



Key Instant Recall Facts

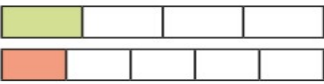

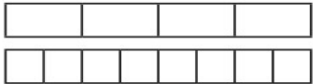
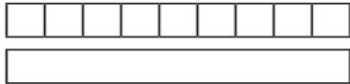
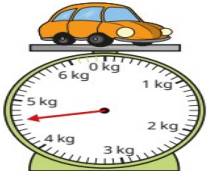
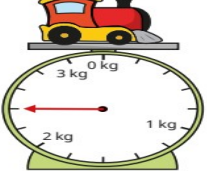

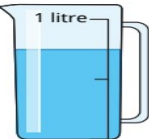

Year 3—Spring 2

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

Your child's KIRF this half term is: 8 times table facts.

E.g. $8 \times 2 = 16$, $8 \times 5 = 40$, $4 \times 8 = 32$, $8 \times 12 = 96$

In addition you can help by practicing the following:

Compare unit fractions	<p>Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the fractions.</p>  $\frac{1}{4} \bigcirc \frac{1}{5}$  $\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc \frac{1}{10}$
Equivalent fractions	<p>Use the bar models to find the equivalent fractions.</p>  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$  $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\square}{9}$
Measure in grams & kilograms	 <p>The toy car has a mass of 4 kg and _____ g.</p>  <p>The toy train has a mass of _____ kg and _____ g.</p>
Measure in litres & millilitres	<p>What is the volume of water in each jug?</p>   

Top Tips

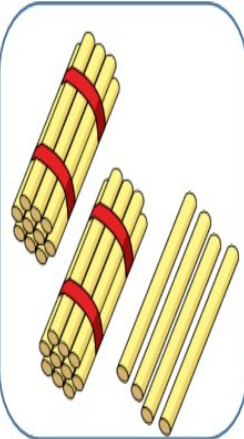
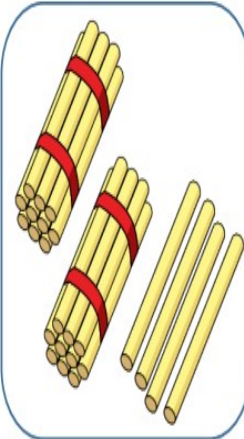
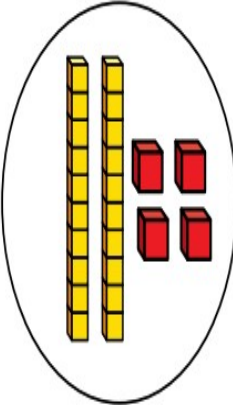
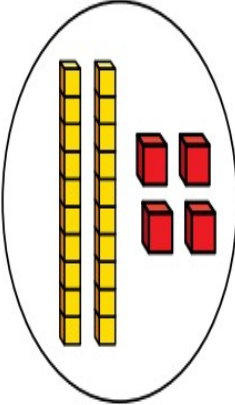
The secret to success is practicing little and often. Use time wisely. Can you practice these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You do not need to practice them all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.



Calculations

Year 3—Spring 2

In year 3 this half term, the children will learn division using the following methods.

Skill: Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (sharing with no exchange)	Year: 3						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 907 609 1209"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #FFD700;">Tens</th> <th style="background-color: #FF6347;">Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; display: flex; gap: 20px;">   </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> $48 \div 2 = 24$ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="188 1429 422 1975"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 20px; display: flex; gap: 20px;">   </div> </div> </div>	Tens	Ones	10 10	1 1 1 1	10 10	1 1 1 1	<p>When dividing larger numbers, children can use manipulatives that allow them to partition into tens and ones.</p> <p>Straws, Base 10 and place value counters can all be used to share numbers into equal groups.</p> <p>Part-whole models can provide children with a clear written method that matches the concrete representation.</p>
Tens	Ones						
10 10	1 1 1 1						
10 10	1 1 1 1						