



St Just Primary School

KEY INSTANT RECALL FACTS

Year 6 - Summer 1

TARGET:

- Identify prime numbers to 50.
- I know the square roots of square numbers up to 15×15 .

By the end of this term children should be able to:

- Know what a prime number is
- Identify the prime numbers to 50

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

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

The following numbers are composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20

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.

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

square root

Top Tips...the secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely.

- **Practise Key Facts** while walking to school or during a car journey.
- Have a **prime number** of the day.
- Your child has access to **Purple Mash** and **Times Tables Rock Stars**

1. Complete the grid below so that each row and column add together to make a prime number. An example has been done for you.

5	2
6	35

Square roots:

$$\sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$\sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$\sqrt{81} = 9$$

$$\sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$\sqrt{121} = 11$$

$$\sqrt{144} = 12$$

$$\sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$\sqrt{196} = 14$$

$$\sqrt{225} = 15$$

Remember - by the end of the term they should be able to identify these confidently and quickly.