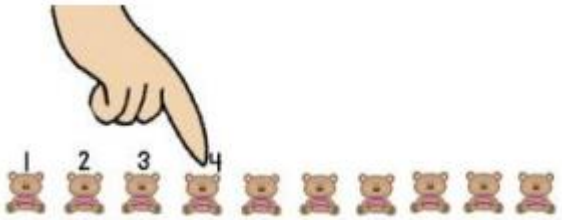
Key Instant Recall Facts – Nursery Year



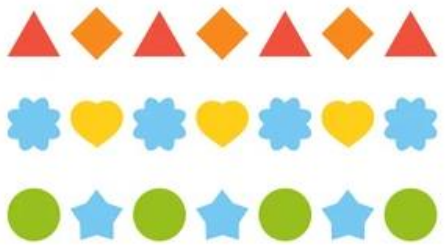
Take your finger, touch the object and count. Keep your finger on the object until you say the number. Touch and count each object you see.

Early Calculation

- Sort objects and say which group is more / less

more gingerbread men

less ladybirds



Number and Place Value

- Recognise and recite number names to 5
- Touch count a group of objects
- Subitise the numbers 1, 2 and 3 (say how many there are without needing to count)

before

after

next

"We go outside **before** we have lunch."

"We can have a snack **after** we have been to the toilet."

"It is your turn **next**."

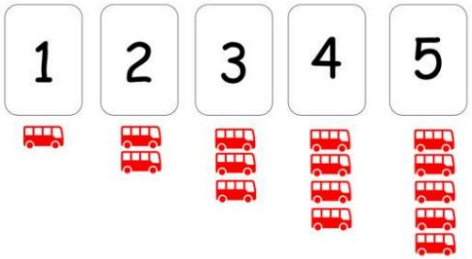
Measure

- Understand and use the language of before, after, next
- Name simple shapes: circle, triangle, square, rectangle
- Recognise and name a range of colours
- Recognise, create and talk about simple patterns

Key Instant Recall Facts – Reception Year

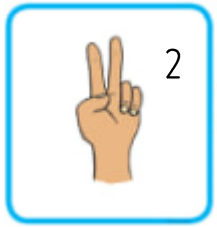
Number and Place Value

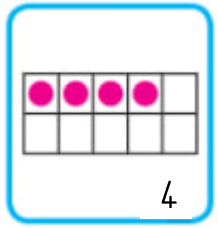
- Count in ones from 1 to 20 (by rote)
- Recognise numerals 0 - 9
- Accurately count up to 10 objects
- Place numbers to 10 in order
- Subitise numbers 1 – 6 (say how many there are without needing to count)

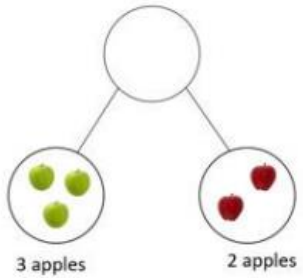


Early Calculation

- Know number bonds to 5
- Use the language of ‘more’ and ‘fewer’ to compare two sets of objects.
- Find the total number of items in two groups by counting all of them.
- Say the number that is one more than a given number to 10.
- Say the number that is one less than a given number to 10.
- Double numbers 1-5 (e.g. 1 and 1 makes 2).
- Share objects equally, or fairly, by putting them in equal sized groups

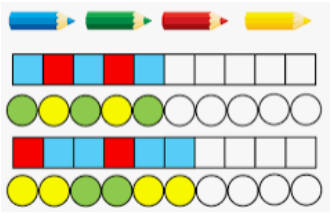






Measure

- Develop an awareness of measure through practical experiences (e.g. length, weight/mass, capacity, distance, height) in readiness for more precise measuring in KS1
- Develop their use and understanding of positional language.
- Name most common 2D shapes (circle, oval, square, rectangle and triangle). and discuss their properties.



Key Instant Recall Facts –Year 1

Number and Place Value

- Know the sequence of counting in multiples of 2.
- Know the sequence of counting in multiples of 10.
- Know the sequence of counting in multiples of 5.
- Say one more or one less than any number up to 20.

