Measurement

| Comparing and Estimating |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| DM: compare and describe: <br> - lengths and heights [e.g. long/short, langer/shorter, tall/short] <br> - mass/wreight [e.g. heavy/ light, heavier than, lighter than] <br> - capacity and volume [e.g. full/empty] <br> - time [e.g. quick/fast, slow]. | compare, describe and solve practical problems for: <br> * lengths and heights [e.g. long/short, langer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] <br> * mass/weight [e.g. heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] <br> * capacity and volume [e.g. full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] <br> * time [e.g. quicker, slower, earlier, later] <br> sequence events in chronalogical oxder using language [e.g. before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] | compare and oxder lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = <br> compare and sequence intervals of time | compare durations of events, for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks <br> estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes, hours and o'clock; use vocabulary such as a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight (appears also in Telling the Time) | estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence (also included in Measuring) | calculate and compare the area of squares and rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres ( $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) and square metres $\left(m^{2}\right)$ and estimate the area of irregular shapes Calso included in measuring) <br> estimate volume (e.g. using $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ blocks to build cubes and cuboids) and capacity (e.g. using water) | calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed ( $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) and cubic metres $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$, and extending to other units such as $\mathrm{mm}^{3}$ and $\mathrm{km}^{3}$. |

## Measuring and Calculating

| measure and begin to record the following: <br> * lengths and heights <br> * mass/weight <br> * capacity and volume <br> * time (hours, minutes, seconds) <br> recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes | 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 ruters, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels <br> recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value <br> find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money <br> solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change | measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{mm}$ ); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) <br> measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes <br> add and subtract amounts of money to give change, $u$ sing both $\&$ and $p$ in practical contexts | estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence (appears also in Comparing) <br> measure and calculate the perimeter of $a$ rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres <br> find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares | use all four operations to solve problems involving measure (e.g. length, mass, volume, money) using decimal notation including scaling. <br> measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres <br> calculate and compare the area of squares and rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres (cm2) and square metres (m2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes | solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate (appears also in Converting) <br> recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa <br> calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm3) and cubic metres (m3), and extending to other units [e.g. mm3 and km3]. <br> recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes |
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