**To count in 8s and 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Count in 8s**  8  16  24  32  40  48  56  64  72  80  88  96 | 1 × 8 = 8  2 × 8 = 16  3 × 8 = 24  4 × 8 = 32  5 × 8 = 40  6 × 8 = 48  7 × 8 = 56  8 × 8 = 64  9 × 8 = 72  10 × 8 = 80  11 × 8 = 88  12 × 8 = 96  Don’t forget…if you know that 5 x 8 = 40, what does 8 x 5 = ? | 8 ÷ 8 = 1  16 ÷ 8 = 2  24 ÷ 8 = 3  32 ÷ 8 = 4  40 ÷ 8 = 5  48 ÷ 8 = 6  56 ÷ 8 = 7  64 ÷ 8 = 8  72 ÷ 8 = 9  80 ÷ 8 = 10  88 ÷ 8 = 11  96 ÷ 8 = 12  If you know 72 ÷ 4 = 9, what does 72 ÷ 9 = ? | **Key vocabulary**  What is 8 **multiplied** by 6?  What is 8 **times** 8?  What is 56 **divided** by 8? |
| They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions, e.g. 8 x ⃝ = 48 or ⃝ ÷ 4 = 9. | | | |

**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.

**Double your fours** – Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer. 3 x 4 = 12 and double 12 is 24, so 3 x 8 = 24.

**Five six seven eight** – fifty-six is seven times eight (56 = 7 x 8)

**I ate and ate until I was sick on the floor** **– eight times eight is sixty-four** (8 x 8 = 64)

**Use memory tricks** – For those hard-to-remember facts, create picture stories to help children to remember.