

### I know number bonds for each number to 6.

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

$0 + 1 = 1$	$0 + 4 = 4$	$0 + 6 = 6$
$1 + 0 = 1$	$1 + 3 = 4$	$1 + 5 = 6$
	$2 + 2 = 4$	$2 + 4 = 6$
$0 + 2 = 2$	$3 + 1 = 4$	$3 + 3 = 6$
$1 + 1 = 2$	$4 + 0 = 4$	$4 + 2 = 6$
$2 + 0 = 2$		$5 + 1 = 6$
	$0 + 5 = 5$	$6 + 0 = 6$
$0 + 3 = 3$	$1 + 4 = 5$	
$1 + 2 = 3$	$2 + 3 = 5$	
$2 + 1 = 3$	$3 + 2 = 5$	
$3 + 0 = 3$	$4 + 1 = 5$	
	$5 + 0 = 5$	

### Key Vocabulary

What is 3 **add** 2?

What is 2 **plus** 2?

What is 5 **take away** 2?

What is 1 **less than** 4?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g.  $3 + \bigcirc = 5$  or  $4 - \bigcirc = 2$ .

### 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.

Use practical resources – Your child has one potato on their plate and you give them three more. Can they predict how many they will have now?

Make a poster – We use Numicon at school. You can find pictures of the Numicon shapes here: [bit.ly/NumiconPictures](http://bit.ly/NumiconPictures) – your child could make a poster showing the different ways of making 5.

Play games – You can play number bond pairs online at [www.conkermaths.com](http://www.conkermaths.com) and then see how many questions you can answer in just one minute.