



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Autumn Term 1

I can count in multiples of 25 and 1,000

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

Counting in multiples of 25:

25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150,
200, etc.

Counting in multiples of 1,000:

1,000, 2,000, 3,000,
4,000, 5,000, 6,000,
7,000, 8,000, etc.

Key vocabulary

- What is the third multiple of 25?
- How many groups of 25 equal 200?
- How many 1,000s makes 8,000?

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Use what you already know – If your child knows how to count in multiples of 50, they can use this knowledge to count in multiples of 25 as half of 50 equals 25. E.g. $2 \times 50 = 100$ so $4 \times 25 = 100$
- Chant multiples of 25 or 1,000 together.



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Autumn Term 2

I know multiplication and division facts for the 6 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.

$6 \times 1 = 6$	$1 \times 6 = 6$	$6 \div 6 = 1$	$6 \div 1 = 6$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$12 \div 6 = 2$	$12 \div 2 = 6$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$18 \div 6 = 3$	$18 \div 3 = 6$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$24 \div 6 = 4$	$24 \div 4 = 6$
$6 \times 5 = 30$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$30 \div 6 = 5$	$30 \div 5 = 6$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$36 \div 6 = 6$	$36 \div 6 = 6$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$42 \div 6 = 7$	$42 \div 7 = 6$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$48 \div 6 = 8$	$48 \div 8 = 6$
$6 \times 9 = 54$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$54 \div 6 = 9$	$54 \div 9 = 6$
$6 \times 10 = 60$	$10 \times 6 = 60$	$60 \div 6 = 10$	$60 \div 10 = 6$
$6 \times 11 = 66$	$11 \times 6 = 66$	$66 \div 6 = 11$	$66 \div 11 = 6$
$6 \times 12 = 72$	$12 \times 6 = 72$	$72 \div 6 = 12$	$72 \div 12 = 6$

Key vocabulary

What is 6 multiplied by 7?

What is 5 times 6?

What is 36 divided by 6?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $6 \times _ = 18$ or $_ \div 6 = 5$

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Double your threes – Multiplying a number by 6 is the same as multiplying by 3 then doubling the answer. $7 \times 3 = 21$ and double 21 is 42, so $7 \times 6 = 42$
- Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $3 \times 6 = 18$), 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. $6 \times 12 = 72$. The answer to the multiplication is 72, so $72 \div 6 = 12$ and $72 \div 12 = 6$



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Spring Term 1

I know 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.

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

Key vocabulary

What is 6

multiplied by 9?

What is 5 times 11?

What is 88

divided by 11?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $11 \times _ = 110$ or $_ \div 9 = 5$

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- 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. $7 \times 10 - 7 = 70 - 7 = 63$) What do you notice? What happens if you add your original number instead? (e.g. $7 \times 10 + 7 = 70 + 7 = 77$)
- 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 may be worth practising these again!



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Spring Term 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ as a decimal.

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

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.



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Summer Term 1

I know multiplication and division facts for the 7 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.

$7 \times 1 = 7$	$1 \times 7 = 7$	$7 \div 7 = 1$	$7 \div 1 = 7$
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$14 \div 7 = 2$	$14 \div 2 = 7$
$7 \times 3 = 21$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$21 \div 7 = 3$	$21 \div 3 = 7$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$28 \div 7 = 4$	$28 \div 4 = 7$
$7 \times 5 = 35$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$35 \div 7 = 5$	$35 \div 5 = 7$
$7 \times 6 = 42$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$42 \div 7 = 6$	$42 \div 6 = 7$
$7 \times 7 = 49$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$49 \div 7 = 7$	$49 \div 7 = 7$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$56 \div 7 = 8$	$56 \div 8 = 7$
$7 \times 9 = 63$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$63 \div 7 = 9$	$63 \div 9 = 7$
$7 \times 10 = 70$	$10 \times 7 = 70$	$70 \div 7 = 10$	$70 \div 10 = 7$
$7 \times 11 = 77$	$11 \times 7 = 77$	$77 \div 7 = 11$	$77 \div 11 = 7$
$7 \times 12 = 84$	$12 \times 7 = 84$	$84 \div 7 = 12$	$84 \div 12 = 7$

Key vocabulary

What is 6 multiplied by 7?

What is 4 times 7?

What is 49 divided by 7?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $7 \times _ = 42$ or $_ \div 7 = 5$

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- Chant your seven times table together.
- Write out the seven times table and its linked division facts.
- Fact families – ask your child to give you a seven times table fact; can they give three more 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. $7 \times 12 = 84$. The answer to the multiplication is 84, so $84 \div 7 = 12$ and $84 \div 12 = 7$



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Summer Term 2

I can multiply and divide single-digit numbers by 10 and 100

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

$7 \times 10 = 70$	$30 \times 10 = 300$	$0.8 \times 10 = 8$
$10 \times 7 = 70$	$10 \times 30 = 300$	$10 \times 0.8 = 8$
$70 \div 7 = 10$	$300 \div 30 = 10$	$8 \div 0.8 = 10$
$70 \div 10 = 7$	$300 \div 10 = 30$	$8 \div 10 = 0.8$

$6 \times 100 = 600$	$40 \times 100 = 4000$	$0.2 \times 10 = 2$
$100 \times 6 = 600$	$100 \times 40 = 4000$	$10 \times 0.2 = 2$
$600 \div 6 = 100$	$4000 \div 40 = 100$	$2 \div 0.2 = 10$
$600 \div 100 = 6$	$4000 \div 100 = 40$	$2 \div 10 = 0.2$

Key vocabulary

What is 5 multiplied by 10?

What is 10 times 0.8?

What is 700 divided by 70? Thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, tenths, hundredths

These are just examples of the facts for this half term. They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions
e.g. $10 \times _ = 5$ or $_ \div 10 = 60$

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 do not 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.

Practical resources

- It is tempting to tell children that to multiply by ten or one hundred it is just a case of adding zeros to the end of a number. This way of thinking, however, can cause problems when they are trying to multiply and divide decimal numbers as the rule does not work for these numbers. The best way to understand the process for multiplying by ten or one hundred is to show each digit moving in the place value table (place value shift). This rule also works for decimals.
- Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $12 \times 4 = 48$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?