I know number bonds to 100

Some examples:

$60 + 40 = 100$ $37 + 63 = 100$
$40 + 60 = 100$ $63 + 37 = 100$
$100 - 40 = 60$ $100 - 63 = 37$
$100 - 60 = 40$ $100 - 37 = 63$

$75 + 25 = 100$ $48 + 52 = 100$
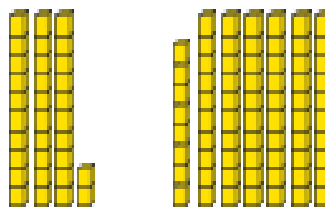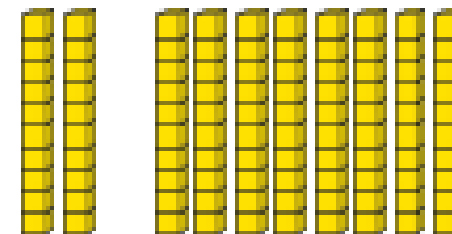$25 + 75 = 100$ $52 + 48 = 100$
$100 - 25 = 75$ $100 - 52 = 48$
$100 - 75 = 25$ $100 - 48 = 52$

$2 + 8 = 10$
so $20 + 80 = 100$

$32 + 68 = 100$

3 tens and 2 ones + 6 tens and 8 ones

= 9 tens and 10 ones = 10 tens = one hundred

Top tips for learning at home

We will be sending out KIRFs homework weekly but there are lots of activities you could do at home too. When learning key recall facts it is important to do so little but often. Your children will have spent a lot of time in KS1 working on their number bonds. It is important for them to still keep practicing these key facts, especially as they begin to explore numbers beyond 100.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. $85 + 15 = 100$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Use number bonds to 10 - How can number bonds to 10 help you work out number bonds to 100?

Play games – There are missing number questions at www.conkermaths.com . See how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds. There is also a number bond pair game to play.

Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 65 to make 100?

What is 100 **take away** 6?

What is 13 **less than** 100?

How many more than 98 is 100?

What is the **difference** between 89 and 100?

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

Year 3

Autumn Term 2

3 x Tables

1 × 3 = 3	
2 × 3 = 6	
3 × 3 = 9	3 ÷ 3 = 1
4 × 3 = 12	6 ÷ 3 = 2
5 × 3 = 15	9 ÷ 3 = 3
6 × 3 = 18	12 ÷ 3 = 4
7 × 3 = 21	15 ÷ 3 = 5
8 × 3 = 24	18 ÷ 3 = 6
9 × 3 = 27	21 ÷ 3 = 7
10 × 3 = 30	24 ÷ 3 = 8
11 × 3 = 33	27 ÷ 3 = 9
12 × 3 = 36	30 ÷ 3 = 10
	33 ÷ 3 = 11
	36 ÷ 3 = 12

Arrays

1 x 3 =

2 x 3 = 6

2 x 3 = 6

3 x 4 = 12

3 x 5 = 15

3 x 6 = 18

3 x 7 = 21

3 x 8 = 24

3 x 9 = 27

3 x 10 = 30

3 x 11 = 33

3 x 12 = 36

Division Facts

3 ÷ 1 = 3

6 ÷ 3 = 2

9 ÷ 3 = 3

12 ÷ 3 = 4

15 ÷ 3 = 5

18 ÷ 3 = 6

21 ÷ 3 = 7

24 ÷ 3 = 8

27 ÷ 3 = 9

30 ÷ 3 = 10

33 ÷ 3 = 11

36 ÷ 3 = 12

Practise your times tables using the different game modes on Times Tables

Top tips for learning at home

We will be sending out KIRFs homework weekly but there are lots of activities you could do at home too. When learning key recall facts it is important to do so little but often. Your child should already be confident in solving their x2, x5 and x10 tables. This term they will be focusing on their x3 tables and division facts. Please encourage your child to access TTRS regularly.. **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.

Vocabulary

What is 3 **multiplied by** 8?

What is 8 **times** 3?

What is 24 **divided by** 3?

How many 3s are there in 27?