Addition and Subtraction

- Know the number bonds and related subtraction facts for all numbers to 5

  For example:

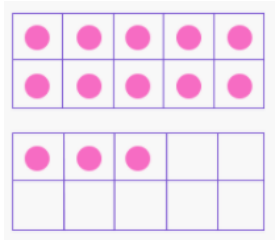
  4 + 0 = 4 4 –0 = 4

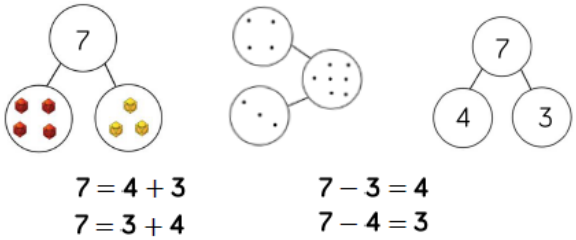
  3 + 1 = 4 4 –1 = 3

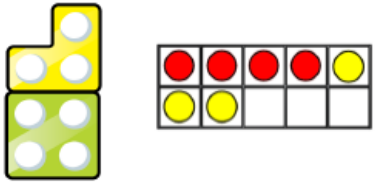
  2 + 2 = 4 4 –2 = 2

  1 + 3 = 4 4 –3 = 1

  0 + 4 = 4 4 –4 = 0
- Know the number bonds for all numbers to 10 and the related subtraction facts.
- Recognise that 'teens' numbers comprise one ten and some







Measure

- Say the days of the week and the months of the year in the correct order.
- Recognise the coins and notes of the realm and starting with 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p.

Key Instant Recall Facts –Year 2

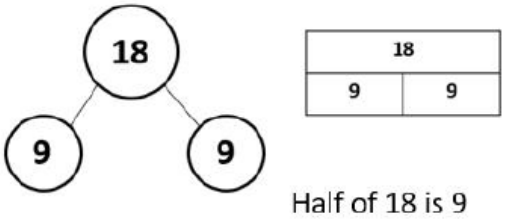
Number and Place Value

- Know the sequence of counting in multiples of 3.
- Count in steps of 10 from any number.

Fractions

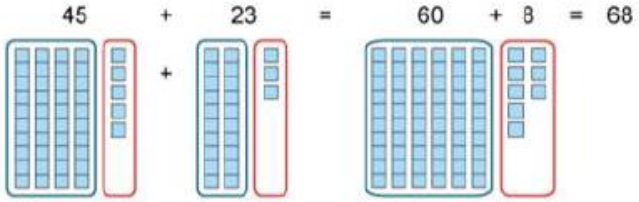
$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$ whole

- $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$
- 1 whole $- \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$
- $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
- Halve all even numbers to 20



Addition and Subtraction

- Know number bonds and related subtraction facts to 20
- Derive number bonds to 100 using multiples of 10, relating this to known number bonds to 10 (from Y1)
- Add and subtract numbers to 100 using informal methods, manipulative resources and visual representations,

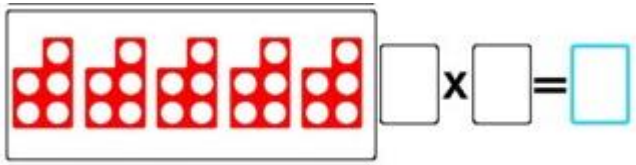


Multiplication and Division

- Know the 2x, 5x and 10x times table and the related division facts.
- Recognise odd and even numbers.

Measure

- 100p = £1 50p+50p= £1
- 100 cm = 1metre
- One hour = 60 minutes
- $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour = 30 minutes
- $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour = 15 minutes
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour = 45 minutes
- There are 24 hours in a day
- Recite the months of the year in the correct order



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Number Facts –Year 3

Arts Creativity Possibilities Diversity Inclusion

Number and Place Value

- Know the sequence of counting in 50s
- Know the sequence of counting in 100s

Addition and Subtraction

- Know pairs of numbers which total 100

  For example:

  30 + 70 55 + 45 81 + 19
- Know pairs of multiples of 100 that total 1000

  For example:

  100 + 900 = 1000

  200 + 800 = 1000

Multiplication and Division

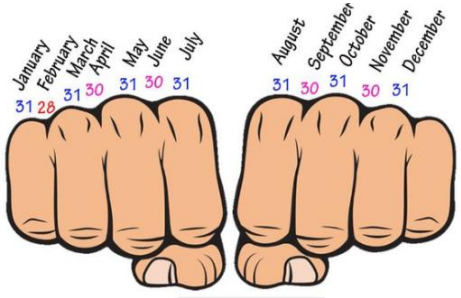
- Know the 3x, 4x and 8x table and the related division facts
- Understand that doubling means x 2
- Understand that halving means ÷ 2
- Know that 50 x 2 = 100 25 x 4 = 100
  20 x 5 = 100

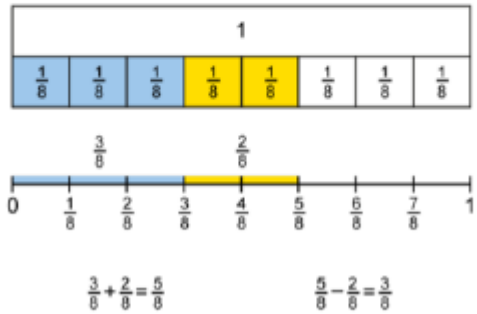
Fractions

- $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10}$
- $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{5}{20}$
- $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{15}{20}$
- $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{5}$ = 1 whole
- $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{9}{9}$ = 1 whole
- Understand fraction facts related to whole number facts

