Measurement (Measure, Time, Money, Perimeter, Area and Volume) Progression

Year group	Objectives
EYFS	 Early Learning Goals Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity. 3 and 4-year-olds will be learning to: Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. Children in reception will be learning to: Compare length, weight and capacity.
Year 1	Measurement ■ compare, describe and solve practical problems for: * lengths and heights [e.g. long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] * mass/weight [e.g. heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] * capacity and volume [e.g. full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] * time [e.g. quicker, slower, earlier, later] • sequence events in chronological order using language [e.g. before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] • measure and begin to record the following: * lengths and heights * mass/weight * capacity and volume * time (hours, minutes, seconds) Money • recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes Time • recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes
Year 2	 Measurement compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = compare and sequence intervals of time choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g);

temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels

<u>Money</u>

- recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value
- find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money
- solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change

Time

- 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
- know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day

Year 3

Measurement

- compare durations of events, for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks
- 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
- measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)

Money

 add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts

Time

- 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, hours and o'clock; use vocabulary such as a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight

Perimeter, Area and Volume

• measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes

Year 4

Measurement

- convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]
- estimate, compare and calculate different measures

Money

 estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence

Time

- read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks
- solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days

Perimeter, Area and Volume measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres • find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares Year 5 Measurement convert between different units of metric measure understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling **Money** use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, money] <u>Time</u> solve problems involving converting between units of time Perimeter, Area and Volume measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres • calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares) and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm2) and square metres (m2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes estimate volume [for example, using blocks to build cuboids] and capacity [for example, using water] Year 6 Measurement solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 3 d.p. where appropriate 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 d.p. convert between miles and kilometers Time use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa Perimeter, Area and Volume • 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 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