

This half term the children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below.
The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts **instantly!**

Know all number bonds of 100.
Know all 2 digit pairs that total 100.

Helpful hints:

- Create regular, short opportunities for rapid-fire questions where an instant correct answer is required.
- Use objects to consider the bonds in a practical way.
- Look at the patterns with both objects and numbers e.g. as one number increases, the other one decreases.
- Practise with the numbers in order AND chosen randomly - remember the aim is for your child to be able to respond immediately.

Key Vocabulary:

How many more to make?

how much more is...than... ?

altogether

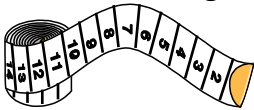
difference between

make

sum

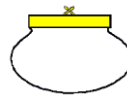
total

I have a metre of string. I use 67cm to wrap my parcel.
How much string is left?



33cm are left!

Jack has £1. He spends 30p. How much change does he get?



70p! The sum of 70p and 30p is 100p - that's £1.

Dice:

Roll two dice (treat the first as the tens digit and the second as the ones) - ask how many more to make 100.



Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with your child's efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

This half term the children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts **instantly**!

Know the 6 and 12 times tables (x and ÷).

Know doubles and halves of all whole numbers to 50, all multiples of 5 to 5000.

Helpful hints:

- List pairs of numbers
- Jot the opposite statements alongside e.g. $850 + 150$ $150 + 850$
- Practise with the numbers in order and chosen randomly - remember the aim is for the child to be able to respond immediately.

If I have 750 ml of orange juice in a 1000ml jug, how much more do I need to fill it?



250ml!

6 times table

$1 \times 6 = 6$
$2 \times 6 = 12$
$3 \times 6 = 18$
$4 \times 6 = 24$
$5 \times 6 = 30$
$6 \times 6 = 36$
$7 \times 6 = 42$
$8 \times 6 = 48$
$9 \times 6 = 54$
$10 \times 6 = 60$
$11 \times 6 = 66$
$12 \times 6 = 72$

12 times table

$1 \times 12 = 12$
$2 \times 12 = 24$
$3 \times 12 = 36$
$4 \times 12 = 48$
$5 \times 12 = 60$
$6 \times 12 = 72$
$7 \times 12 = 84$
$8 \times 12 = 96$
$9 \times 12 = 108$
$10 \times 12 = 120$
$11 \times 12 = 132$
$12 \times 12 = 144$

Cards:

Make cards with multiples of 5 on them (e.g. 5, 10, 15 etc)

- child can select one at random and quickly calls out how many more are needed to make 1000
- ask children to sort them into pairs that total 1000 - how quickly can they do it? Can they beat their last time?



Dad measures 350g of sugar from a kilogram bag of sugar to bake a cake. How much sugar is left in the bag?



650g!

350 and 650 total 1000.

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with your child's efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

This half term the children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below. The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts **instantly!**

Know the 9 and 11 times tables (x and ÷).
Quickly calculate fractions of amounts.

11 x Table – THE FACTS

1x11=11
2x11=22
3x11=33
4x11=44
5x11=55
6x11=66
7x11=77
8x11=88
9x11=99
10x11=110
11x11=121
12x11=132

**DON'T FORGET THE
DIVISION FACTS!**
E.G. $88 \div 11 = 8$ AND $88 \div 8 = 11$

1 to 9 are EASY
PEASY! So...spend
your time learning
these last three for
INSTANT RECALL!

9 times table

1 x 9 = 9
2 x 9 = 18
3 x 9 = 27
4 x 9 = 36
5 x 9 = 45
6 x 9 = 54
7 x 9 = 63
8 x 9 = 72
9 x 9 = 81
10 x 9 = 90
11 x 9 = 99
12 x 9 = 108

Make it fun by turning times table practice into a competition or challenge for your child, by timing them and keeping a record of their scores. You could even join in yourself and set a challenge to learn a more difficult times table.

Use the internet to find a great way of learning the 9 x tables on your hands!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jJC5ny6YT4M>

Finding Fractions of Amounts

To find the fraction of an amount you need to divide your number by the **denominator**, then multiply your answer by the **numerator**.

Numerator

$$\frac{2}{6} \text{ of } 72$$

Denominator

72 divided by 6 = 12

12 x 2 = 24

My answer is 24!

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with your child's efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

This half term the children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below.
The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts **instantly!**

Know the 7 and 8 times tables (x and ÷).
Know all pairs of multiples of 50 with a total of 1000.

