

# Year 6 – Term 1

**I know the multiplication and division facts for all times tables up to  $12 \times 12$ .**

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

Please see separate sheet for all times table facts.

This is a chance for Year 6 children to consolidate their knowledge of multiplication and division facts and to increase their speed of recall. They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $7 \times \bigcirc = 28$  or  $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$ .

Children who have already mastered their times tables should apply this knowledge to answer questions including decimals e.g.  $0.7 \times \bigcirc = 4.2$  or  $\bigcirc \div 60 = 0.7$

## 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 family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

- Speed Challenge – Take two packs of playing cards and remove the kings. Turn over two cards and ask your child to multiply the numbers together (Ace = 1, Jack = 11, Queen = 12). How many questions can they answer correctly in 2 minutes? Practise regularly and see if they can beat their high score.
- Use memory tricks – For those hard-to-remember facts, [www.multiplication.com](http://www.multiplication.com) has some strange picture stories to help children remember.

### Key Vocabulary

What is 12 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 7 **times** 8?

What is 84 **divided by** 7?

# Year 6 – Term 2

**I can identify common factors of a pair of numbers.**

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly. The factors of a number are all numbers which divide it with no remainder.

E.g. the factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24.

The factors of 56 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28 and 56.

The common factors of two numbers are the factors they share.

E.g. the common factors of 24 and 56 are 1, 2, 4 and 8.

The greatest common factor of 24 and 56 is 8.

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is a common factor.

E.g. 8 is a common factor of 24 and 56 because  $24 = 8 \times 3$  and  $56 = 8 \times 7$ .

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

There are many online games to practise finding the greatest common factor, for example:

- <http://www.fun4thebrain.com/beyondfacts/gcfsketch.html>
- Choose two numbers. Take it in turns to name factors. Who can find the most?

### Key Vocabulary

factor

common factor

multiple

greatest common factor

# Year 6 – Term 3

**I can convert between decimals, fractions and percentages.**

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{7}{100} = 0.07$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{21}{100} = 0.21$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

$$\frac{75}{100} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

$$\frac{99}{100} = 0.99$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$$

Children should be able to convert between decimals and fractions for  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and any number of tenths and hundredths.

## 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: start with tenths before moving on to hundredths. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

- 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 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?

# Year 6 – Term 4

**I can identify prime numbers up to 50.**

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

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.

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

- 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?

### Key Vocabulary

prime number  
composite number  
factor  
multiple