

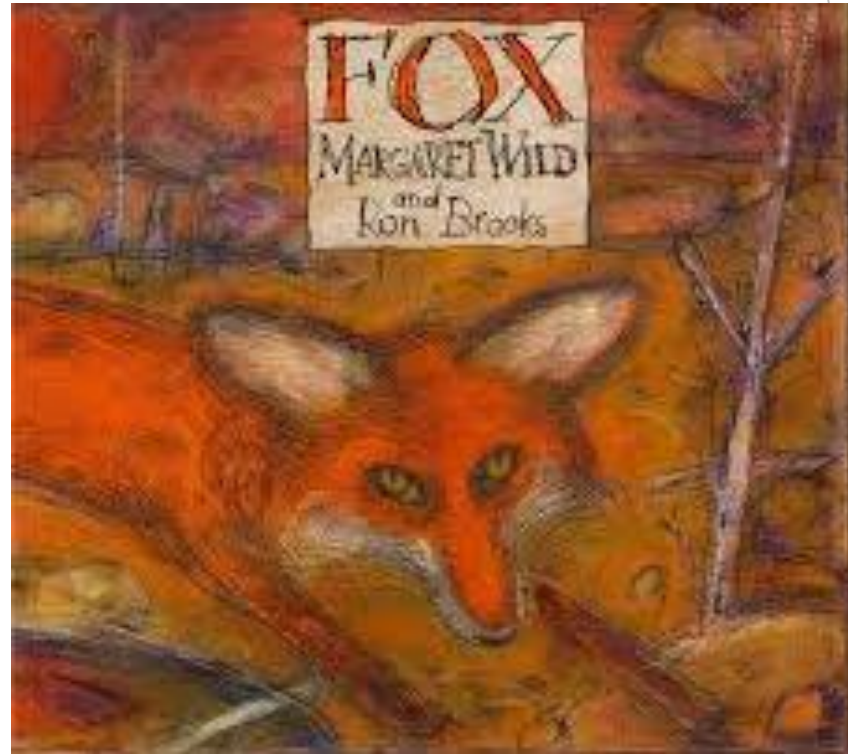
Class 2 Essential Knowledge

Autumn 1 2025

English

In English we are looking at the story 'Fox' by Margaret Wild

B
Vehicle Text
Fox
Writing Outcome & Writing Purposes
Narrative Outcome: Fable Narrative Purpose: To narrate
Non-Fiction Outcome: Information Report Purpose : To inform
Grammar: Word
Build on previous year by: Form nouns using a range of prefixes (WO2) Use the forms 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or a consonant Learn how to use -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs (Y2 reinforcement)
Grammar: Sentence
Build on previous year & focus on: Use a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although Develop understanding of expressing time, place and cause using prepositions, e.g. before, after, during
Grammar: Text
Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past (WO2)
Grammar: Punctuation
Build on previous year & focus on: Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Use apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns (Y2 reinforcement) Use commas to separate items in a list (WO2 – Y2 reinforcement)



Maths - Year 3 and 4

Weeks 1-5 - Mondays to Thursdays

Step 1 Hundreds, tens and ones

Step 2 Represent numbers to 1,000

Step 3 Partition numbers to 1,000

Step 4 Thousands

Step 5 Represent numbers to 10,000

Step 6 Partition numbers to 10,000

Step 7 Flexible partitioning

Step 8 Find 1, 10, 100 or 1,000 more or less

Step 9 Number lines to 1,000

Step 10 Number lines to 10,000

Step 12 Compare numbers

Step 13 Order numbers

Step 14 Round to the nearest 10

Step 15 Round to the nearest 100

Step 16 Round to the nearest 1,000

Step 17 Round to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000

Step 18 Roman numerals

Weeks 1-4 Fridays

Step 1 What is area?

Step 2 Count squares

Step 3 Make shapes

Step 4 Compare areas

Maths - Year 3 and 4

Weeks 5 & 6 - Mondays to Thursdays

Step 1 Add and subtract 1s, 10s, 100s, 1,000s

Step 2 Add 1s, 10s, 100s, 1,000s across a boundary

Step 3 Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s, 1,000s across a boundary

Step 4 Make connections

Step 5 Add up to two 4-digit numbers – no exchange

Week 5 & 6 - Fridays

Step 1 Arrays

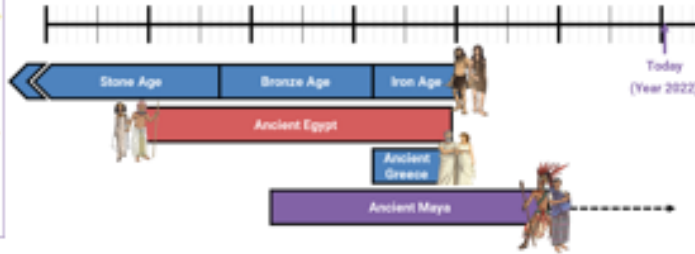
Step 2 Sharing and grouping

Step 3 The 2, 5 and 10 times-tables

History

Ancient Maya Civilisation

The Big Picture



The Ancient Maya...



...lived in **city-states** that were ruled by **kings**.

The king was seen as half-man, half-god.

Their cities had **step-pyramids**, **plazas**, ball courts and some even had an **observatory**.



