

Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 – Spring 2

I can explain prime numbers and composite numbers.

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

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

The following numbers are examples of composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40 etc.

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

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

E.g. 15 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 5.

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.

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 20. 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 20. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?