



Key Instant Recall Facts

YEAR 3 – Autumn 1

I know number bonds for all 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**.

$2 + 9 = 11$	$5 + 9 = 14$	Example fact
$3 + 8 = 11$	$6 + 8 = 14$	family:
$4 + 7 = 11$	$7 + 7 = 14$	$6 + 9 = 15$
$5 + 6 = 11$	$6 + 9 = 15$	$9 + 6 = 15$
$3 + 9 = 12$	$7 + 8 = 15$	$15 - 9 = 6$
$4 + 8 = 12$	$7 + 9 = 16$	$15 - 6 = 9$
$5 + 7 = 12$	$8 + 8 = 16$	
$6 + 6 = 12$	$8 + 9 = 17$	Example of
$4 + 9 = 13$	$9 + 9 = 18$	other facts:
$5 + 8 = 13$		$4 + 5 = 9$
$6 + 7 = 13$		$13 + 5 = 18$
		$19 - 7 = 12$

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 5 to make 19?

What is 17 **take away** 6?

What is 13 **less than** 15?

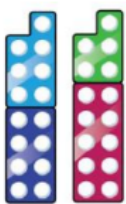
How many more than 8 is 11?

What is the **difference** between 9 and 13?

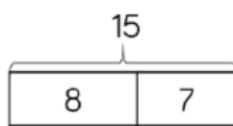
What can this look like? –

Examples to 15

Concrete:



Pictorial:



Abstract:

$$\begin{array}{c} 8 + 7 = 15 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Useful Websites:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button> - Number bonds to 20

https://www.mathplayground.com/number_bonds_20.html for number bonds on different numbers

<https://wordwall.net/community?query=Number%20bonds%20to%2020> – Various games to practise number bonds

Things to try

Chants- Practice chanting the number bonds.

Everyday Objects- Gather together objects and separate them in as many different ways as possible, write the calculation to match each one.

Make a poster – We use lots of concrete, pictorial and abstract methods in school. Your child could make a poster on any number 1-20 showing different methods to make the number bonds.



Key Instant Recall Facts

YEAR 3 – Autumn 2

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 8?
What is 8 times 3?
What is 24
divided by 3?

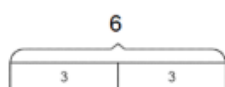
What can this look like?

Concrete:



$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Pictorial:



$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Abstract:

$$3 \times \boxed{7} = 21$$

$$\boxed{7} \times 3 = 21$$

$$21 \div 3 = \boxed{7}$$

Things to try

Chants- Practice chanting the times table.

Everyday Objects- Gather together objects and separate them into groups of 3.

YouTube – There are lots of Times table songs on YouTube to aid learning, why not try one out.

Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Useful Websites:

<https://ttrockstars.com/> - Ask your teacher to set your TT Rockstar account to focus on the 3's.

