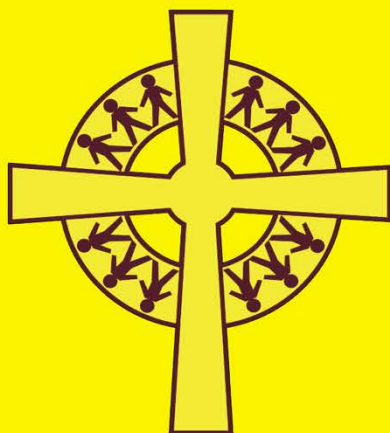


Maths Key Instant Recall Facts



Whittingham
CoFE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 / 2



Whittingham
C of E PRIMARY SCHOOL

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 Autumn Term

Autumn Term 1 – consolidating work from EYFS and then following Y1 Autumn Term

I know number bonds for each number to 10.

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

Addition Facts

$0 + 1 = 1$	$0 + 4 = 4$	$0 + 6 = 6$	$0 + 8 = 8$	$0 + 9 = 9$	$0 + 10 = 10$
$1 + 0 = 1$	$1 + 3 = 4$	$1 + 5 = 6$	$1 + 7 = 8$	$1 + 8 = 9$	$1 + 9 = 10$
	$2 + 2 = 4$	$2 + 4 = 6$	$2 + 6 = 8$	$2 + 7 = 9$	$2 + 8 = 10$
$0 + 2 = 2$	$3 + 1 = 4$	$3 + 3 = 6$	$3 + 5 = 8$	$3 + 6 = 9$	$3 + 7 = 10$
$1 + 1 = 2$	$4 + 0 = 4$	$4 + 2 = 6$	$4 + 4 = 8$	$4 + 5 = 9$	$4 + 6 = 10$
$2 + 0 = 2$		$5 + 1 = 6$	$5 + 3 = 8$	$5 + 4 = 9$	$5 + 5 = 10$
	$0 + 5 = 5$	$6 + 0 = 6$	$6 + 2 = 8$	$6 + 3 = 9$	$6 + 4 = 10$
$0 + 3 = 3$	$1 + 4 = 5$		$7 + 1 = 8$	$7 + 2 = 9$	$7 + 3 = 10$
$1 + 2 = 3$	$2 + 3 = 5$	$0 + 7 = 7$	$8 + 0 = 8$	$8 + 1 = 9$	$8 + 2 = 10$
$2 + 1 = 3$	$3 + 2 = 5$	$1 + 6 = 7$		$9 + 0 = 9$	$9 + 1 = 10$
$3 + 0 = 3$	$4 + 1 = 5$	$2 + 5 = 7$			$10 + 0 = 10$
	$5 + 0 = 5$	$3 + 4 = 7$			
		$4 + 3 = 7$			
		$5 + 2 = 7$			
		$6 + 1 = 7$			
		$7 + 0 = 7$			

Subtraction Facts

$1 - 1 = 0$	$4 - 4 = 0$	$6 - 0 = 6$			
$1 - 0 = 1$	$4 - 3 = 1$	$6 - 1 = 5$	$8 - 0 = 8$	$9 - 0 = 9$	$10 - 0 = 10$
	$4 - 2 = 2$	$6 - 2 = 4$	$8 - 1 = 7$	$9 - 1 = 8$	$10 - 1 = 9$
	$4 - 1 = 3$	$6 - 3 = 3$	$8 - 2 = 6$	$9 - 2 = 7$	$10 - 2 = 8$
$2 - 2 = 0$	$4 - 0 = 0$	$6 - 4 = 2$	$8 - 3 = 5$	$9 - 3 = 6$	$10 - 3 = 7$
$2 - 1 = 1$		$6 - 1 = 5$	$8 - 4 = 4$	$9 - 4 = 5$	$10 - 4 = 6$
$2 - 0 = 2$		$6 - 0 = 6$	$8 - 5 = 3$	$9 - 5 = 4$	$10 - 5 = 5$
			$8 - 6 = 2$	$9 - 6 = 3$	$10 - 6 = 4$
	$5 - 5 = 0$	$7 - 0 = 7$	$8 - 7 = 1$	$9 - 7 = 2$	$10 - 7 = 3$
$3 - 3 = 0$	$5 - 4 = 1$	$7 - 1 = 6$	$8 - 0 = 8$	$9 - 8 = 1$	$10 - 8 = 2$
$3 - 2 = 1$	$5 - 3 = 2$	$7 - 2 = 5$		$9 - 0 = 9$	$10 - 9 = 1$
$3 - 1 = 2$	$5 - 2 = 3$	$7 - 3 = 4$			$10 - 0 = 10$
$3 - 0 = 3$	$5 - 1 = 4$	$7 - 4 = 3$			
	$5 - 0 = 5$	$7 - 5 = 2$			
		$7 - 6 = 1$			
		$7 - 0 = 7$			

Key Vocabulary

Add	Take away	Number sentence
Plus	Subtract	Calculation
More than	Minus	Equals
Increase	Less	Is the same as
Make	Half	Number bonds/pairs
Sum	Halve	
Total	How many are left?	
Altogether	How many fewer is ... than ... ?	
Double	How much less is ...?	
One more, two more...ten more		
How many more to make ...?		
How many more is ... than ...?		
How much more is ...?		

