



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 Spring Term 2



I can identify prime numbers up to 100

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

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are examples of composite numbers:

4, 12, 35, 52, 63, 88, 93, 100

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite.

E.g. 39 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 13.

Remember: 1 is NOT a Prime Number

Top Tips

Practise little and often. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: have a fact of the day.

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 50. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 100. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? Why? How many odd composite numbers?

http://www.skool.com.eg/latest_content/new/KSPRIM4_t1_MATHU3E_ST3/index.html

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/mathgames/numbers/fruit_shoot_prime.htm

Key Vocabulary

Prime

Composite

Factor

Multiple