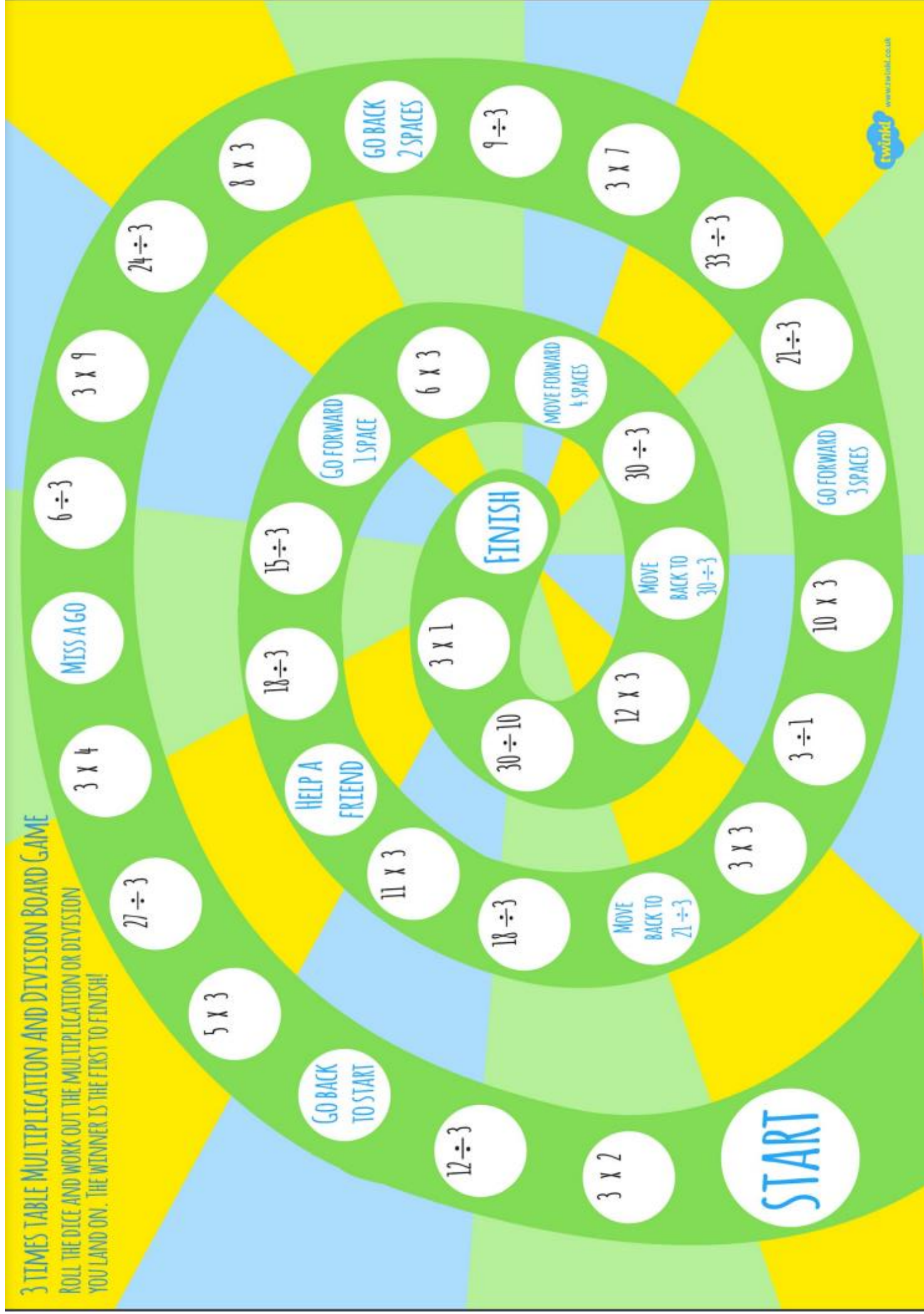
<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/>

<http://www.snappymaths.com/multdiv/3xtable/3xtable.htm>

3 TIMES TABLE MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION BOARD GAME

ROLL THE DICE AND WORK OUT THE MULTIPLICATION OR DIVISION YOU LAND ON. THE WINNER IS THE FIRST TO FINISH!





Key Instant Recall Facts

YEAR 3 – Spring 1

I know the 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.

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \div 2 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$48 \div 12 = 4$

What is 4 **multiplied** by 6? What is 8 **times** 4? What is 24 **divided** by 4?

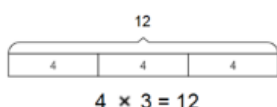
What could this look like?

Concrete:



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

Pictorial:



$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

Abstract:

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

Things to try

Chants- Practice chanting the times table.

Everyday Objects- Gather together objects and separate them into groups of 4.

Double & Double again – Multiplying by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again. Double 6 is 12 and double 12 is 24, so $6 \times 4 = 24$.

Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $12 \times 4 = 48$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Useful Websites:

<https://trockstars.com/> - Ask your teacher to set your TT Rockstar account to focus on the 4's.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/>

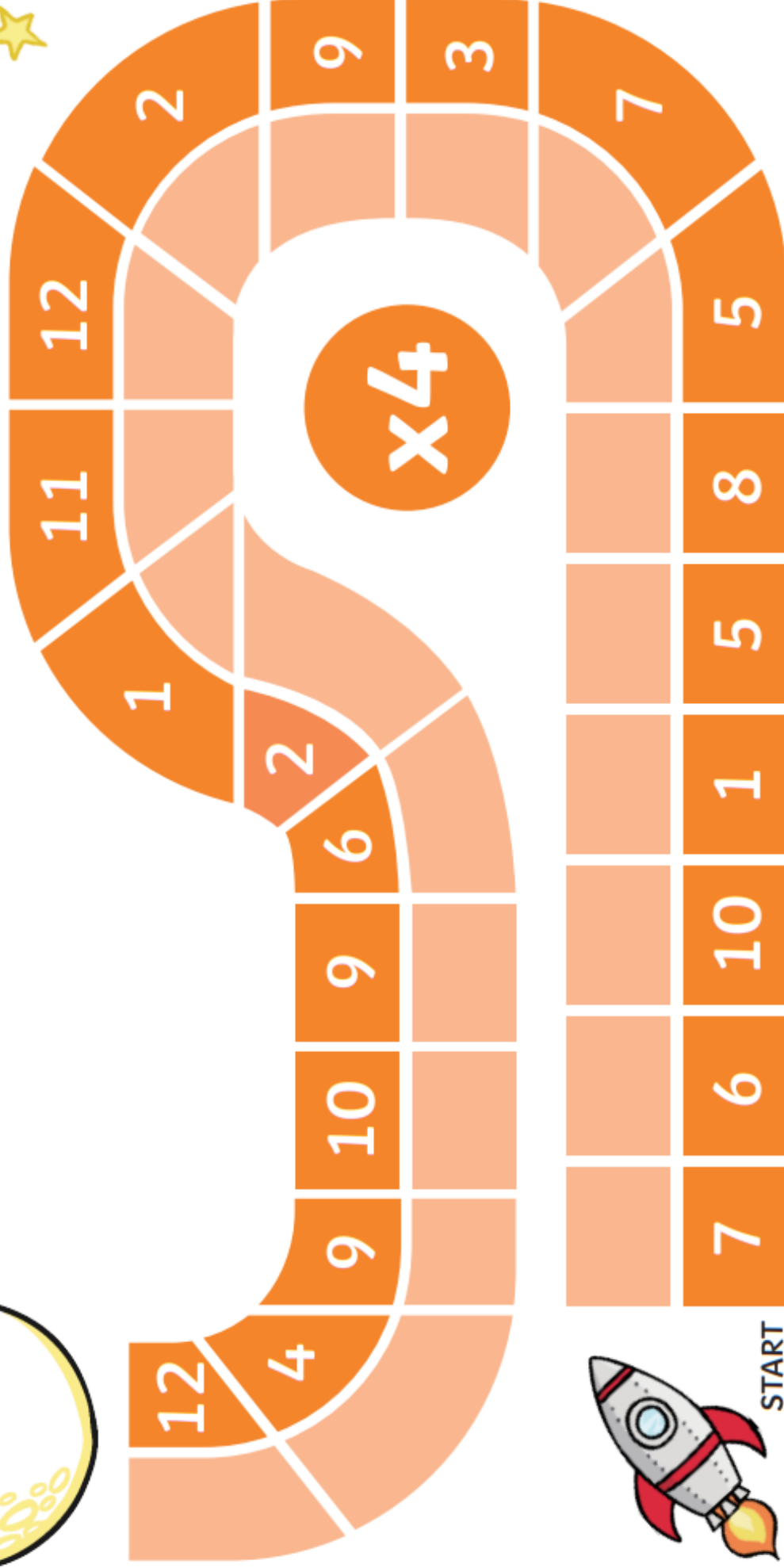
<http://www.snappymaths.com/multdiv/4xtable/4xtable.htm>

4 Times Table Space Race

Multiply the numbers on the track.

Write them down as you go around.

Use a timer to see how long it takes you to finish the race!





Key Instant Recall Facts

YEAR 3 – Spring 2

I can recall facts about duration of time

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

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

There are 60 minutes in an hour.

There are 24 hours in a day.

There are 7 days in a week.