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $3 + \bigcirc = 5$ or $4 - \bigcirc = 2$.

As well as reversal e.g. $5 = 2 + 3$ or $2 = 4 - 2$

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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 practical resources – Your child has one potato on their plate and you give them three more. Can they predict how many they will have now?

Make a poster – We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: bit.ly/NumiconPictures – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 5.

Play games – You can play number bond pairs online at <http://www.conkermaths.org/cmweb.nsf/pages/kirfs.html> and see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.

Telling the Time

It is important that your child starts to learn the time.
Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands.

This target can be broken down into several steps, starting with to the nearest hour.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, time, earlier, later, before, after, now, soon, early, late, how long ago? How long will it be until ...? How long will it take to...? How often? What time is it now? What time will it be in an hour?

Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?



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Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Spring 1

I know doubles and halves of numbers to 10.

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

$0 + 0 = 0$

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

$1 + 1 = 2$

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

$2 + 2 = 4$

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

$3 + 3 = 6$

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

$4 + 4 = 8$

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

$5 + 5 = 10$

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

$6 + 6 = 12$

$7 + 7 = 14$

$8 + 8 = 16$

$9 + 9 = 18$

$10 + 10 = 20$

Key Vocabulary

What is **double** 9?

What is **half** of 6?

Fraction

Parts of a whole

Equal part

Equal sharing

One of two equal parts

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

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.

Telling the Time

The next step for your child learning to tell the time, is learning to tell the time to every half hour using a clock with hands.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, half past.

Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?



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Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Spring 2

I know the 2 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**, as well in a random order. They should be able to count in twos starting at different points, as well as counting backwards in twos.

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$11 \times 2 = 22$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

Key Vocabulary

What is 2 **multiplied by** 2?

Multiplication

Multiply

Multiple

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

Telling the Time

The next step for your child learning to tell the time, is learning to tell the time to every quarter past of an hour using a clock with hands.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, quarter past.

Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?



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Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Summer 1

I know 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**, as well as in a random order. They should be able to count in tens starting at different points. Children must also be able to count backwards in their ten times table.

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$9 \times 10 = 90$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

Key Vocabulary

What is 2 **multiplied by** 10?

Multiplication

Multiply

Multiple

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

Telling the Time

The next step for your child learning to tell the time, is learning to tell the time to every quarter to of an hour using a clock with hands.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, quarter to.

Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?



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Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 – Summer 2

I know halves and quarters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 0 = 0$$

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

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

Key Vocabulary

What is **half** of 4?

What is a **quarter** of 4?

Halve

One of two equal parts

One of four equal parts

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

A great way to help aid children's learning of fractions is using food. Can you cut the pizza into quarters? Another useful way is using sharing. Could you give your friend one half of your sweets?



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 Autumn Term

I know number bonds 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**.

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

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $19 + \bigcirc = 20$ or $20 - \bigcirc = 8$.

As well as in reversal e.g. $20 = 19 + 1$ or $8 = 20 - 12$

Key Vocabulary

Addition

Add, more, and

Altogether

Double

Half, halve

One more, two more... ten more

How many more to make ...?

How many more is ... than ...?

How much more is ...?

subtract

take away

how many are left?

how many have gone?

one less, two less...ten less

how many fewer is ... than ...?

How much less is ...?

difference between

equals

Is the same as

Number bonds

Number pairs

Number facts

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 Autumn Term

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these facts At bath time, during car journey or while making dinner? 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. $17 + 3 = 20$).

Use practical resources – Make collections of 20 objects. Ask questions such as, "How many more conkers would I need to make 20?"

Make a poster – We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: bit.ly/NumiconPictures – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 20.

Play games – You can play number bond pairs online at <http://www.conkermaths.org/cmweb.nsf/pages/kirfs.html> and then see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.



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Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 Autumn Term

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 2 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**.

$2 \times 1 = 2$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$2 \times 7 = 14$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$2 \times 9 = 18$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$2 \times 11 = 22$

$2 \times 12 = 24$

$2 \div 2 = 1$

$4 \div 2 = 2$

$6 \div 2 = 3$

$8 \div 2 = 4$

$10 \div 2 = 5$

$12 \div 2 = 6$

$14 \div 2 = 7$

$16 \div 2 = 8$

$18 \div 2 = 9$

$20 \div 2 = 10$

$22 \div 2 = 11$

$24 \div 2 = 12$

Key Vocabulary

What is 2 **multiplied by** 7?

What is 2 **times** 9?

What is 12 **divided by** 2?

Multiply

Multiple

Multiplication

Equal groups of

Repeated addition

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $2 \times \bigcirc = 8$ or $\bigcirc \div 2 = 6$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

Songs and Chants – You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

Use what you already know – If your child knows that $2 \times 5 = 10$, they can use this fact to work out that $2 \times 6 = 12$.

Test the Parent – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. *What is 18 divided by 2?* They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

Use memory tricks – For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Spring 1

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**.

