



Fast Maths Facts - Year 3 - Autumn 1

I can use number bonds to (and within) ten and twenty knowledge to work out number bonds to 100.

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

$1 + 9 = 10$	$10 + 90 = 100$	$100 - 10 = 90$
$2 + 8 = 10$	$20 + 80 = 100$	$100 - 20 = 80$
$3 + 7 = 10$	$30 + 70 = 100$	$100 - 30 = 70$
$4 + 6 = 10$	$40 + 60 = 100$	$100 - 40 = 60$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$50 + 50 = 100$	$100 - 50 = 50$

$10 + 80 = 90$	$10 + 60 = 70$	$10 + 30 = 40$
$20 + 70 = 90$	$20 + 50 = 70$	$20 + 20 = 40$
$30 + 60 = 90$	$30 + 40 = 70$	$10 + 20 = 30$
$40 + 50 = 90$	$10 + 50 = 60$	$90 - 50 = 40$
$10 + 70 = 80$	$20 + 40 = 50$	$80 - 30 = 50$
$20 + 60 = 80$	$30 + 30 = 60$	$70 - 20 = 50$
$30 + 50 = 80$	$10 + 40 = 50$	$60 - 40 = 20$
$40 + 40 = 80$	$20 + 30 = 50$	$50 - 20 = 30$

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 40 to make 100?

What is 100 **take away** 30?

What is 20 **less than** 90?

How many more than 30 is 70?

What is the **difference between** 10 and 50?

Advice

The secret to success is practising little and often. Can you practise these Super Facts 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. $80 + 20 = 100$), can they tell you the other facts in the same family? $20 + 80 = 100$ $100 - 20 = 80$ and $100 - 80 = 20$

Challenge - Use doubles to go beyond 100- If you know that $6 + 6 = 12$, how can you work out $60 + 60$?



Fast Maths Facts - Year 3 - Autumn 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 3 times table.

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

$3 \times 1 = 3$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$3 \div 3 = 1$	$3 \div 1 = 3$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$6 \div 3 = 2$	$6 \div 2 = 3$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \div 3 = 3$	$9 \div 3 = 3$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 \div 3 = 4$	$12 \div 4 = 3$
$3 \times 5 = 15$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$15 \div 3 = 5$	$15 \div 5 = 3$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$18 \div 3 = 6$	$18 \div 6 = 3$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$21 \div 7 = 3$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$	$24 \div 8 = 3$
$3 \times 9 = 27$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$27 \div 3 = 9$	$27 \div 9 = 3$
$3 \times 10 = 30$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$30 \div 10 = 3$
$3 \times 11 = 33$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$33 \div 3 = 11$	$33 \div 11 = 3$
$3 \times 12 = 36$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	$36 \div 3 = 12$	$36 \div 12 = 3$

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions, e.g. $3 \times \underline{\quad} = 18$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 11$.

Advice

The secret to success is practising little and often. Can you practise these Super Facts 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. $3 \times 5 = 15$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Warning! When creating fact families, children sometimes get confused by the order of the numbers in the division number sentence. It is tempting to say that the biggest number goes first, but it is more helpful to say that the answer to the multiplication goes first, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra.

E.g. $3 \times 12 = 36$. The answer to the multiplication is 36, so $36 \div 3 = 12$ and $36 \div 12 = 3$.

Key Vocabulary

What is 3 multiplied by 8?

What is 8 times 3?

What is 24 divided by 3?



Fast Maths Facts - Year 3 - Spring 1

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 4 times table.

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

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \div 2 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$48 \div 12 = 4$

Key Vocabulary

What is 4 multiplied by 6?

What is 8 times 4?

What is 24 divided by 4?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 16$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 7$.

Advice

The secret to success is practising little and often. Can you practise these Super Facts 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.

What do you already know? Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 5 and 10 times tables.

Double and double again - Multiplying a number by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. $12 \times 4 = 48$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same family?



Fast Maths Facts - Year 3 - Spring 2

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 8 times table.

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

$8 \times 1 = 8$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$8 \div 8 = 1$	$8 \div 1 = 8$
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$16 \div 8 = 2$	$16 \div 2 = 8$
$8 \times 3 = 24$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$24 \div 8 = 3$	$24 \div 3 = 8$
$8 \times 4 = 32$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$32 \div 8 = 4$	$32 \div 4 = 8$
$8 \times 5 = 40$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$40 \div 8 = 5$	$40 \div 5 = 8$
$8 \times 6 = 48$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$48 \div 8 = 6$	$48 \div 6 = 8$
$8 \times 7 = 56$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$56 \div 8 = 7$	$56 \div 7 = 8$
$8 \times 8 = 64$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$64 \div 8 = 8$	$64 \div 8 = 8$
$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$72 \div 8 = 9$	$72 \div 9 = 8$
$8 \times 10 = 80$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$80 \div 8 = 10$	$80 \div 10 = 8$
$8 \times 11 = 88$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$88 \div 8 = 11$	$88 \div 11 = 8$
$8 \times 12 = 96$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$96 \div 8 = 12$	$96 \div 12 = 8$

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 multiplied by 6?

What is 8 times 8?

What is 24 divided by 8?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $8 \times \underline{\quad} = 16$ or $\underline{\quad} \div 8 = 7$.

Advice

The secret to success is practising little and often. Can you practise these Super Facts 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.

Double your fours - Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer. $8 \times 4 = 32$ and double 32 is 64, so $8 \times 8 = 64$.

Five six seven eight - fifty-six is seven times eight ($56 = 7 \times 8$).



Fast Maths Facts - Year 3 - Summer 1

I can recall facts about durations of time.

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

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

There are 60 minutes in an hour.

There are 24 hours in a day.

There are 7 days in a week.

There are 12 months in a year.

There are 365 days in a year.

There are 366 days in a leap year.

Number of days in each month:

January	31	July	31
February	28/29	August	31
March	31	September	30
April	30	October	31
May	31	November	30
June	30	December	31

Children also need to know the order of the months in a year. They should be able to apply these facts to answer questions such as: What day comes after 30th April? What day comes before 1st February?

Advice

The secret to success is practising little and often. Can you practise these Super Facts 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.

Use rhymes and memory games - The rhyme, *Thirty days has September*, can help children remember which months have 30 days. There are also poems describing the months of the year in order.

Use calendars - If you have a calendar for the new year, your child could be responsible for recording the birthdays of friends or family members in it. Your child could even make their own calendar.

How long is a minute?- Ask your child to sit with their eyes closed for exactly one minute while you time them. Can they guess the length of a minute? Carry out different activities for one minute. How many times can they jump in sixty seconds?



Fast Maths Facts - Year 3 - Summer 2

I can tell the time.

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

Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands. This target can be broken down into several steps.

- I can tell the time to the nearest hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest half hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest quarter hour.
- I can tell the time to the nearest five minutes.
- I can tell the time to the nearest minute.

Key Vocabulary

Twelve o'clock

Half past two

Quarter past three

Quarter to nine

Five past one

Twenty-five to ten.

Advice

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely.

Talk about time - Discuss what time things happen. When does your child wake up? What time do they eat breakfast? Make sure that you have an analogue clock visible in your house or that your child wears a watch with hands. Once your child is confident telling the time, see if you can find more challenging clocks e.g. with Roman numerals or no numbers marked.

Ask your child the time regularly - You could also give your child some responsibility for watching the clock :

"The cakes need to come out of the oven at twenty-two minutes past four exactly."

"We need to leave the house at twenty-five to nine."