Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Autumn Term 1

I know number bonds to 100

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

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

50 + 50 = 100
51 + 49 = 100
52 + 48 = 100
53 + 47 = 100
54 + 46 = 100
55 + 45 = 100
56 + 44 = 100
57 + 43 = 100
58 + 42 = 100
59 + 41 = 100
60 + 40 = 100

Key Vocabulary

- What do I add to 47 to give a total of 100?
- What pairs with 82 to make 100

Children need to be able to quickly recall number bonds of multiples of ten to 100 (e.g. 20 + 80 = 100) as well as all further number bonds to 100 between each multiple of 10 (e.g. 21 + 79 = 100, 22 + 78 = 100)

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

Write missing number calculations for your child, e.g. 17 + __ = 100 or __ + 68 = 100. Ask children to see how many number bonds to 100 they can write in one minute, or five minutes.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Autumn Term 2

I know multiplication and division facts for the 3 times table

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

3 x 1 = 3	1 x 3 = 3	3 ÷ 3 = 1	3 ÷ 1 = 3
3 x 2 = 6	2 x 3 = 6	6 ÷ 3 = 2	6 ÷ 2 = 3
3 x 3 = 9	3 x 3 = 9	9 ÷ 3 = 3	9 ÷ 3 = 3
3 x 4 = 12	4 x 3 = 12	12 ÷ 3 = 4	12 ÷ 4 = 3
3 x 5 = 15	5 x 3 = 15	15 ÷ 3 = 5	15 ÷ 5 = 3
3 x 6 = 18	6 x 3 = 18	18 ÷ 3 = 6	18 ÷ 6 = 3
3 x 7 = 21	7 x 3 = 21	21 ÷ 3 = 7	21 ÷ 7 = 3
3 x 8 = 24	8 x 3 = 24	24 ÷ 3 = 8	24 ÷ 8 = 3
3 x 9 = 27	9 x 3 = 27	27 ÷ 3 = 9	27 ÷ 9 = 3
3 x 10 = 30	10 x 3 = 30	30 ÷ 3 = 10	30 ÷ 10 = 3
3 x 11 = 33	11 x 3 = 33	33 ÷ 3 = 11	33 ÷ 11 = 3
3 x 12 = 36	12 x 3 = 36	36 ÷ 3 = 12	33 ÷ 12 = 3

Key vocabulary

- What is 3 multiplied by 7?
- What is 3 times 5?
- What is 36 divided by 3?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 3 x __ = 18 or __ ÷ 3 = 9

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Use what you already know – If your child knows that 3 x 2 = 6, they can use this fact to work out that 3 x 3 = 9
- Test the Parent – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 21 divided by 3? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Spring Term 1

I can find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number

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

Some examples:

2 + 10 = 12
2 + 100 + 102
24 + 10 = 34
24 + 100 = 124
240 + 10 = 250
240 + 100 = 340
240 – 10 = 230
240 – 100 = 140

Key vocabulary

- What is ten more than 87?
- What is ten less than 215?
- What is one hundred more than 267?
- What is one hundred less than 349?

Your child needs to be able to find 10 or 100 more or less with numbers that cross over the tens or hundreds. For example, 10 or 100 less than 109, or 10 or 100 more than 92.

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

Give your child missing number problems to find 10 or 100 more or less.
E.g. 47 + __ = 57 or 167 + __ = 267

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Spring Term 2

I know multiplication and division facts for the 4 times table

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

4 x 1 = 4	1 x 4 = 4	4 ÷ 4 = 1	4 ÷ 1 = 4
4 x 2 = 8	2 x 4 = 8	8 ÷ 4 = 2	8 ÷ 2 = 4
4 x 3 = 12	3 x 4 = 12	12 ÷ 4 = 3	12 ÷ 3 = 4
4 x 4 = 16	4 x 4 = 16	16 ÷ 4 = 4	16 ÷ 4 = 4
4 x 5 = 20	5 x 4 = 20	20 ÷ 4 = 5	20 ÷ 5 = 4
4 x 6 = 24	6 x 4 = 24	24 ÷ 4 = 6	24 ÷ 6 = 4
4 x 7 = 28	7 x 4 = 28	28 ÷ 4 = 7	28 ÷ 7 = 4
4 x 8 = 32	8 x 4 = 32	32 ÷ 4 = 8	32 ÷ 8 = 4
4 x 9 = 36	9 x 4 = 36	36 ÷ 4 = 9	36 ÷ 9 = 4
4 x 10 = 40	10 x 4 = 40	40 ÷ 4 = 10	40 ÷ 10 = 4
4 x 11 = 44	11 x 4 = 44	44 ÷ 4 = 11	44 ÷ 11 = 4
4 x 12 = 48	12 x 4 = 48	48 ÷ 4 = 12	48 ÷ 12 = 4

Key vocabulary

What is 4 multiplied by 7?

What is 4 times 5?

What is 44 divided by 4?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 4 x __ = 16 or __ ÷ 4 = 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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Use what you already know – If your child knows that 4 x 2 = 8, they can use this fact to work out that 4 x 3 = 12
- Test the Parent – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 28 divided by 4? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Summer Term 1

I can count in multiples of 50 and 100

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

Counting in multiples of 50:
50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, etc.

Counting in multiples of 100:
100, 200, 300, 400,500, 600, 700, 800, etc.

Key vocabulary

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

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Use what you already know – If your child knows how to count in multiples of 100, they can use this knowledge to count in multiples of 50 as half of 100 equals 50. E.g. 2 x 100 = 200 so 4 x 50 = 200
- Chant multiples of 50 or 100 together.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Summer Term 2

I know multiplication and division facts for the 8 times table

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

8 x 1 = 8	1 x 8 = 8	8 ÷ 8 = 1	8 ÷ 1 = 8
8 x 2 = 16	2 x 8 = 16	16 ÷ 8 = 2	16 ÷ 2 = 8
8 x 3 = 24	3 x 8 = 24	24 ÷ 8 = 3	24 ÷ 3 = 8
8 x 4 = 32	4 x 8 = 32	32 ÷ 8 = 4	32 ÷ 4 = 8
8 x 5 = 40	5 x 8 = 40	40 ÷ 8 = 5	40 ÷ 5 = 8
8 x 6 = 48	6 x 8 = 48	48 ÷ 8 = 6	48 ÷ 6 = 8
8 x 7 = 56	7 x 8 = 56	56 ÷ 8 = 7	56 ÷ 7 = 8
8 x 8 = 64	8 x 8 = 64	64 ÷ 8 = 8	64 ÷ 8 = 8
8 x 9 = 72	9 x 8 = 72	72 ÷ 8 = 9	72 ÷ 9 = 8
8 x 10 = 80	10 x 8 = 80	80 ÷ 8 = 10	80 ÷ 10 = 8
8 x 11 = 88	11 x 8 = 88	88 ÷ 8 = 11	88 ÷ 11 = 8
8 x 12 = 96	12 x 8 = 96	96 ÷ 8 = 12	96 ÷ 12 = 8

Key vocabulary

What is 8 multiplied by 7?
What is 8 times 5?
What is 32 divided by 8?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 8 x __ = 16 or __ ÷ 8 = 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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Use what you already know – If your child knows that 8 x 2 = 16, they can use this fact to work out that 8 x 3 = 24
- Test the Parent – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 28 divided by 4? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.
- Double your fours – Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer. 8 x 3 = 24 and double 24 is 48, so 8 x 3 = 24.
- Five six seven eight – fifty-six is seven times eight (56 = 7 x 8)
- I ate and ate until I was sick on the floor – eight times eight is sixty-four (8 x 8 = 64)