

I know number bonds for each number to 20

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

$0 + 20 = 20$	$20 + 0 = 20$	$20 - 0 = 20$	$20 - 20 = 0$
$1 + 19 = 20$	$19 + 1 = 20$	$20 - 1 = 19$	$20 - 19 = 1$
$2 + 18 = 20$	$18 + 2 = 20$	$20 - 2 = 18$	$20 - 18 = 2$
$3 + 17 = 20$	$17 + 3 = 20$	$20 - 3 = 17$	$20 - 17 = 3$
$4 + 16 = 20$	$16 + 4 = 20$	$20 - 4 = 16$	$20 - 16 = 4$
$5 + 15 = 20$	$15 + 5 = 20$	$20 - 5 = 15$	$20 - 15 = 5$
$6 + 14 = 20$	$14 + 6 = 20$	$20 - 6 = 14$	$20 - 14 = 6$
$7 + 13 = 20$	$13 + 7 = 20$	$20 - 7 = 13$	$20 - 13 = 7$
$8 + 12 = 20$	$12 + 8 = 20$	$20 - 8 = 12$	$20 - 12 = 8$
$9 + 11 = 20$	$11 + 9 = 20$	$20 - 9 = 11$	$20 - 11 = 9$
$10 + 10 = 20$		$20 - 10 = 10$	

Key Vocabulary

What do I add to 5 to make 20?

What is 20 take away 6?

What is 3 less than 20?

How many more than 16 is 20?

Challenge

I started with 20 sweets I gave some to my friends . I now have 12 sweets left . How many did I give away?

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

$$19 + \quad = 20 \text{ or } 20 - \quad = 16$$

• 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. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.
- Use what you already know – Use number bonds to 10 (e.g. $7 + 3 = 10$) to work out related number bonds to 20 (e.g. $17 + 3 = 20$).
- Number Fun– Find lots of different ways of making 20 with objects, pictures, socks, pasta ...
- Play games – You can play number bond pairs online at www.conkermaths.com and then see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 5 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.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

$11 \times 5 = 55$

$12 \times 5 = 60$

$5 \div 5 = 1$

$10 \div 5 = 2$

$15 \div 5 = 3$

$20 \div 5 = 4$

$25 \div 5 = 5$

$30 \div 5 = 6$

$35 \div 5 = 7$

$40 \div 5 = 8$

$45 \div 5 = 9$

$50 \div 5 = 10$

$55 \div 5 = 11$

$60 \div 5 = 12$

Key Vocabulary

- What is 5 multiplied by 3?
- What is five times 9?

Challenge

Is $5 \times 3 = 3 \times 5$?

Is 10 multiplied by 5 the same as 3 multiplied by 5?

Is $10 \div 5 = 5 \div 10$?

Tim Tim

- 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. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.
- Use what you already know – If your child knows that $2 \times 5 = 10$, then they can figure out that $2 \times 6 = 12$.
- Mix it up – Look at calculations written the other way round. $30 = 5 \times 6$, $6 = 30 \div 5$
- Play games DK Ten minutes a day Times Tables app can be found on google play and the app store.
<http://www.multiplication.com/games/all-games>

I know doubles and halves of numbers to 20.

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 6 = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 8 = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 12 = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 14 = 7$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 16 = 8$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 18 = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 20 = 10$$

$$11 + 11 = 22$$

$$12 + 12 = 24$$

$$13 + 13 = 26$$

$$14 + 14 = 28$$

$$15 + 15 = 30$$

$$16 + 16 = 32$$

$$17 + 17 = 34$$

$$18 + 18 = 36$$

$$19 + 19 = 38$$

$$20 + 20 = 40$$

Key Vocabulary

- What is double 9?
- What is half of 14 ?

Challenge

I started with a number, I doubled it and now have 6. What was my number?

I started with a number and I halved it I now have 6. What was my number?

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. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.
- Use what you already know – Encourage your child to find the connection between the 2 times table and double facts.
- Ping Pong – In this game, the parent says, "Ping," and the child replies, "Pong." Then the parent says a number and the child doubles it. For a harder version, the adult can say, "Pong." The child replies, "Ping," and then halves the next number given.
- Practise online – Go to www.conkermaths.com and see how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds.