  1 + 5 = 6 linked to $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$

  2 + 8 = 10 linked to $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{8}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$





Measure

- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- How many days in each month / year /leap year.
- 50p x 2 = £1.00 £50 x 2 = £100

  25p x 4 = £1.00 £25 x 4 = £100

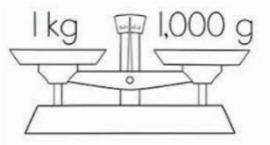
  20p x 5 = £1.00 £20 x 5 = £100
- 1000 g = 1kg 1000ml = 1l
  1000 m = 1km
- 1000 ÷ 2 = 500 1000 ÷ 4 = 250

$\frac{1}{2}$ l/kg/km = 500 $\frac{1}{4}$ l/kg/km = 250

Key Instant Recall Facts –Year 4

Number and Place Value

- Know the sequence of counting in multiples of 25.



Measure

1000m = 1km 100cm = 1m

1000g = 1kg 100p = £1

1000ml = 1l

- 10cm = $\frac{1}{10}$ m 1cm = $\frac{1}{100}$ m

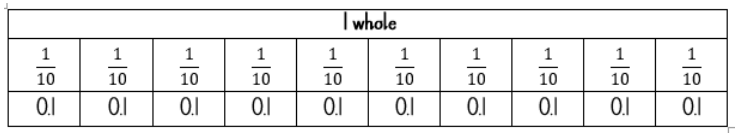
  100g = $\frac{1}{10}$ kg

- 1.1kg = 1kg 100g = 1kg + $\frac{1}{10}$ kg

- 48 hours = 2 days

  120 minutes = 2 hours

  90 minutes = 1$\frac{1}{2}$ hours



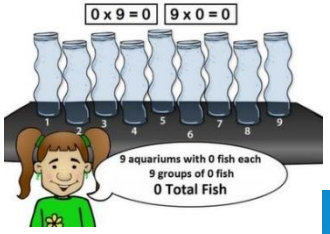
Fractions

- 100 ÷ 10 = 10 1000 ÷ 10 = 100

  10 ÷ 10 = 1 1 ÷ 10 = $\frac{1}{10}$

- 1 ÷ 10 = $\frac{1}{10}$ = 0.1 10 ÷ 10 = $\frac{10}{10}$ = 1.0

- $\frac{1}{4}$ = 0.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.5 $\frac{3}{4}$ = 0.75



Addition and Subtraction

- Know pairs of multiples of 1,000 which total 10,000

  For example:

  1000 + 9000 = 10,000

  2000 + 8000 = 10,000

- Mentally add and subtract numbers with up to 2 digits reliably

Multiplication and Division

- Know the 6x, 7x, 9x, 11x, and 12x tables and the related division facts
- Know that…

  Any number x 0 = 0

  Any number x 1 = the same number

- Know that a number multiplied by 10 gets 10x bigger and a number divided by 10 gets ten times smaller

  For example:

  5 x 10 = 50 50 ÷ 10 = 5

  0.3 x 10 = 3 3 ÷ 10 = 0.3

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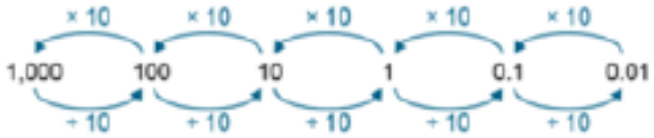
Key Instant Recall Facts –Year 5

Arts Creativity Possibilities Diversity Inclusion

Fractions

- $1 \div 100 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$ $2 \div 100 = \frac{2}{100} = 0.02$
  $3 \div 100 = \frac{3}{100} = 0.03$ $4 \div 100 = \frac{4}{100} = 0.04$
  $5 \div 100 = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05$ $6 \div 100 = \frac{6}{100} = 0.06$
  $7 \div 100 = \frac{7}{100} = 0.07$ $8 \div 100 = \frac{8}{100} = 0.08$
  $9 \div 100 = \frac{9}{100} = 0.09$ $10 \div 100 = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

- $10\% = 0.1 = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{100}{1000}$
  $50\% = 0.5 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100}$
  $25\% = 0.25 = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$
  $75\% = 0.75 = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100}$
  $20\% = 0.2 = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100}$
  $40\% = 0.4 = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100}$



