play 'Hit the Button' to see how many you can answer within a time limit. You could make a pairs matching game with the numbers 1 to 20 and play snap or a memory game.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Spring, Half Term 1

I know doubles and halves, 2x table

0 + 0 = 0	**½ of 0 = 0**	**0 x 2 = 0**	**0 ÷ 2 = 0**
1 + 1 = 1	**½ of 2 = 1**	**1 x 2 = 2**	**2 ÷ 2 = 1**
2 + 2 = 4	**½ of 4 = 2**	**2 x 2 = 4**	**4 ÷ 2 = 2**
3 + 3 = 6	**½ of 6 = 3**	**3 x 2 = 6**	**6 ÷ 2 = 3**
4 + 4 = 8	**½ of 8 = 4**	**4 x 2 = 8**	**8 ÷ 2 = 4**
5 + 5 = 10	**½ of 10 = 5**	**5 x 2 = 10**	**10 ÷ 2 = 5**
6 + 6 = 12	**½ of 12 = 6**	**6 x 2 = 12**	**12 ÷ 2 = 6**
7 + 7 = 14	**½ of 14 = 7**	**7 x 2 = 14**	**14 ÷ 2 = 7**
8 + 8 = 16	**½ of 16 = 8**	**8 x 2 = 16**	**16 ÷ 2 = 8**
9 + 9 = 18	**½ of 18 = 9**	**9 x 2 = 18**	**18 ÷ 2 = 9**
10 + 10 = 20	**½ of 20 = 10**	**10 x 2 = 20**	**20 ÷ 2 = 10**
11 + 11 = 22	**½ of 22 = 11**	**11 x 2 = 22**	**22 ÷ 2 = 11**
12 + 12 = 24	**½ of 24 = 12**	**12 x 2 = 24**	**24 ÷ 2 = 12**

Key Vocabulary

What is **double** 9?

What is **half** of 12?

What is 8 **times** 2?

What are 8 **groups** of 2?

What is 8 **multiplied** by 2?

What is 16 **divided** by 2?

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.

Songs and Chants – You can find many multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

Use what you already know – If your child knows that 2 × 5 = 10, they can use this fact to work out that 2 × 6 = 12.

Online games – Children could practice using 'Hit the Button' online or Times Tables Rockstars.

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

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Spring, Half Term 2

I know the 10 times table

0 x 10 = 0	**0 ÷ 10 = 0**
1 x 10 = 10	**10 ÷ 10 = 1**
2 x 10 = 20	**20 ÷ 10 = 2**
3 x 10 = 30	**30 ÷ 10 = 3**
4 x 10 = 40	**40 ÷ 10 = 4**
5 x 10 = 50	**50 ÷ 10 = 5**
6 x 10 = 60	**60 ÷ 10 = 6**
7 x 10 = 70	**70 ÷ 10 = 7**
8 x 10 = 80	**80 ÷ 10 = 8**
9 x 10 = 90	**90 ÷ 10 = 9**
10 x 10 = 100	**100 ÷ 10 = 10**
11 x 10 = 110	**110 ÷ 10 = 11**
12 x 10 = 120	**120 ÷ 10 = 12**

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **times** 10?

What are 8 **groups** of 10?

What is 8 **multiplied** by 10?

What is 80 **divided** by 10?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 10 x ◯ = 70, or 70 ÷ ◯ = 10.

Top Tips

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Pronunciation – Make sure that your child is pronouncing the numbers correctly and not getting confused between thirteen and thirty.

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.

Online games – Children could practice using 'Hit the Button' online or Times Tables Rockstars.

Games - You can make or buy matching pair cards and play games like snap or memory games.

Apply these facts to real life situations – How many toes are in your house? What other multiplication and division questions can your child make up?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Summer, Half Term 1

I know the 5 times table

0 x 5 = 0	**0 ÷ 5 = 0**
1 x 5 = 5	**5 ÷ 5 = 1**
2 x 5 = 10	**10 ÷ 5 = 2**
3 x 5 = 15	**15 ÷ 5 = 3**
4 x 5 = 20	**20 ÷ 5 = 4**
5 x 5 = 25	**25 ÷ 5 = 5**
6 x 5 = 30	**30 ÷ 5 = 6**
7 x 5 = 35	**35 ÷ 5 = 7**
8 x 5 = 40	**40 ÷ 5 = 8**
9 x 5 = 45	**45 ÷ 5 = 9**
10 x 5 = 50	**50 ÷ 5 = 10**
11 x 5 = 55	**55 ÷ 5 = 11**
12 x 5 = 60	**60 ÷ 5 = 12**

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **times** 5?

What are 8 **groups** of 5?

What is 8 **multiplied** by 5?

What is 40 **divided** by 5?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 5 x ◯ = 40, or 40 ÷ ◯ = 5.

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.

Pronunciation – Make sure that your child is pronouncing the numbers correctly and not getting confused between thirteen and thirty.

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.

Online games – Children could practice using 'Hit the Button' online or Times Tables Rockstars.

Games - You can make or buy matching pair cards and play games like snap or memory games.

Apply these facts to real life situations – How many toes are in your house? What other multiplication and division questions can your child make up?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Summer, Half Term 2

I can tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes

Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands. In school we use clocks like the one shown, which helps with recognition of minutes.

In Year 2, this target can be broken down into several steps.

- **I can tell the time to 'something o'clock'**
- **I can tell the time to 'half past something'**
- **I can tell the time to 'quarter past something'**
- **I can tell the time to 5 minutes, like '7:35', '2:40'**
- **I can tell the time to 'quarter *to* something' (and learn time leading up to the next hour)**

Key Vocabulary

Twelve o'clock
Half past two
Quarter past three
Quarter to nine
Five past one
Ten to six

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. 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.

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 quarter past four."

"We need to leave the house at half past eight."

Physical resources and games - make or buy a toy clock, or find an online analogue clock to play with.