

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 3 – Summer 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**.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| $8 \times 0 = 0$ | $0 \times 8 = 0$ | $0 \div 8 = 0$ | |
| $8 \times 1 = 8$ | $1 \times 8 = 8$ | $8 \div 8 = 1$ | $8 \div 1 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 2 = 16$ | $2 \times 8 = 16$ | $16 \div 8 = 2$ | $16 \div 2 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 3 = 24$ | $3 \times 8 = 24$ | $24 \div 8 = 3$ | $24 \div 3 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 4 = 32$ | $4 \times 8 = 32$ | $32 \div 8 = 4$ | $32 \div 4 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 5 = 40$ | $5 \times 8 = 40$ | $40 \div 8 = 5$ | $40 \div 5 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 6 = 48$ | $6 \times 8 = 48$ | $48 \div 8 = 6$ | $48 \div 6 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 7 = 56$ | $7 \times 8 = 56$ | $56 \div 8 = 7$ | $56 \div 7 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 8 = 64$ | $8 \times 8 = 64$ | $64 \div 8 = 8$ | $64 \div 8 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 9 = 72$ | $9 \times 8 = 72$ | $72 \div 8 = 9$ | $72 \div 9 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 10 = 80$ | $10 \times 8 = 80$ | $80 \div 8 = 10$ | $80 \div 10 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 11 = 88$ | $11 \times 8 = 88$ | $88 \div 8 = 11$ | $88 \div 11 = 8$ |
| $8 \times 12 = 96$ | $12 \times 8 = 96$ | $96 \div 8 = 12$ | $96 \div 12 = 8$ |

Key Vocabulary:

What is 8 multiplied by 6?
 What is 8 times 8?
 What is 24 divided by 8?
 How many lots of 8 are there in 16?
 What is the whole?
 What are the parts?

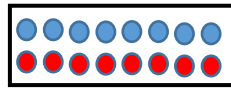
They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.

$$8 \times \bigcirc = 16 \text{ or } \bigcirc \div 8 = 7$$

Key Imagery:

Prove using array:

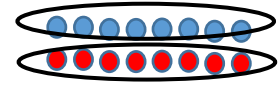
$$\text{Eg- } 2 \times 8 = 16$$



(the parts are 2 and 8 and the whole is 16)

Prove using array using

$$\text{grouping } 16 \div 2 = 8$$



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 have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Activity ideas

- ***Songs and Chants**– You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.
- ***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 $8 \times 8 = 64$.
- ***Play equation sentences**– Say: “Five six seven eight”. Child response: “fifty-six is seven times eight ($56 = 7 \times 8$).”
- * **Times Table Rockstar**- Regular use of Times Table Rockstar helps to motivate children to learn times tables with varying degrees of success. <https://trockstars.com/login>

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 or the whole number, as this will help your child more in later years when they study fractions, decimals and algebra.

E.g. $4 \times 8 = 32$. The answer to the multiplication is 32, so $32 \div 4 = 8$ and $32 \div 8 = 4$