Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Autumn 1

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

I know the number bonds for all numbers up to 20.

2 + 9 = 11	5 + 9 = 14	
3 + 8 = 11	6 + 8 = 14	
4 + 7 = 11	7 + 7 = 14	
5 + 6 = 11	6 + 9 = 15	
3 + 9 = 12	7 + 8 = 15	
4 + 8 = 12	7 + 9 = 16	
5 + 7 = 12	8 + 8 = 16	
6 + 6 = 12	8 + 9 = 17	
4 + 9 = 13	9 + 9 = 18	
5 + 8 = 13		
6 + 7 = 13		

Example of a fact family

6 + 9 = 15

9 + 6 = 15

15 – 9 = 6

15 – 6 = 9

Example of other facts

4 + 5 = 9

13 + 5 = 18

19 – 7 = 12

10 – 6 = 4

Key Vocabulary

How **many more** than 8 is 11?

What is 17 **take away** 6?

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

What is 13 **less than** 15?

This list includes the most challenging facts but children will need to learn all number bonds for each number to 20 (e.g. 15 + 2 = 17). This includes related subtraction facts (e.g. 17 – 2 = 15).

Top Tips

The secret is practising little and often. You don't need to practise these all at once, perhaps you could have a fact of the day. Can you practice these Key Instant Recall Facts while walking to school?

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Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Autumn 2

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

I know the multiplication and division facts for the three times table.

3 x 1 = 3	3 ÷ 3 = 1
3 x 2 = 6	6 ÷ 3 = 2
3 x 3 = 9	9 ÷ 3 = 3
3 x 4 = 12	12 ÷ 3 = 4
3 x 5 = 15	15 ÷ 3 = 5
3 x 6 = 18	18 ÷ 3 = 6
3 x 7 = 21	21 ÷ 3 = 7
3 x 8 = 24	24 ÷ 3 = 8
3 x 9 = 27	27 ÷ 3 = 9
3 x 10 = 30	30 ÷ 3 = 10
3 x 11 = 33	33 ÷ 3 = 11
3 x 12 = 36	36 ÷ 3 = 12

Key Vocabulary

What is 3 **multiplied by** 8?

What is 7 **times** 3?

What is 27 **divided by** 3?

Top Tips

- Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. 8+ 5 = 13), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?
- Warning! – When creating fact families, children sometimes get confused by the order of the numbers in the division number sentence. It is tempting to say that the biggest number goes first, but it is more helpful to say that the answer to the multiplication goes first, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra. E.g. 3 ×12 = 36. The answer to the multiplication is 36, so 36 ÷3 = 12 and 36 ÷12 = 3

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