



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 – Autumn 1

I know the multiplication and division facts for all timestables up to 12×12 .

The Year 6 children should already know **ALL** the times tables up to 12×12 . The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**. This half term is a chance for Year 6 children to consolidate their knowledge of multiplication and division facts and to increase their speed of recall.

1	2	3	4	5	6
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 6 = 36$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$6 \times 7 = 42$
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 8 = 48$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$6 \times 9 = 54$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$6 \times 10 = 60$
$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$6 \times 11 = 66$
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$5 \times 11 = 55$	$6 \times 12 = 72$
$1 \times 8 = 8$	$2 \times 9 = 18$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$4 \times 11 = 44$	$5 \times 12 = 60$	
$1 \times 9 = 9$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 11 = 33$	$4 \times 12 = 48$		
$1 \times 10 = 10$	$2 \times 11 = 22$	$3 \times 12 = 36$			
$1 \times 11 = 11$	$2 \times 12 = 24$				
$1 \times 12 = 12$					

7	8	9	10	11	12
$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$11 \times 11 = 121$	$12 \times 12 = 144$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$10 \times 11 = 110$	$11 \times 12 = 132$	
$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$9 \times 11 = 99$	$10 \times 12 = 120$		
$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 11 = 88$	$9 \times 12 = 108$			
$7 \times 11 = 77$	$8 \times 12 = 96$				
$7 \times 12 = 84$					

Key Vocabulary

What is 12 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 7 **times** 8?

What is 84 **divided by** 7?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $7 \times \bigcirc = 28$ or $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$. Children who have already mastered their times tables should apply this knowledge to answer questions including decimals e.g. $0.7 \times \bigcirc = 4.2$ or $\bigcirc \div 60 = 0.7$

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 start with one particular times tables and ensure they know all of them before moving onto another times table.

Speed Challenge – Take a pack of playing cards. Turn over two cards and ask your child to multiply the numbers together (Ace = 1, Jack = 10, Queen = 11, King = 12). How many questions can they answer correctly in 2 minutes? Practise regularly and see if they can beat their high score.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10> - Level 6 Multiplication/Level 6 Division



<https://play.ttrockstars.com/> - Children should be regularly practising their timestables on TTRS and improving their speed.



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 – Autumn 2

I can identify common factor pairs of a number.

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

The factors of a number are all numbers which it can divide into 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.

Choose 2 other numbers from the times tables. Can your child find the factors, then the common factors and then the greatest common factor? Repeat!

Key vocabulary

factor
common factor
multiple
greatest common factor

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 $56 = 8 \times 7$.

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? If your child is not yet confident with identifying factor pairs of a number, you may want to practise this first.

Lots of games here

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/greatest-common-factor.html>

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

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/multiplication-and-division>

Choose two numbers between 1 and 144. Take it in turns to name factors. Who can find the most?