Mathematics

Key Instant Recall Facts

KIRFs

To develop your child's fluency and mental maths skills, we are introducing KIRFs (Key Instant Recall Facts) throughout Mill Rythe Junior School. KIRFS are a way of helping your child to learn by heart, key facts and information which they need to have **instant recall of.**

KIRFs are designed to support the development of mental maths skills that underpin much of the maths work in our school. They are particularly useful when calculating, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing. They contain number facts such as number bonds and times tables that need constant practise and rehearsal, so children can recall them quickly and accurately.

Instant recall of facts helps enormously with mental agility in maths lessons. When children move onto written calculations, knowing these key facts is very beneficial. Being able to recall these facts quickly allows your child to focus on problem solving and reasoning which is a main focus for the mathematics curriculum. For your child to become more efficient in recalling them easily, they need to be practised frequently and for short periods of time.

Each half term, children will focus on a Key Instant Recall Fact (KIRF) to practise and learn at home for the half term. They will also be available on our school website under the maths section. The KIRFs include practical ideas to assist your child in grasping the key facts and contain helpful suggestions of ways in which you could make this learning interesting and relevant. They are not designed to be a time-consuming task and can be practised anywhere – for example in the car and walking to school. Regular practice - little and often – helps children to retain these facts and keep their skills sharp. Throughout the half term, the KIRFs will also be practised in school and your child's teacher will assess whether they have been retained.

Over their time at Mill Rythe Junior School, we believe that - if the KIRFs are developed fully - children will be more confident with number work, understand its relevance, and be able to access the curriculum much more easily. They will be able to apply what they have learnt to a wide range of problems and contexts that they will encounter as parts of their learning in maths.

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6– Spring 1

I know the addition and subtraction facts for two place decimal complements of 1

By the end of the Spring term, children should be able to confidently recall facts that involve finding pairs that **total** 1 whole using two place decimal numbers. They should be able to answer questions in any order including missing number questions e.g. ☐ + 0.43= 1

Some examples:

0.62 + 0.38= 1	0.75 + 0.25 = 1
0.38 + 0.62= 1	0.25 + 0.75 = 1
1– 0.62= 0.38	1 – 0.25 = 0.75
1– 0.38= 0.62	1 – 0.75 = 0.25

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add to** 0.83 to make 1?

What is 1 **take away** 0.43?

What **is 0.25 less than 1?**

How many more than 0.82 is 1?

What is the **difference** between 0. 91

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.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. 0.38 + 0.62= 1), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family? Encourage them to think about how addition is commutative (can be done in any order) while subtraction is not to help them to think about the order of the calculation.

Use number bonds to 100- How can number bonds to 100 help you work out decimal number bonds to 1 whole. If they make an error, get them to check their number bonds to 100. Can they work out what two numbers are needed to make 100 and then use that to correct their decimal number bond pair to 100.

0.38 +_____= 1 What do you add to 38 to make 100?
What should the tenths add up to? (0.9/ 9 tenths)
What should the hundredths add up to? (0.1/ 1 tenths)
0.38 + 0.62= 1

A common error is to make 1.1 rather than 1.0 by adding the tenths up to 10/10 e.g. 0.38 + 0.72 = 1 so encourage children to watch out for this.

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