Falmouth primary academy

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 Autumn 2

I know the number bonds to 100

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

3 0 + 7 0 = 100 70 + 30 = 100 70 + 30 = 100 100 - 70 = 30 100 - 30 = 70

Key Questions

What do I add to 3 to make a whole 10?

How many 10s do you add to 30 to make 100?

What is the difference

between 56 and 100?

This is a chance for children to consolidate their knowledge of number bonds to 10, other multiples of 10 and 100, as well as to increase their speed of recall.

Children should also be able to answer missing number questions such as:

32 + = 100 or 100 - = 73

<u>Top Tips</u>

The secret to success is practising little and often. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practice them all at once, perhaps you could have a multiple of 10 you focus on each day.

- www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znmpf4j
- Practice with money, there are 100 pence in $\pounds 1$
- Speed Challenge: How many correct number bonds can you recall in one minute?
- Online game: http://topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button
- Memory Tricks: Use a 10 imes 10 grid and some fruit to visualise the number bonds
- Create an anchor chart



Falmouth primary academy

Year 6 Autumn 2

I can identify common factors of a pair 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 into it with no remainder. E.g. 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. E.g. the common factors of 24 and 56 are 1, 2, 4 and 8.

The greatest common factor of 24 and 56 is 8.

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

Key Questions

- How can you work systematically to ensure you've found all the factors of a number?
- Do factors always come in pairs?
- Can we use our multiplication and division facts to find factors?



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?
- Try the games here: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/multiples-and -factors
- There are many online games to practise finding the greatest common factor, for example:
- http://www.fun4thebrain.com/beyondfacts/gcfsketch.html
- Choose two numbers. Take it in turns to name factors. Who can find the most?
- If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Falmouth primary academy

Year 6 Spring 1

I know fraction, decimal and percentage equivalents (FDPs).

By the end of this half term, children should know facts similar to those shown below. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**. Conversion questions will take a little longer!



When comparing FDPs, convert them all into the same format, e.g decimals. Order decimals (check carefully if ascending or descending). Then, convert the numbers back to their original form for your answer.

<u>Top Tips</u>

The secret to success is practising little and often. Test yourself and ask your adults to help!

- Create your own colour-coded FDP equivalence chart.
- Use pictures to prove that 25% = 0.25 = 25/100
- Watch video lessons and try the activities at https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/ fractions-decimals-and-percentages-8726
- Watch the video and take the quiz https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9sycdm/ articles/zbc6382
- Play the free games at https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/120/ match_fractions_decimals_and_percentages#.UCdcd2MsCEY