



I know number bonds to 100.

Count in 25s and 1000s.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

<u>Number bonds to 100</u>	<u>Count in 25s</u>	<u>Count in 1000s</u>
Some examples: $60 + 40 = 100$ $37 + 63 = 100$ $40 + 60 = 100$ $63 + 37 = 100$ $100 - 40 = 60$ $100 - 63 = 37$ $100 - 60 = 40$ $100 - 37 = 63$ $75 + 25 = 100$ $48 + 52 = 100$ $25 + 75 = 100$ $52 + 48 = 100$ $100 - 25 = 75$ $100 - 52 = 48$ $100 - 75 = 25$ $100 - 48 = 52$	0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 etc	0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10,000 11,000 12,000 etc
<u>Key Vocabulary</u> What do I add to 65 to make 100? What is 100 take away 6? What is 13 less than 100? How many more than 98 is 100? What is the difference between 89 and 100?	<u>Key Vocabulary</u> How many 25s make 100? So how many 25s will make 200? etc Multiply 1000 by 6. What are 4 lots of 25?	
This list includes some examples of facts that children should know. They should be able to answer questions including missing number questions e.g. $49 + \bigcirc = 100$ or $100 - \bigcirc = 72$	Try counting on in 25s from 0 or any multiple of 25. Can your child see how counting in 25s relates to fractions, decimals, fractions?	



I can count in 6s.

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 6 times table. (up to 12x6)

By the end of this half term, children should know the factor pairs of numbers in the times tables. The aim is for them to recall these facts fairly **instantly**.

<u>Count in 6s</u>			<u>Key vocabulary</u>
0	$0 \times 6 = 0$	$0 \div 6 = 0$	
6	$1 \times 6 = 6$	$6 \div 6 = 1$	What is 4 times 6?
12	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$12 \div 6 = 2$	What is 8 multiplied by 6?
18	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$18 \div 6 = 3$	What is 24 divided by 6?
24	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$24 \div 6 = 4$	What is 48 shared between 6?
30	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$30 \div 6 = 5$	What is 72 divided into groups of 6?
36	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$36 \div 6 = 6$	
42	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$42 \div 6 = 7$	
48	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$48 \div 6 = 8$	
54	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$54 \div 6 = 9$	
60	$10 \times 6 = 60$	$60 \div 6 = 10$	
66	$11 \times 6 = 66$	$66 \div 6 = 11$	
72	$12 \times 6 = 72$	$72 \div 6 = 12$	

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions, e.g.

$$6 \times \bigcirc = 54 \text{ or } \bigcirc \div 6 = 7.$$

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.

Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $12 \times 6 = 72$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family? If you know $7 \times 6 = 42$, then what will 70×6 be?

Times Table Rockstars – Children all have their username and password to practice in the “Garage” and the “Arena”. They could try playing in the “Studio” and also do the Soundcheck.

Look for patterns – These times tables are full of patterns for your child to find. How many can they spot?

Use your three times table – Multiply a number by 3 and then double it. What do you notice? (e.g. $7 \times 3 = 21$, double it to get 7×6 which is 42).

<http://www.conkermaths.org/cmweb.nsf/products/conkerkirfs.html> See how many questions you can answer in 90seconds.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10> and <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-thebutton>