

EYFS Rapid Recall
Number names to 5
Number names to 10 (show the digit and say number)
Number names 10-20 (children say these numbers correctly - thirteen not thirty)
Count to 10 forwards and backwards
One more
One less
Partition numbers to 9
Count to 20
Order numbers to 20
Count in 10s
Count in 2s to 20
Subitise up to 5 (recognise quantities without counting)
Number bonds to 5
Double 1 to 5
Days of the week in order

Year 1 Rapid Recall and Mental Strategies
Adding 1
1+2 2+1
1+3 3+1
Doubles to 10
1+1, 2+2 5+5
Adding 0
1+0 0+1
2+0 0+2
Adding 2
1+2 2+1
2+2 2+2
1+3 3+2
Number bonds to 10
1+9 9+1
2+8 8+2
Also seen as missing number: 6 + ? = 10
Partition numbers to 19
19 is 10 and 9
18 is 8 and 10
Doubling and halving to 20
6+6
7+7 10+10
Counting to 100 in 1s and in 10s
Counting on and back
Adding 10
+/- 10 to any 1 digit number including zero
0+10 = 10
10+7 = 17



Near doubles

2+1 Use doubling 2+2=4 so 2+1=3

3+2....10+9

3+4 -> because double 3 is 6 so it's just one more

Number bonds to 20

11+9 9+11

12+8 8+12

13+7 7+13

Adjusting: 'make ten' supported by models and images

8 + 6 = -> 8 + 2 + 4

Start to think like this – continued into Year 2.

Year 2 Rapid Recall and Mental Strategies

2, 5 and 10 times table multiplication and division facts

Counting on and back in 2s, 5s and 10s

Bridging and Compensating

8+3 reach 10 8+2=10 then add 1 more = 11

9+3

7+4

Adding 10 to a 2digit number

(Use hundred square)

11+10

12+10

21+10

Partitioning

Calculations with whole numbers which do not involve crossing place value boundaries.

23 + 45 = ?

23 -> 20 +3

45 -> 40+5

20+40= 60 3+5=8 60+8=68

Adjusting

+9 +10 then -1

-9 -10 then +1

+11 +10 then +1

-11 -10 then -1

Adjusting: 'make ten' supported by models and images

8 + 6 = -> 8 + 2 + 4

Year 3

Rapid Recall

3, 4 and 8 times table and associated division facts

Multiply 2 digit number by 10

25 x 10

10 x 32

+/- multiples of 10 where the answer is between 0 and 100

70 + 30 = 100

20 + 40 = 60

Doubles and halves of multiples of 10 up to 100

40+40

20+20

Mental Strategies

Counting on or back in fives from any multiple of 5

35+15=? by counting on in steps of 5 from 35

Counting on or back in hundreds from any number



570 + 300=? by counting on in hundreds from 570

Partitioning

Calculations with whole numbers which involves crossing place value boundaries

42 - 28 = ? by 42 - 2 - 20 - 6

Adjusting

multiples of 10

38 + 68 = -> 38 + 70 -> -2

45 - 29 = -> 45 - 30 -> + 1

Adjusting: 'make ten' progressing to multiples of ten

28 + 13 = 30 + 11

Near doubles to numbers under 20

18 + 16 is double 18 then -2 or double 16 then +2

Near doubles to multiples of 10

60 + 70 is double 60 then +10 or double 70 then -10

Doubling and halving

Find the doubles and halves of any two-digit number and any multiple of 10 or 100

half 680

double 73

Doubling and halving

Multiply and divide by 4 by doubling/halving twice and 8 by doubling/halving again.

34 x 4 is the same as 34 x 2 x 2.

Year 4

Rapid Recall

All multiplication and division facts up to 12 x 12

+/- multiples of 10 beyond 100

50+60=110

60+70=130

+ or - multiples of 100 up to 1000

300+600=900

200+700=900

Half of any even number to 100

Multiply any 2 or 3 digit number by ten

239 x10=2390

61 x10=610

Mental Strategies

Counting on or back in tenths and/or hundredths

3.2 + 0.6 = ? by counting on in tenths.

1.7 + 0.55=? by counting on in tenths and hundredths – flexibility with a number line

Counting on and back in 25s

Relate to fractions

Adjusting multiples of 10 or 100

138 + 69 = -> 138 + 70then -1

299 - 48 = -> 300 - 48then - 1

Adjusting 'make ten' progressing to 3 digit numbers

128 + 32 = 130 + 30

(32 partitions to 30 and 2, add the 2 to the 128)

Partitioning

Partitioning to calculate decimals splitting the 2 digit number:

Calculations with decimal numbers not crossing place value boundaries then crossing boundaries.

3.2 + 2.1

Moving on to crossing boundaries:

3.7 + 6.8

Near doubles to 100

75 + 76 is double 76 then -1 or double 75 then +1.

Doubling and halving

Find the doubles and halves of any number up to 1,000 by partitioning



350+350 (300+300 then 50+50)

Half of 842 (Half of 800, half of 40 and half of 2)

Bridging through 60

To calculate time intervals

Year 5 and 6 Rapid Recall

+/- multiples of 1000

2000+4000=6000

Multiply and divide any number by 10 and 100

239 x100=23,900

6130 ÷10=613

Halves of any number to 100

Half of 22 = 11

Half of 51 = 25.5

Squares of all numbers up to 12

 $2^2 = 2x2 = 4$

 $12^2 = 12x12 = 144$

Cubes of 2, 3, 4 and 5

 $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

 $5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 25 \times 5 = 125$

Multiplication of multiples of 10 and 100 based on known facts $40 \times 40 = 1,600 (4x4=16 \text{ then } x10 \text{ twice})$

Mental Strategies

Adjusting multiples with decimals

 $2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{3}{4} -> 2\frac{1}{2} + 2 \text{ then } -\frac{1}{4}$

 $5.7 + 3.9 \rightarrow 5.7 + 4.0$ then -0.1

Decimal near doubles to whole numbers

2.5 + 2.6 is double 2.5 then +0.1 or double 2.6 then -0.1

Doubling and halving

Find the doubles and halves of any number up to 10,000 by partitioning

Half of 32,202 (halving 3,000, 2000, 200 and 2)

Doubling and halving

Multiply by 50 -> x100 then ÷2

 $8 \times 50 = 8 \times 100 \text{ then } \div 2$

Doubling and halving

Double and half decimal number with up to one decimal place by portioning

Half of 8.4 -> half 8 and then half 0.4