



Reception 40-60+ mths	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Orders two or three items by length or height.</p> <p>Orders two items by weight or capacity.</p> <p>Orders and sequences familiar events.</p> <p>Compare units of different sizes e.g. will it be quicker to fill my bottle with a teaspoon or a cup at the water tray?</p> <p>ELG: Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems.</p>	<p>Compare, describe and solve practical problems for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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] <p>Sequence events in chronological order using language [e.g. before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening].</p>	<p>Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =</p>		<p>Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence. (Also shown in Measuring).</p>	<p>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. (Also shown in Measuring).</p> <p>Estimate volume (e.g. using 1 cm³ blocks to build cubes and cuboids) and capacity (e.g. using water).</p>	<p>Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed (cm³) and cubic metres (m³), and extending to other units such as mm³ and km³.</p>
		<p>Compare and sequence intervals of time.</p>	<p>Compare durations of events, for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks.</p>			

			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 (Also shown in Telling the Time).			
Beginning to use everyday language related to money. Beginning to use units to measure and compare things. ELG: Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems.	Measure and begin to record the following: * lengths and heights * mass/weight * capacity and volume * time (hours, minutes, seconds)	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.	Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)	Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence. (Also shown in Comparing).	Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure (e.g. length, mass, volume, money) using decimal notation including scaling.	Dolve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate. (Also shown in Converting).
			Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes.	Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure	Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite	Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice

				(including squares) in centimetres and metres.	rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres.	versa.
	Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes .	Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value.	Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts.			
		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.				
				Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.	Calculate and compare the area of squares and rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes.	Calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles.
					Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and	Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm^3) and cubic metres (m^3), and extending to other units [e.g. mm^3 and km^3].

					the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³) (Multiplication and Division NC Objective).	Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes.
Measures short periods of time in simple ways. Uses everyday language related to time.	Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.	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.	Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks.	Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks. (Also shown in Converting).		
Beginning to identify that when the short hand points at a particular number it is time for a specific activity e.g. lunch. Recognise differences between day and night and some of the seasons. ELG: Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems.	Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years.	Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. (Objective also shown in Converting).	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. (Also shown in Comparing and Estimating).			
				Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to	Solve problems involving converting between units of time.	

				months; weeks to days. (Also shown in Converting).		
		Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. (Objective also shown in Telling the Time).	Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year.	Convert between different units of measure (e.g. kilometre to metre; hour to minute).	Convert between different units of metric measure (e.g. kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre).	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 three decimal places.
				Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks. (Objective also shown in Telling the Time).	Solve problems involving converting between units of time.	Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate. (Also shown in Measuring and Calculating).
				Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days. (Also shown in Telling the Time).	Understand and use equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.	Convert between miles and kilometres.

