Key Instant Recall Facts – Year 4, Spring 1

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 9 and 11 times tables.

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

0 × 9 = 0	0 ÷ 9 = 0	0 × 11 = 0	
1 × 9 = 9	9 ÷ 9 = 1	1 × 11 = 11	11 ÷ 11 = 1
2 × 9 = 18	18 ÷ 9= 2	2 × 11 = 22	22 ÷ 11 = 2
3 × 9 = 27	27 ÷ 9 = 3	3 × 11 = 33	33 ÷ 11 = 3
4 × 9 = 36	36 ÷ 9 = 4	4 × 11 = 44	44 ÷ 11 = 4
5 × 9 = 45	45 ÷ 9 = 5	5 × 11 = 55	55 ÷ 11 = 5
6 × 9 = 54	54 ÷ 9 = 6	6 × 11 = 66	66 ÷ 11 = 6
7 × 9 = 63	63 ÷ 9 = 7	7 × 11 = 77	77 ÷ 11 = 7
8 × 9 = 72	72 ÷ 9 = 8	8 × 11 = 88	88 ÷ 11 = 8
9 × 9 = 81	81 ÷ 9 = 9	9 × 11 = 99	99 ÷ 11 = 9
10 × 9 = 90	90 ÷ 9 = 10	10 × 11 = 110	110 ÷ 11 = 10
11 × 9 = 99	99 ÷ 9 = 11	11 × 11 = 121	121 ÷ 11 = 11
12 × 9 = 108	108 ÷ 9 = 12	12 × 11 = 132	132 ÷ 11 = 12

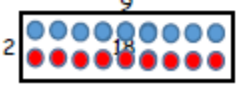
Key Vocabulary:

What is 8 **multiplied by** 9?
What is 11 **times** 8?
What is 99 **divided by** 11?
What is the **whole**?
What are the **parts**?

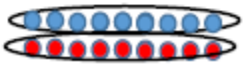
They should be able to answer these Questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.
9 x ◯ = 54 or ◯ ÷ 9 = 11.

Key Imagery:

Prove using array:
Eg- 9 x 2 = 18



Prove using array using grouping 18 ÷ 2 = 9



(the parts are 9 and 2 and the **whole** is 18)

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

Multiply a number by 10 and subtract the original number (e.g. 7 × 10 – 7 = 70 – 7 = 63). What do you notice?
What happens if you add your original number instead?
(e.g. 7 × 10 + 7 = 70 + 7 = 77)

- **Look for patterns** – These times tables are full of patterns for your child to find. How many can they spot?
- **What do you already know?** –Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 times tables. It might be worth practising these again!
- **Hit the button** – use hit the button to practice your times tables and beat your own best scores - https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button

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. 12 × 6 = 72. The answer to the multiplication is 72, so 72 ÷ 6 = 12 and 72 ÷ 12 = 6