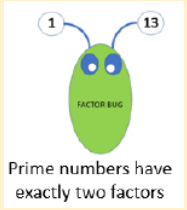
Addition and Subtraction

Multiplication and Division

- Derive new facts from known facts:
  For example:
  12 x 5 = 60 60 ÷ 5 = 12
  1.2 x 5 = 6.0 6 ÷ 5 = 1.2
  5 x 7 = 35 5 x 0.7 = 3.5
  5 x 0.07 = 0.35

- Square numbers:
  1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144

- Prime numbers:
  2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19



- Associated facts
  10,000 = 9500 + 500
  10,000 = 5000 + 5000
  10,000 = 2500 + 2500 + 2500 + 2500
  10,000 ÷ 2 = 5000
  10,000 ÷ 4 = 2500
  10,000 ÷ 5 = 2000
  10,000 ÷ 10 = 1000
  10,000 ÷ 100 = 100

Measure

- 1mm = $\frac{1}{10}$ cm
- 1mm = $\frac{1}{1000}$ m
- 1 kg ≈ 2.2 lbs
- 1 L ≈ 1.76 pints
- 1m ≈ 39.4 inches
- 1cm ≈ 2.54 inches

≈ means 'approximately equal to'

Geometry

- 360 ÷ 4 = 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ of 360 = 90
- 360 ÷ 2 = 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 360 = 180
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of 360 = 270
- complements such as
  70 + 110 = 180
  95 + 85 = 180
- multiples: 90, 180, 270, 360, 450, 540

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Key Instant Recall Facts –Year 6

Arts Creativity Possibilities Diversity Inclusion

Ratio and Proportion

- Use one % fact to find another

  For example:

  10% of 300 = 30 so 20% = 30 x 2 = 60

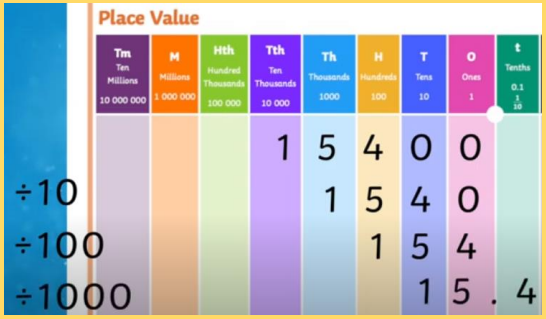
  And 5% will be 30 ÷ 2 = 15
- Use common factors to simplify ratios

  For example:

  24 : 48 simplifies to 1:2

Multiplication and Division

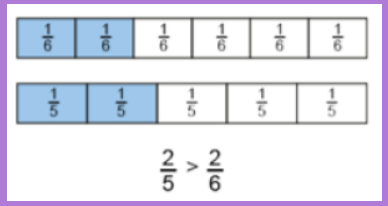
- Fluency with multiplication and division facts up to 12 x 12 and derive others beyond known facts
- Multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1000

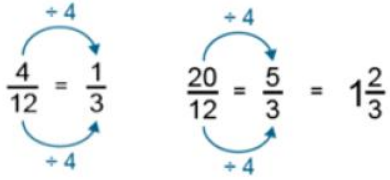


Fractions

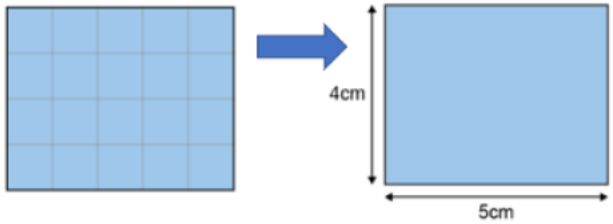
- 12.5% = 0.125 = $\frac{1}{8}$ 25% = 0.25 = $\frac{2}{8}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$
- 50% = 0.5 = $\frac{4}{8}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ 75% = 0.75 = $\frac{6}{8}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$
- 100% = 1.0 = $\frac{8}{8}$

- $0.3\dot{}$ = 0.3333333…… = 0.33’ a recurring decimal continually repeats and does not terminate
- 33.3% = 0.33’ = $\frac{1}{3}$ 66.6% = 0.66’ = $\frac{2}{3}$
- 100 % = 1.0 = $\frac{3}{3}$
- Know that when the numerator is the same, the larger the denominator, the smaller the fraction





compare and simplify fractions



area of a rectangle = length x width

4 x 5 = 5 x 4 = 20 cm²

Measure

- 1 km ≈ $\frac{5}{8}$ mile
- Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ x base x height

  Area of a rectangle = length x width

  Area of a parallelogram = length x perpendicular height
- Volume of a cuboid

= length x width x height

≈ means ‘approximately equal to’

Geometry

- Diameter = 2 x radius
- Radius = $\frac{1}{2}$ x diameter