Key Instant Recall Facts
Year 6 – Spring 1

FIELDHEAD CARR PRIMARY SCHOOL

I can identify prime numbers up to 50.
I know the square roots of square numbers up to 15 x 15.

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

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers:
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 , 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:
4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50

<u>Key vocabulary</u>

Prime number
Composite number
Factor
Multiple

<u>Square roots:</u>

√1 = 1
√4 = 2
√9 = 3
√16 = 4
√25 = 5
√36 = 6
√49 = 7
√64 = 8
√81 = 9
√100 = 10
√121 = 11
√144 = 12
√169 = 13
√196 = 14
√225 = 15

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite. E.g. 39 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 13.

<u>Top Tips</u>

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.

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 50. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 50. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?