## Prior Knowledge

(1) Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm}$ ); mass (kg/g); temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$; capacity (litres $/ \mathrm{ml}$ ) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels ( $\mathrm{Y} 1 / 2$ )
(1) Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = (Y2)

- Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value (Y2)
(1) Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change (Y2)
- Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times (Y2)

0. Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day (Y2)

| measurement |  | Working Towards | Within | Expected | Above |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes |  |  |  |  |
|  | Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both $£$ and $p$ in practical contexts |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks |  |  |  |  |
|  | Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight |  |  |  |  |
|  | Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year |  |  |  |  |
|  | Compare durations of events |  |  |  |  |

Highlights: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Glossary

| vocabulary | word class | definition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| length | noun | the measurement or extent of something from end to end; the greater of two or the greatest of three <br> dimensions of an object |
| height | noun | the measurement of someone or something from head to foot or from base to top |
| mass | noun | (in general use) weight |
| weight | noun | a body's relative mass or the quantity of matter contained by it; the heaviness of a person or thing |
| capacity | noun | the maximum amount that something can contain |
| volume | noun | the amount of space that a substance or object occupies, or that is enclosed within a container |
| time | noun | a point of time as measured in hours and minutes past midnight or noon |
| day | noun | each of the twenty-four-hour periods, reckoned from one midnight to the next, into which a week, <br> month, or year is divided, and corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis |
| week | noun | a period of seven days |
| month | noun | each of the twelve named periods into which a year is divided |
| year | noun | the period of 365 days starting from the first of January |
| clock | noun | a mechanical or electrical device for measuring time |
| temperature | noun | the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a <br> comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch |
| pound | noun | a unit of weight equal to 16 oz. / the basic monetary unit of the UK, equal to 100 pence |
| pence | noun | plural form of penny. |
| perimeter | noun | the continuous line forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure |
| analogue | adjective | showing the time by means of hands or a pointer rather than displayed digits |
| o'clock | adverb | used to specify the hour when telling the time (abbreviation of of the clock' |
| noon | noun | twelve o'clock in the day; midday |
| midnight | noun | twelve o'clock at night |
| leap year | noun | a year, occurring once every four years, which has 366 days including 29 February as an intercalary day |




There are $\mathbf{2 4}$ hours
in a day.


## Future Learning

Year 4
. Convert between different units of measure
0. Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
0. Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
0. Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence
0. Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks
0. Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes, minutes to seconds, years to months, weeks to days

## Year 6

0. Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 2 decimal places where appropriate
1. Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to 3 decimal places
2. Convert between miles and kilometres
3. Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa

- Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes

0. Calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles
1. Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres ( $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) and cubic metres ( $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ ), and extending to other units