A piece of ribbon measures 56cm in total. 8cm are needed to make a bow. How many bows can we make?

7 bows!
There are seven eights in 56.



Timed Games:

How well are you doing? How many questions can you answer in 2 minutes?
Can you beat your own record?

Dominoes:

Pick a domino, add the number of dots together then multiply by the multiplication table the children are working on. To extend to all times tables, pick two dominoes to multiply the total number of dots on each together.



Linking to division:

$0 \times 7 = 0$	$0 \div 7 = 0$
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$7 \div 7 = 1$
$2 \times 7 = 14$	$14 \div 7 = 2$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$21 \div 7 = 3$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$28 \div 7 = 4$

Pairs of multiples of 50 with a total of 1000:

$50 + 950 = 1000$	$100 + 900 = 1000$
$150 + 850 = 1000$	$200 + 800 = 1000$
$250 + 750 = 1000$	$300 + 700 = 1000$
$350 + 650 = 1000$	$400 + 600 = 1000$
$450 + 550 = 1000$	$500 + 500 = 1000$

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with your child's efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

This half term the children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below.
The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts **instantly**!

Know all multiplication and division facts for all times tables.
Multiply and divide single digit numbers by 10 and 100.

Helpful hints:

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.

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$30 \times 10 = 300$

$0.8 \times 10 = 8$

$10 \times 7 = 70$

$10 \times 30 = 300$

$10 \times 0.8 = 8$

$70 \div 7 = 10$

$300 \div 30 = 10$

$8 \div 0.8 = 10$

$70 \div 10 = 7$

$300 \div 10 = 30$

$8 \div 10 = 0.8$

$6 \times 100 = 600$

$40 \times 100 = 4000$

$0.2 \times 10 = 2$

$100 \times 6 = 600$

$100 \times 40 = 4000$

$10 \times 0.2 = 2$

$600 \div 6 = 100$

$4000 \div 40 = 100$

$2 \div 0.2 = 10$

$600 \div 100 = 6$

$4000 \div 100 = 40$

$2 \div 10 = 0.2$

What is 5 multiplied by 10?

What is 10 times 0.9?

What is 700 divided by 70?
hundreds, tens, units
tenths, hundredths

Remember to
use what you
know:

If $8 \times 10 = 80$
then 80×100
must be 8000.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫
①	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
②	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
③	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
④	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
⑤	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
⑥	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
⑦	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
⑧	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
⑨	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
⑩	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
⑪	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
⑫	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Remember
the related
division
facts!

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with your child's efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!

This half term the children are working towards achieving their individual KIRF targets, indicated below.
The ultimate aim is for your child to be able to recall these facts **instantly!**

Recognise decimal equivalents of fractions.

Helpful hints:

- To find a decimal of any fraction you just divide the top number by the bottom e.g. 1 divided by 2 = 0.5
- Encourage children to use what they already know, for example $\frac{1}{2}$ is 0.5 so $\frac{1}{4}$ is half of that = 0.25

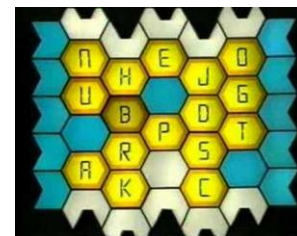
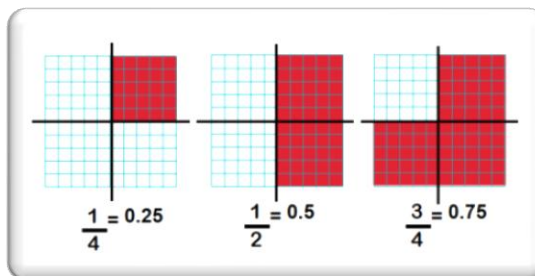
Key vocabulary

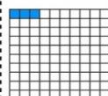
decimal percentage equivalent the same as is equal to fractions numerator denominator

Fraction	Decimal
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75
$\frac{1}{3}$	0.33
$\frac{2}{3}$	0.67 (rounded)
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2

Blockbusters!

You could use a blank template of the hexagonal board to create a game in which your child has to give an equivalent to the fraction/decimal/percentage given on the other side. They have to get from one side of the board to the other to win the game!



$\frac{3}{100}$	0.03
3%	

Building confidence in mathematics is crucial so be pleased with your child's efforts and always encourage with praise. Make sure these practice sessions are enjoyable - if your child is really not in the mood it is the wrong time to be practising!