...believed in multiple gods and worshipped them with blood, animal and human **sacrifices**!



...developed **hieroglyphics**, a number system and a symbol like our 0.

Key Vocabulary

- **autocracy** (noun): a system of government where one person has all the power
- **bloodletting** (verb): spilling of human's own blood
- **city-state** (noun): a city (with the farmland around it) that has its own system of government and its own identity
- **hieroglyph** (noun): a picture or symbol that represents a sound, syllable or word (**hieroglyphics** is the writing made up of individual hieroglyphs)
- **Mesoamerica** (noun): an area of North America where the Maya (and others) lived
- **sacrifice** (noun/verb): an act of giving up something valued for the sake of something else considered to be more important/to give something up
- **step-pyramid** (noun): a pyramid that has been built using steps rather than smooth diagonal lines
- **temple** (noun): a building for worshipping gods in

Music

- ▶ This year the children will be learning to play the flute with The Music Partnership



Science

Rocks

Types of rocks

The Earth's crust is made from **rocks** and **minerals**.

There are three types of natural rocks: **sedimentary**, **igneous** and **metamorphic**.

Concrete and bricks are not natural rocks. They are man-made and are called **anthropic** rocks.

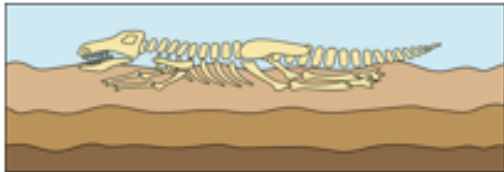
Some rocks are **permeable** (let water and other substances through), and others are **impermeable**.

Formation of natural rocks

- **Igneous** rocks are formed when magma and lava (melted rock) cool and harden. They are hard and impermeable.
- **Sedimentary** rocks are formed when rocks are broken up and then deposited in layers. They are soft and permeable.
- **Metamorphic** rocks are formed when sedimentary and igneous rocks are under large amounts of pressure and heat.

Fossils

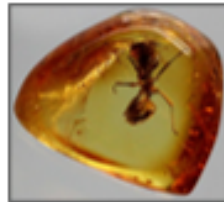
Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of dead organisms.



Some fossils are preserved remains that have turned to rock.



Trace fossils are the preserved remains of other evidence of life, like fossilised poo or feathers.



The remains of some organisms are preserved in ice or amber.

Soil

Soil is a mixture of tiny pieces of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water.

- Fossils provide evidence of extinct species.
- Some of these extinct species are classed as megafauna.
- Megafauna are large animals.

PSHE - Being Healthy

In PSHE this half term we are going to be learning all about being healthy including:

Healthy lifestyles: Understanding the benefits of a balanced diet, regular exercise, and good sleep habits.

Mental wellbeing: Recognising emotions, managing stress, and learning simple mindfulness or relaxation techniques.

Hygiene and self-care: Learning about personal hygiene routines and why they matter.

Making healthy choices: Encouraging children to make informed decisions about food, screen time, and physical activity.

Preventative health: Understanding how to avoid illness and when to seek help from trusted adults or professionals.



Art & Design

Pattern and Pumpkins

Yayoi Kusama

Kusama is a contemporary artist from Japan. She is famous for her use of polka-dot patterns. She has often created pumpkin sculptures, describing the shape of a pumpkin as 'humorous'.



Kusama is also famous for her use of reflected lights in mirrors. She has created mirrored 'infinity rooms', in which she has suspended thousands of LED lights which reflect in the mirrors and create a feeling of infinite (unending) space.



Ceramics

Ceramics is the word we use to describe artwork made using clay. In this unit we have made a three-dimensional form. This means we had to think about how our artwork looks from all sides.



A central laptop is connected by white lines to a variety of electronic devices and icons. Above the laptop are a smartphone, a digital camera, a portable music player, a cassette tape, and a small star icon. To the left is a wireless router. Below the laptop is a desktop monitor, a speaker, a microphone, and a power outlet. Various icons like gears, a magnifying glass, a hand cursor, a padlock, a house, a plus sign, a power button, and a wrench are also connected to the central network. The entire scene is set against a teal background.

We are also going to be learning computing systems and networks.

R.E

Our I wonder question for this half term is:

‘What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong?’

We are going to explore the Golden Rule and how it is seen in Christianity, Humanism and Judaism. How people might decide what is right and think about what religious stories show about temptation. Finally, we will look at how teachings may affect the actions of a believer.



French



Bonjour!



Bonsoir!



Madame



Mademoiselle



Monsieur



Salut!



Au revoir!



À bientôt!

- Learn words to greet people
- Understand the question: “Comment ça va?” (How are you?)
- Answer appropriately to the question “Ça va très bien/bien/moyen/mal.” (I am very well/well/so so/not well.)
- Understand the question: “Comment tu t’appelles?” (What’s your name?)
- Answer appropriately to the question “Je m’appelle ...” (My name is...)

Salut! (Hi!)

Salut! (Hi!)

Comment ça va?
(How are you?)

Ça va bien. Et toi?
(I'm good. And you?)

Ça va très bien, merci !
(I'm great, thank you!)

Au revoir!
(Good bye!)

Au revoir, à bientôt!
(Good bye, see you soon!)

Et toi?

www.grammarseurus.co.uk