Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 – Spring 2

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**.

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ = 50%	$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$ = 1%	**Key Vocabulary**
$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ = 25%	$\frac{7}{100} = 0.07$ = 7%	How many **tenths** is 0.8?
$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$ = 75%	$\frac{21}{100} = 0.21$ = 21%	How many **hundredths** is 0.12?
$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$ = 10%	$\frac{75}{100} = 0.75$ = 75%	
$\frac{1}{5} = 0.2$ = 20%	$\frac{99}{100} = 0.99$ = 99%	Write 0.75 as a **fraction**.
$\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$ = 60%		Write ¼ as a **decimal**.
$\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$ = 90%		

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 start with tenths before moving onto hundredths.

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.

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 - Level 6 Fractions – decimal equivalents

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 – Spring 1

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?