$0 + 0 = 0$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $0 = 0$	
$1 + 1 = 1$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $2 = 1$	$11 + 11 = 22$
$2 + 2 = 4$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $4 = 2$	$12 + 12 = 24$
$3 + 3 = 6$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $6 = 3$	$13 + 13 = 26$
$4 + 4 = 8$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $8 = 4$	$14 + 14 = 28$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $10 = 5$	$15 + 15 = 30$
$6 + 6 = 12$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $12 = 6$	$16 + 16 = 32$
$7 + 7 = 14$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $14 = 7$	$17 + 17 = 34$
$8 + 8 = 16$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $16 = 8$	$18 + 18 = 36$
$9 + 9 = 18$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $18 = 9$	$19 + 19 = 38$
$10 + 10 = 20$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $20 = 10$	$20 + 20 = 40$

Key Vocabulary

What is **double** 9?

What is **half** of 14?

Halve

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

Telling the Time

The next step for your child learning to tell the time, is learning to tell the time to every half hour using a clock with hands.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, half past.

Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Spring 2

I know 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**.

$$\begin{aligned}10 \times 1 &= 10 \\10 \times 2 &= 20 \\10 \times 3 &= 30 \\10 \times 4 &= 40 \\10 \times 5 &= 50 \\10 \times 6 &= 60 \\10 \times 7 &= 70 \\10 \times 8 &= 80 \\10 \times 9 &= 90 \\10 \times 10 &= 100 \\10 \times 11 &= 110 \\10 \times 12 &= 120\end{aligned}$$

Key Vocabulary

What is 10 **multiplied by** 2?

What is 10 **times** 3?

Multiply

Multiple

Multiplication

Groups of

Repeated addition

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

Pronunciation – Make sure that your child is pronouncing the numbers correctly and not getting confused between **thirteen** and **thirty**.

Songs and Chants – You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

Apply these facts to real life situations – How many toes are in your house? What other multiplication and division questions can your child make up?

Telling the Time

The next step for your child learning to tell the time, is learning to tell the time to every quarter past of an hour using a clock with hands.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, quarter past.

Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Summer 1

I know my 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**, also in a random order. Children should be able to count from different starting points in the five times table and count backwards in fives.

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$11 \times 5 = 55$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

Key Vocabulary

What is 5 **multiplied by** 2?

What is 5 **times** 3?

Multiply

Multiple

Multiplication

Groups of

Repeated addition

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these at bath time, during a car journey or while making dinner? 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.

Songs and Chants – You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

Telling the Time

The next step for your child learning to tell the time, is learning to tell the time to every quarter to of an hour using a clock with hands.

Key Vocabulary: **o'clock**, quarter to.

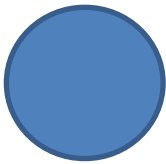
Top tips: Discuss what time things happen, when is bedtime? What time do you wake up? What time do you eat breakfast?

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Summer 2

I know about shape.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following shapes. They should be able to recall how many sides and vertices each shape has. For 3D shapes, children should know how many faces, edges and vertices they have.



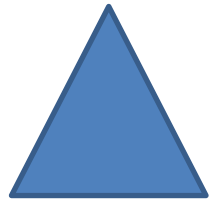
Circle



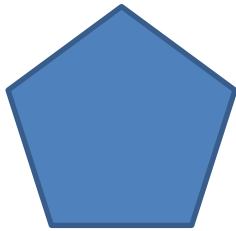
Square



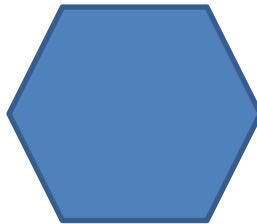
Rectangle



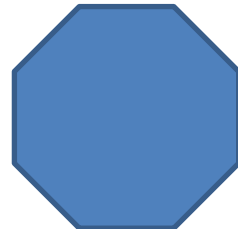
Triangle



Pentagon



Hexagon



Octagon

Key Vocabulary – 2D Shapes

Corner

Side

Point/pointed

Rectangle

Square

Circle, circular

Triangle, triangular

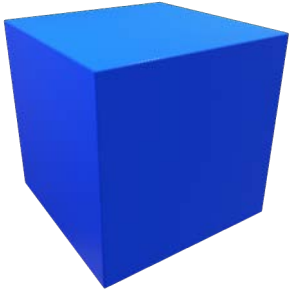
Pentagon

Hexagon

Octagon

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2 – Summer 2



Cube



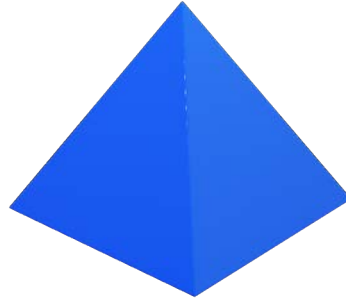
Cuboid



Cylinder



Sphere



Pyramid



Cone

Top Tips

Go on a shape hunt! Find the different shapes around the house, in the garden or anywhere else you may think of.

Key Vocabulary – 3D Shapes

Face

Edge

Vertex

Vertices

Cube, cuboid

Pyramid

Sphere

Cone

Cylinder