Units

Standards 1 & 2

• Pupil finds big and small items on request

• Pupil compares the overall size of one object with that of another where there is a marked difference

• Pupil compares the overall size of one object with that of another where the difference is not great

Standards 3 & 4

• Pupil uses familiar words in practical situations when they compare sizes and quantities

- Pupil compares objects directly, focusing on one dimension such as length or height where the difference is marked and can indicate "the long one" or the "tall one"

Step 1

- Compare the height or length of several objects
- Use terms such as longer, shorter, taller, before or after, etc.
- Draw a tree taller than one given.
- Colour the tallest tree (from a selection)

Step 2

- Compare objects and events using appropriate language for direct comparison using common standard units e.g. bigger/smaller, taller/shorter, heavier/lighter.
- Recognise centimetres, metres, grams, kilograms, litres, seconds, minutes and hours when recording (but not mixed units)
- Put these lengths in order of size: 58 cm, 21 cm, 24 cm, 39 cm
- Compare objects and events using appropriate language for direct comparison.
- Know 1 week = 7 days and name the days.

Step 3

- Use a wider range of standard units, including standard units of time, choosing units appropriate to a situation.
- Recognise time intervals in mixed units, for example 2 hours & 15 minutes
- Estimate measurements with some degree of accuracy.
- Know 1m=100cm and 1kg= 1000g.
- Know 1 day = 24 hours.

Step 4

- Know 1m=100cm, 1kg= 1000g and one litre=1000ml and 10mm = 1cm
- Use measures in cm, m, g, kg, litres, seconds, minutes & hours.
- Use mixed units e.g. Express a length in metres and in centimetres.

- Express a price given in pounds and in pence.
- Know 1 hour = 60 minutes and 1minute = 60 seconds.

Step 5

- Know some conversions between imperial & metric units e.g. 1 inch=2.5cm, 1 mile=1.6km, 1 pint=568ml
- Convert between some metric & imperial units e.g. estimate how many pints are in 1 litre.

Measuring

Step 1

- Use of ruler for measuring lengths to whole number of units, e.g. 3 cm
- Use of simple weighing scales.
- Use a balance to compare weights
- Use a trundle wheel to count clicks (measure to the nearest metre)

Step 2

- Choose and use simple measuring instruments, such as a metre ruler and a balance.
- Use a ruler for measuring lengths to the nearest half unit
- Use both a metre ruler and a trundle wheel.
- Measure, record & compare temperatures to the nearest unit.
- Measure, record & compare lengths, weights, capacity and volumes to the nearest unit.

Step 3

- Choose and use simple measuring instruments, such as a beaker, 30cm ruler, weighing scales and a thermometer.
- Measure the height of a person, length of desk or room, line of 3.7 cm
- Reading and interpreting number scales with some accuracy.
- Use a digital thermometer to record temperature in whole numbers.
- Use < or > or = to compare measurements.

Step 4

- Use a protractor to measure acute and obtuse angles to the nearest 10°
- Find perimeter of a rectangle by adding lengths of sides.
- Find the area of a rectangle by multiplying length by width.
- Use a digital thermometer to one decimal place.
- Measure the two sides of a football field; use these to find the distance all the way around a football pitch

Step 5

- Use a protractor to measure acute and obtuse angles to the nearest 2°
- Measure / calculate reflex angles to within 2 degrees.
- Use a wide range of measuring devices to measure length, weight, volume, temperature and time.

TIME

Standards 3 & 4

- Pupil shows awareness of time, through some familiarity with names of days of the week and significant times in their day, such as meal times, bed times

Step 1

- Read a clock time to hours.
- Can respond to what they did yesterday
- Knows the days of the week in order
- Sequences 3 events or pictures
- Knows how old they are

Step 2

- Read analogue clocks and draw hands to hours & half hours.
- Read hours and half hours on a digital clock
- Knows some months of the year
- Knows their birthday date.

Step 3

- Be aware of mixed units e.g. measuring time in hours & minutes or weeks & days
- Read analogue clocks and draw hands to quarter hours
- Read hours and half hours on both analogue and digital clocks
- Know all twelve months of the year
- States how many hours are in a day, how many minutes are in an hour
- Name & sequence the seasons of the year

Step 4

- Read analogue clock times to 5 minutes.
- Work with time, including 12-hour and 24-hour clocks e.g. read & draw hands to the nearest 5 minutes then convert to 24h time.
- Counting on and counting back in multiples of 15 minutes e.g. A lesson starts at 13.45 and lasts 30 minutes. What time does it finish?
- Can convert time e.g. 1 year = 365 days, 2 years = 24 months, 4 hours=240 minutes, 1 fortnight=14 days, 10 minutes=600 seconds.
- Convert between analogue & digital clocks.

Step 5

- Read analogue clock times to the nearest minute.
- Calculate time intervals to the nearest 5 minutes in multi-step problems.
- Calculate problems with time to the nearest 5 minutes.
- Measure and record time using stopwatches, egg timers, digital and analogue clocks.

MONEY

Step 1

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- Identify coins up to 20p
- Make up amounts to 10p using pennies
- Add two amounts to 10p
- Identify banknotes to £10

Step 2

- Identify all coins to 50p
- Add three or four prices in whole pounds
- Add two amounts to 20p
- Read and write money as a decimal (£ and pence)
- Work out change to 10p

Step 3

- Identify all coins and banknotes to £50
- Add two amounts to 50p
- Use a calculator to add and subtract money including £ and pence.
- Recognise and use in context decimal notation in recording money
- Work out change to 50p

Step 4

- Perform calculations in pounds & pence using decimal notation to £10.
- Interpret a calculator display as money. For example, 3.5 means £3.50
- Convert between pounds and pence e.g. £1.53 = 153p
- Work out change to £1

Step 5

- Compare shopping lists from more than one shop
- Calculate prices when discounts have been applied e.g. 20% reductions.
- Make up amounts using coins & banknotes to £50
- Add up totals and work out change to £100.