Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Spring 1

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 9 and 11 times tables.

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

9 × 1 = 9	9 ÷ 9 = 1	11 × 1 = 11	11 ÷ 11 = 1
9 × 2 = 18	18 ÷ 9 = 2	11 × 2 = 22	22 ÷ 11 = 2
9 × 3 = 27	27 ÷ 9 = 3	11 × 3 = 33	33 ÷ 11 = 3
9 × 4 = 36	36 ÷ 9 = 4	11 × 4 = 44	44 ÷ 11 = 4
9 × 5 = 45	45 ÷ 9 = 5	11 × 5 = 55	55 ÷ 11 = 5
9 × 6 = 54	54 ÷ 9 = 6	11 × 6 = 66	66 ÷ 11 = 6
9 × 7 = 63	63 ÷ 9 = 7	11 × 7 = 77	77 ÷ 11 = 7
9 × 8 = 72	72 ÷ 9 = 8	11 × 8 = 88	88 ÷ 11 = 8
9 × 9 = 81	81 ÷ 9 = 9	11 × 9 = 99	99 ÷ 11 = 9
9 × 10 = 90	90 ÷ 9 = 10	11 × 10 = 110	110 ÷ 11 = 10
9 × 11 = 99	99 ÷ 9 = 11	11 × 11 = 121	121 ÷ 11 = 11
9 × 12 = 108	108 ÷ 9 = 12	11 × 12 = 132	132 ÷ 11 = 12

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 6 **times** 8?

What is 24 **divided by** 6?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 9 × ◯ = 54 or ◯ ÷ 9 = 11.

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 family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Look for patterns – These times tables are full of patterns for your child to find. How many can they spot?

Use your ten times table – Multiply a number by 10 and subtract the original number (e.g. 7 × 10 – 7 = 70 – 7 = 63). What do you notice?
What happens if you add your original number instead?
(e.g. 7 × 10 + 7 = 70 + 7 = 77)

What do you already know? – Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 times tables. It might be worth practising these again!

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Spring 2

I can recognise decimal equivalents of fractions.

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

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

$\frac{2}{10} = 0.2$

$\frac{5}{10} = 0.5$

$\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$

$\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$

$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$

$\frac{7}{100} = 0.07$

$\frac{21}{100} = 0.21$

$\frac{75}{100} = 0.75$

$\frac{99}{100} = 0.99$

Key Vocabulary

How many **tenths** is 0.8?

How many **hundredths** is 0.12?

Write 0.75 as a **fraction**?

Write ¼ as a **decimal**?

Children should be able to convert between decimals and fractions for ½, ¼, ¾ and any number of tenths and hundredths.

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: start with tenths before moving on to hundredths. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Play games - Make some cards with pairs of equivalent fractions and decimals. Use these to play the memory game or snap. Or make your own dominoes with fractions on one side and decimals on the other.