**To count in 4s and know the multiplication and division facts for the 4 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.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Count in 4s**  4  8  12  16  20  24  28  32  36  40  44  48 | 1 × 4 = 4  2 × 4 = 8  3 × 4 = 12  4 × 4 = 16  5 × 4 = 20  6 × 4 = 24  7 × 4 = 28  8 × 4 = 32  9 × 4 = 36  10 × 4 = 40  11 × 4 = 44  12 × 4 = 48  Don’t forget…if you know that 5 x 4 = 20, what does 4 x 5 = ? | 4 ÷ 4 = 1  8 ÷ 4 = 2  12 ÷ 4 = 3  16 ÷ 4 = 4  20 ÷ 4 = 5  24 ÷ 4 = 6  28 ÷ 4 = 7  32 ÷ 4 = 8  36 ÷ 4 = 9  40 ÷ 4 = 10  44 ÷ 4 = 11  48 ÷ 4 = 12  If you know 36 ÷ 4 = 9, what does 36 ÷ 9 = ? | **Key vocabulary**  What is 4 **multiplied** by 6?  What is 8 **times** 4?  What is 24 **divided** by 4? |
| They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions, e.g. 4 x ⃝ = 16 or ⃝ ÷ 4 = 7. | | | |

**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.

**What do you already know?** – Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 5 and 10 times tables.

**Double and double again** – Multiplying a number by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again. Double 6 is 12 and double 12 is 24, so 6 × 4 = 24.

**Buy one get three free** – If your child knows one fact (e.g. 12 × 4 = 48), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?