

SPRING BANK PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR SIX KEY INSTANT RECALL FACTS
AUTUMN HALF TERM ONE



I know all multiplication and division facts up to 12 X 12.

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

All multiplication and division facts are expected to be known by the end of year 4 and this is a chance for Year 6 children to consolidate their knowledge of multiplication and division facts and to increase their speed of recall.

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

Children who have already mastered their times tables should apply this knowledge to answer questions including decimals

Key Vocabulary

*What is 8 multiplied by 6?
What is 7 times 4? What is 81 divided by 9?
What is the product of 5 and 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 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.

Speed challenge - Take two packs of playing cards and remove the kings. Turn over two cards and ask your child to multiply the numbers together (Ace = 1, Jack = 11 and Queen = 12). How many questions can they answer correctly in 2 minutes? Practise regularly and see if they can beat their highest score

Online games - children can log in to their TTRockstars account or Purple Mash.

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AUTUMN HALF TERM TWO



I can identify common factors of pairs of numbers.

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

The factors of a number are all numbers which divide it with no remainder.

For example:

The factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24. The factors of 56 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28 and 56. The common factors of two numbers are the factors they share.

The common factors of 24 and 56 are 1, 2, 4 and 8. The highest common factor of 24 and 56 is 8.

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is a common factor. Eg. 8 is a common factor of 24 and 56 because $24 = 8 \times 3$ and $56 = 8 \times 7$

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Play games - Choose two numbers. Take it in turns to name factors. Who can find the most?

PLEASE NOTE - We do not expect children to know all the factors of a number instantly but would expect them to be able to work them out within a minute or so for numbers under 100.

Key Vocabulary

Factor

Common factor

Multiple

Highest common factor

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I know common fractions, decimals and percentages.

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

$\frac{1}{2}$	=	0.5	=	50%
$\frac{1}{4}$	=	0.25	=	25%
$\frac{3}{4}$	=	0.75	=	75%
$\frac{1}{10}$	=	0.1	=	10%
$\frac{3}{10}$	=	0.3	=	30%
$\frac{1}{5}$	=	0.2	=	20%
$\frac{3}{5}$	=	0.6	=	60%
$\frac{1}{100}$	=	0.01	=	1%

Key Vocabulary

Write 0.75 as a fraction.

Write $\frac{1}{4}$ as a decimal.

What is $\frac{3}{4}$ as a percentage?

Children should be able to convert between decimals, fractions and percentages for $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and any number of tenths and hundredths

Top Tips

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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.

Play games - *Make some cards with equivalent fractions, decimals and percentages. Use these to play the memory game or snap. Or make your own dominoes with fractions on one side and decimals on the other.*

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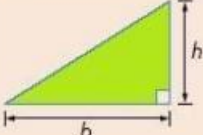

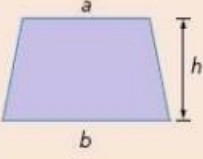
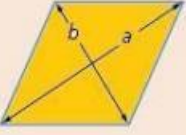

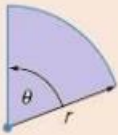
SPRING HALF TERM TWO



I know the formulae for finding the area of a shape.

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

The area of a shape is a measure of the size of its surface.

<p>Square Area = l^2</p> 	<p>Rectangle Area = $l \times w$</p> 	<p>Triangle Area = $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$</p> 	<p>Parallelogram Area = $b \times h$</p> 
<p>Trapezium Area = $\frac{1}{2} (a + b)h$</p> 	<p>Rhombus Area = $\frac{1}{2} a \times b$</p> 	<p>Circle Area = πr^2</p> 	<p>Sector Area = $\frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$</p> 

Key Vocabulary

Area

Base

Height

Pi

Radius

Top Tips

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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.

It is very important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. They must use language such as height, length, base, width and radius when recalling the appropriate formulae.

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