

# Key Instant Recall Facts

## Year Three – Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 x tables.

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

$0 \times 2 = 0$	$0 \div 2 = 0$	$0 \times 10 = 0$	$0 \div 10 = 0$	$0 \times 5 = 0$	$0 \div 5 = 0$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \div 2 = 1$	$1 \times 10 = 10$	$10 \div 10 = 1$	$1 \times 5 = 5$	$5 \div 5 = 1$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$4 \div 2 = 2$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$20 \div 10 = 2$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$10 \div 5 = 2$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$6 \div 2 = 3$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$30 \div 10 = 3$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$15 \div 5 = 3$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$8 \div 2 = 4$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$40 \div 10 = 4$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$10 \div 2 = 5$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$50 \div 10 = 5$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$25 \div 5 = 5$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$12 \div 2 = 6$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$60 \div 10 = 6$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$30 \div 5 = 6$
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$14 \div 2 = 7$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$70 \div 10 = 7$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$35 \div 5 = 7$
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$16 \div 2 = 8$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$80 \div 10 = 8$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$40 \div 5 = 8$
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$18 \div 2 = 9$	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$90 \div 10 = 9$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$45 \div 5 = 9$
$10 \times 2 = 20$	$20 \div 2 = 10$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$100 \div 10 = 10$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$50 \div 5 = 10$
$11 \times 2 = 22$	$22 \div 2 = 11$	$11 \times 10 = 110$	$110 \div 10 = 11$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$55 \div 5 = 11$
$12 \times 2 = 24$	$24 \div 2 = 12$	$12 \times 10 = 120$	$120 \div 10 = 12$	$12 \times 5 = 60$	$60 \div 5 = 12$

### Key vocabulary

What is 3 times 5?  
What is 2 multiplied by 5?  
What is 4 groups of 5?  
What is 60 divided by 5?  
What is 40 shared between 5?  
What is 70 divided into groups of 5

## Top Tips

The secret to success and putting these in your long term memory is working hard. To help do this, practise little and often. Use little moments of time. Practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey for example.

You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could start with one particular times table fact and then move onto the next one.

Work on three facts a day, as it breaks up the memorising.

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.

Test the Parent – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 70 divided by 7? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.

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?

<http://www.conkermaths.org/cmweb.nsf/products/conkerkirfs.html>

See how many questions you can answer in 90 seconds.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10>

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