There are 12 months in a year.

There are 365 days in a year.

There are 366 days in a leap year.

Number of days in each month

January 31

July 31

February 28/29

August 31

March 31

September 30

April 30

October 31

May 31

November 30

June 30

December 31

Children also need to know the order of the months in a year. They should be able to apply these facts to answer questions such as:

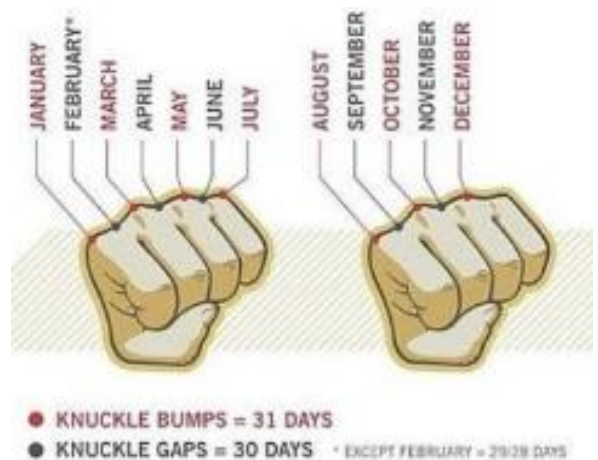
- What day comes after 30th April?
- What day comes before 1st February?

Things to try

Use rhymes and memory games– The rhyme, Thirty days hath September, can help children remember which months have 30 days. There are poems describing the months of the year in order.

Use calendars – If you have a calendar for the New Year, your child could be responsible for recording the birthdays of friends and family members in it. Your child could even make their own calendar.

How long is a minute? – Ask your child to sit with their eyes closed for exactly one minute while you time them. Can they guess the length of a minute? Carry out different activities for one minute. How many times can they jump in sixty seconds?





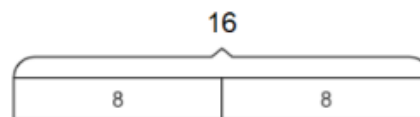
Key Instant Recall Facts

YEAR 3 – Summer 1

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

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

Pictorial:



$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

Abstract:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 4 \times 8 = 32 & 32 \div 8 = 4 \\ 5 \times 8 = 40 & 40 \div 8 = 5 \end{array}$$

What is 8 **multiplied** by 6? What is 8 **times** 8? What is 24 **divided** by 8?

Useful Websites:

<https://ttrockstars.com/> - Ask your teacher to set your TT Rockstar account to focus on the 8's.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/>

<http://www.snappymaths.com/multdiv/8xtable/8xtable.htm>

Things to try

Chants- Practice chanting the times table.

Everyday Objects- Gather together objects and separate them into groups of 3.



YouTube – There are lots of Times table songs on YouTube to aid learning, why not try one out.

Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

8 Times Table Multiplication And Division Board Game

Roll the dice and work out the multiplication or division you land on. The winner is the first to finish!

Start		
	8×10	
$80 \div 8$	Go back to Start	$64 \div 8$
	8×2	
$16 \div 2$	8×7	9×8
	$40 \div 8$	Miss a go
8×8	$80 \div 8$	
	8×1	$8 \div 1$
Go back 2 spaces		

$96 \div 8$	$88 \div 8$	Go forward 1 space	12×8
Help a friend			Go forward 4 spaces
8×11			$32 \div 8$
$72 \div 8$	Move back to $32 \div 8$		Move back to $96 \div 8$
	8×10		3×8
	$48 \div 8$		8×8
Go forward 3 spaces	8×5		Finish



Key Instant Recall Facts

YEAR 3 – Summer 2

I can tell the time to the nearest five minutes

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

Useful Websites:

<https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/telling-the-time>

<https://toytheater.com/telling-time/>

<https://www.teachingtime.co.uk/>

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. Once your child is confident telling the time, see if you can find more challenging clocks e.g. with Roman numerals or no numbers marked.

Analogue Clocks

The longer hand on a clock tells us the **minutes**.

The shorter hand tells us the **hours**.

Which way do the hands of a clock go round?

