



KIRF: I know Number bonds to 20 and complements to 100

Number bonds help children quickly see how numbers combine to make a total. For example, knowing that $13 + 7 = 20$ helps with mental maths. Try using apples or counters to show these combinations.

Why is this important?

These facts support mental addition and subtraction, and prepare for work with fractions and decimals.

Understanding fractions and decimals is easier with visual aids like pizza slices or fraction pies. Use these to show how parts make a whole.

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

- Instantly recall number pairs that total 20 (e.g. $13 + 7$).
- Instantly recall number pairs that total 100 (e.g. $46 + 54$).

Key vocabulary

- Bond – Refers to a pair of numbers that add up to a specific total (e.g., 7 and 13 bond to make 20).
- Complement – A number that completes another to reach a target total (e.g., 65 is the complement of 35 to make 100).
- Total – The final amount when two or more numbers are added together.
- Addend – Any of the numbers that are added together in an addition equation.
- Difference – Useful when exploring how far a number is from 20 or 100 (especially in subtraction-based approaches to complements).

Top Tips for Practice:

- 🎲 Playing cards: Turn over two cards – how far to 20?
- 🧵 Bead strings / counters: Show 14 – how many more to 20?
- 📄 Quick-fire questions: “What goes with 63 to make 100?”
- 🚗 On the go: “We have 72 miles left of our journey. How many to make 100?”