$\times 10\left(\begin{array}{|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|}\hline 1,000 & 2,000 & 3,000 & 4,000 & 5,000 & 6,000 & 7,000 & 8,000 & 9,000 \\ \hline 100 & 200 & 300 & 400 & 500 & 600 & 700 & 800 & 900 \\ \hline 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 & 70 & 80 & 90 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline\end{array}\right) \div 10$
$\times 100\left(\begin{array}{|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|}\hline 1,000 & 2,000 & 3,000 & 4,000 & 5,000 & 6,000 & 7,000 & 8,000 & 9,000 \\ \hline 100 & 200 & 300 & 400 & 500 & 600 & 700 & 800 & 900 \\ \hline 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 & 70 & 80 & 90 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline\end{array}\right) \div 100$

## Top tips for learning at home

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

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.

It is important that children don't 'just add zero'. When a number is, for example, multiplied by ten, each digit in that number is moved one column to the left on a place value chart and that the ' 0 ' is placed in the vacated ones position as a place-value holder.

| $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 s}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 s}$ | 1s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |

## Key Vocabulary

## What is 5 multiplied by 10?

What is 10 times 240?
What is 700 divided by 100?
hundreds, tens, ones


