

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 - Autumn 1a

I can count to 100.

By the end of this half term, children should be able to count to 100 confidently, easily and quickly.

Perhaps start off using part of a 100 square (see below) and as confidence grows try without any aides. Once they are confident to 50 try beyond 50 to 100.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Also, try starting at different numbers and asking your child to continue counting on from e.g. 15. Practise counting both forward and backwards.

Top Tips

Pronunciation - Make sure that your child is pronouncing the numbers correctly and not getting confused between thirteen and thirty.

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?

Make it fun by using interactive resources such as Splat 100 square

<https://www.primarygames.co.uk/pg2/splat/splatsq100.html>

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 - Autumn 1b

I can add 0 or 1 to a number. I can add 2 to a number.

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

$0 + 0 = 0$ $1 + 0 = 1$ $2 + 0 = 2$ $3 + 0 = 3$ $4 + 0 = 4$ $5 + 0 = 5$ $6 + 0 = 6$ $7 + 0 = 7$ $8 + 0 = 8$ $9 + 0 = 9$ $10 + 0 = 10$ When you add zero to a number, the number stays the same.	$0 + 1 = 1$ $1 + 1 = 2$ $2 + 1 = 3$ $3 + 1 = 4$ $4 + 1 = 5$ $5 + 1 = 6$ $6 + 1 = 7$ $7 + 1 = 8$ $8 + 1 = 9$ $9 + 1 = 10$ $10 + 1 = 11$ When you add one to a number, the number increases by one.	$0 + 2 = 2$ $1 + 2 = 3$ $2 + 2 = 4$ $3 + 2 = 5$ $4 + 2 = 6$ $5 + 2 = 7$ $6 + 2 = 8$ $7 + 2 = 9$ $8 + 2 = 10$ $9 + 2 = 11$ $10 + 2 = 12$ When you add two to a number, the number increases by two.	They should also know the commutative calculations: $2 + 4 = 6$ $2 + 9 = 11$ $2 + 3 = 5$ $1 + 6 = 7$ $1 + 9 = 10$
Key vocabulary 8 add 2 equals 10 3 plus 2 is the same as 5 If I have 6, then I get 2 more, how many in total now?			

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 1 - Autumn 2

To know my number bonds to 10.

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

$0 + 10 = 10$ $10 + 0 = 10$		$10 - 10 = 0$ $10 - 0 = 10$	<p>Key vocabulary</p> <p>2 add 8 equals 10</p> <p>8 plus 2 is the same as 10</p> <p>If I have 4, how many more to get to 10?</p> <p>What's the difference between 7 and 10?</p> <p>10 take away 7 equals 3</p> <p>10 subtract 3 makes 7</p> <p>10 minus 9 equals 1</p>
$1 + 9 = 10$ $9 + 1 = 10$		$10 - 9 = 1$ $10 - 1 = 9$	
$2 + 8 = 10$ $8 + 2 = 10$		$10 - 8 = 2$ $10 - 2 = 8$	
$3 + 7 = 10$ $7 + 3 = 10$		$10 - 7 = 3$ $10 - 3 = 7$	
$4 + 6 = 10$ $6 + 4 = 10$		$10 - 6 = 4$ $10 - 4 = 6$	
$5 + 5 = 10$		$10 - 5 = 5$	

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions,

e.g. $2 + \underline{\quad} = 10$ or $\underline{\quad} - 7 = 3$.

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 of the day.

Songs and Chants - The children should know a chant for number bonds to ten or there are chants online.

Make the whole fact family - If $9 + 1 = 10$, then $1 + 9 = 10$ so $10 - 9 = 1$ and $10 - 1 = 9$.

Playing games can make learning number bonds fun and exciting:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

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

See how many questions you can answer in 90 seconds.

And <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10>