

# 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	
$1 + 1 = 2$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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?

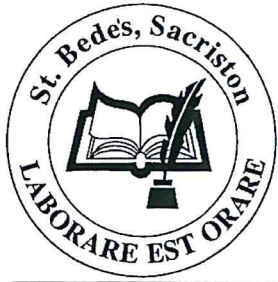
#### Top Tips

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](http://www.conkermaths.com) and see how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds.



# Key Instant Recall Facts

## Year 2 – Spring 2

### 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**.

$10 \times 1 = 10$	$10 \div 10 = 1$
$10 \times 2 = 20$	$20 \div 10 = 2$
$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 \div 10 = 3$
$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$10 \times 5 = 50$	$50 \div 10 = 5$
$10 \times 6 = 60$	$60 \div 10 = 6$
$10 \times 7 = 70$	$70 \div 10 = 7$
$10 \times 8 = 80$	$80 \div 10 = 8$
$10 \times 9 = 90$	$90 \div 10 = 9$
$10 \times 10 = 100$	$100 \div 10 = 10$
$10 \times 11 = 110$	$110 \div 10 = 11$
$10 \times 12 = 120$	$120 \div 10 = 12$

#### Key Vocabulary

What is 10 **multiplied by** 3?

What is 10 **times** 9?

What is 70 **divided by** 10?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $10 \times \bigcirc = 80$  or  $\bigcirc \div 10 = 6$ .

#### 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.

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?