

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
Maths	<p>Place Value Represent numbers to 100 Partition numbers to 100 Number line to 100 Hundreds Represent numbers to 1,000 Partition numbers to 1,000 Flexible partitioning of numbers to 1,000 Hundreds, tens and ones Find 1, 10 or 100 more or less Number line to 1,000 Estimate on a number line to 1,000 Compare numbers to 1,000 Order numbers to 1,000 Count in 50s</p> <p>Addition and Subtraction Apply number bonds within 10 Add and subtract 1s, 10s and 100s Add 1s across a 10 Add 10s across a 100 Subtract 1s across a 10 Subtract 10s across a 100 Make connections Add two numbers (no exchange) Subtract two numbers (no exchange)</p>	<p>Addition and Subtraction continued Add two numbers (across a 10) Add two numbers (across a 100) Subtract two numbers (across a 10) Subtract two numbers (across a 100) Add 2-digit and 3-digit numbers Subtract a 2-digit number from a 3-digit number Complements to 100 Estimate answers Inverse operations</p> <p>Multiplication and Division Part A Multiplication – equal groups Use arrays Multiples of 2 Multiples of 5 and 10 Sharing and grouping Multiply by 3 Divide by 3 The 3 times-table Multiply by 4 Divide by 4 The 4 times-table Multiply by 8 Divide by 8 The 8 times-table The 2, 4 and 8 times-tables</p>
English	Stone Age Boy & Non-Chronological Report on the Stone Age	Poetry- Autumn is Here The Polar Express
Science	<p>Rocks Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. Rocks and soils can feel and look different. Rocks and soils can be different in different places / environments</p>	<p>Plants Many plants, but not all, have roots, stems/trunks, leaves and flowers/blossom. The roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil and anchor the plant in place. The stem transports water and nutrients/minerals around the plant and holds the leaves and flowers up in the air to enhance photosynthesis, pollination and seed dispersal. The leaves use sunlight, carbon dioxide (from the air) and water to produce the plant's food. This is called photosynthesis. Some plants produce flowers which enable the plant to reproduce. Pollen, which is produced</p>

		by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination). This forms seeds, sometimes contained in berries or fruits which are then dispersed in different ways. Different plants require different conditions for germination and growth
History	The Stone Age Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age Examples (non-statutory) This could include: late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture	
Geography		London & Valencia
Computing	Connecting Computers Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration	Creating Media - Animation Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information
RE	What is it like for someone to follow God? (People of God)	What is the Trinity and why is it important for Christians? (Incarnation/God)
Spanish	A New Start Ask and answer name Ask and answer simple feelings Count 0-11 6 colours	Calendar and Celebrations Days Months (an respond to simple question) Asking the day / month Ask birthday month Celebrating Christmas
Music	Writing Music Down	Playing in a band
Art	Enos Lovatt	
RSE	Me and my Relationships	Valuing Differences
D & T		Structures- Shell structures