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 10 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.

$10 \times 1 = 10$

$10 \times 2 = 20$

$10 \times 3 = 30$

$10 \times 4 = 40$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

$10 \times 6 = 60$

$10 \times 7 = 70$

$10 \times 8 = 80$

$10 \times 9 = 90$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$10 \times 11 = 110$

$10 \times 12 = 120$

$10 \div 10 = 1$

$20 \div 10 = 2$

$30 \div 10 = 3$

$40 \div 10 = 4$

$50 \div 10 = 5$

$60 \div 10 = 6$

$70 \div 10 = 7$

$80 \div 10 = 8$

$90 \div 10 = 9$

$100 \div 10 = 10$

$110 \div 10 = 11$

$120 \div 10 = 12$

Key Vocabulary

- What is 10 multiplied by 3?
- What is ten times 9 ?

Challenge

Is $10 \times 3 = 3 \times 10$?

Is 10 multiplied by 3 the same as 3 multiplied by 10 ?

Is $10 \div 3 = 3 \div 10$?

Tim Tim

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- Use what you already know – If your child knows that $2 \times 5 = 10$, then they can figure out that $2 \times 6 = 12$.
- Mix it up– Look at calculations written the pther way round. $30 = 3 \times 10$, $3 = 30 \div 10$
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I can tell the time.

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

Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands. This target can be broken down into several steps.

- I can tell the time to the nearest hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest half hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest quarter hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest five minutes.

Key Facts

- There are 24 hours in day.
- There are 60 minutes in an hour.
- There are 60 seconds in a minute.
- Quarter of an hour is 15 minutes.
- Half an hour is 30 minutes.

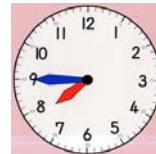
Key Vocabulary

- Twelve o'clock
- Half past two
- Quarter past three
- Quarter to nine
- Five past one
- Twenty-five to ten
- Hour hand
- Minute hand

Challenge

It is quarter past twelve, I go to the park for 15 minutes. What time is it now.

I start school at half past eight, my sister's school starts 15 minutes earlier what time do they start ?



Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Talk about time - Discuss what time things happen. When does your child wake up? What time do they eat breakfast? Make sure that you have an analogue clock visible in your house or that your child wears a watch with hands.

Ask your child the time regularly. – You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock :

“The cakes need to come out of the oven at quarter past four.”

“We need to leave the house at half past eight.”

I know the 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.

$3 \times 1 = 3$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$3 \div 3 = 1$	$3 \div 1 = 3$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$6 \div 3 = 2$	$6 \div 2 = 3$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \div 3 = 3$	$9 \div 3 = 3$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 \div 3 = 4$	$12 \div 4 = 3$
$3 \times 5 = 15$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$15 \div 3 = 5$	$15 \div 5 = 3$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$18 \div 3 = 6$	$18 \div 6 = 3$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$21 \div 7 = 3$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$	$24 \div 8 = 3$
$3 \times 9 = 27$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$27 \div 3 = 9$	$27 \div 9 = 3$
$3 \times 10 = 30$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$30 \div 10 = 3$
$3 \times 11 = 33$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$33 \div 3 = 11$	$33 \div 11 = 3$
$3 \times 12 = 36$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	$36 \div 3 = 12$	$36 \div 12 = 3$

Key Vocabulary

- What is 3 multiplied by 5 ?
- What is three times 9 ?

Challenge

Is $5 \times 3 = 3 \times 5$?

Is 3 multiplied by 5 the same as 5 multiplied by 3 ?

Is $15 \div 5 = 5 \div 15$?

Tim Tim

- 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. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.
- Use what you already know – If your child knows that $3 \times 5 = 15$, then they can figure out that $4 \times 5 = 20$
- Mix it up– Look at calculations written the other way round. $21 = 3 \times 7$, $7 = 21 \div 3$
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