



Mathematics

Multiplication and Division

To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12 .

To multiply and divide two and three digit numbers by a single digit number using formal written methods and solving problems.

To recognise factor pairs.

Measurement

Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.

Fractions

To look for equivalent fractions, e.g. $1/6 = 2/12$ and $1/4 = 3/12$ (simplifying where possible, e.g. $6/10 = 3/5$) and solve problems involving fractions in order to calculate a quantity, e.g. $2/6$ of 18 litres.

To add fractions with the same denominator (lower number in the fraction) for example $3/8 + 2/8 =$.

To recognise and write decimals of the following fractions: $1/4$ (0.25), $1/2$ (0.5) and $3/4$ (0.75).

To divide a one and two-digit number by 10 and 100, describing the digits as ones, tenths and hundredths.

To round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number and to compare numbers with the same number of decimal places (up to two decimal places).

To solve simple money and measures problems including fractions and decimals to two decimal places.

Science

Working Scientifically

Science is a great way to find out about the world around us.

To raise questions, set up fair tests, make careful observations and take readings.

To decide how to best present their data clearly, report on their findings and draw conclusions based on their initial question.

Scientists and Inventors

To identify changes related to scientific ideas and processes by exploring the work of scientists and inventors.

Sound

To learn how sound is made and how we hear.

To investigate pitch, volume and sound sources.

To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear, by investigating the best material for absorbing sound.



Reading

Reading fluently is increasingly important however understanding what your child is reading is also very important.

Our class will be reading *The Lion, The Witch And The Wardrobe* by C.S. Lewis this term.

- To listen to and discuss a variety of stories, non-fiction texts, poetry, plays and textbooks in order to understand that texts are structured in different ways and written for different purposes.
- To use a dictionary to understand meaning of words they don't know.
- To understand books read independently by checking that their reading makes sense, asking questions, inferring character feelings, thoughts and actions and justifying with evidence, making predictions and summarising the main ideas within a section of text. Inference involves using the clues in the story or picture to make a good guess. It involves figuring something out which isn't fully explained and draws on a child's existing knowledge of the world.
- To look back in the text to find the answer to a question.

Writing

Writing and Spelling

- To use a wide range of suffixes (a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning) such as –ation and –ous.
- To spell a wider range of homophones (words which sound the same but are spelt differently such as hear/here, some/sum).
- Children will also be able to place the possessive apostrophe in the right place (e.g. the lady's bag, Lewis' jumper).

Handwriting

- To develop a neat, joined up handwriting style.

Writing - Composition

- To plan writing, fully understanding the structure and style of the text that they are writing.
- To draft and write, practising planning the sentences in their heads before writing them down, consciously including an interesting range of vocabulary.
- To write in paragraphs and structure content well including all the necessary features of that writing style.

To draft and write narratives, creating settings, characters and plot

- To evaluate and edit, assessing the effectiveness of their own and other's writing, suggesting improvements and proof reading for grammar, spelling and punctuation errors.
- To use intonation when reading their writing out loud and vary the volume so what they are reading is clearly heard.

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

To use standard English and verb forms correctly.

- To describe nouns with additional adjectives and prepositional phrases.
- To use paragraphs accurately (begin a new paragraph when introducing a new character, section of a story or new information)
- To use a variety of tenses in their writing, such as the present perfect form rather than just the past tense.
- To use a greater range of vocabulary, including a wider range of conjunctions to join sentences – when, if, although, however, although.

