

Maths Measure curriculum

Concepts in Maths

Maths Concepts

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Estimation	Reasoning	Equivalence	Number line and place value			Basic number facts		Patterning & sequencing		Algebra	

Oakwood 1

Key vocabulary

lengths and heights e.g. long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half, Metre, centimetre mass or weight e.g. heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than, gram, kilogram, roughly capacity/volume full/empty, more than, less than, quarter, Litre, millilitre, roughly Time quicker, slower, earlier, later, hours, minutes, seconds, before, after, next, first, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon, evening, days of the week, months of the year, weekend, midnight, half past, O'clock, seasons, fast, faster, fastest Money coin, penny, pence, pound (£), price, cost, buy, bought, sell, sold, value, note. total, how much?

Concrete

They build on their experience of measuring by direct comparison. They use uniform non-standard units such as wooden bricks to balance an object, egg cups to fill a container and straws to fit along a line or their own steps to measure a longer distance. Children begin to use standard units to measure and sort objects. For example they sort objects according to whether they are taller than 1metre or not. They make a collection of items that together weigh just over 1kilogram, they use a balance to find how many pencils or counters weigh the same as a 100 g weight. They use a measuring jug to measure a litre of water to find out how many yogurt pots could be filled from a litre of water. They add 10 g weights to a balance scale, and see that 10 of the weights balance a 100 g weight.

Abstract

Children use a context, such as the story n-standard units can lead to different results: They use their experience of standard units to make realistic estimates, answering questions such as: Is the table taller or shorter than a metre? Children become familiar with minutes and seconds. They estimate and time how long activities take. Children solve simple problems set in realistic contexts using role play to support.

Maths Measure curriculum

Lengths and height	Weight and volume	Time	Money
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children use and understand the language of length such as long, longer, short, shorter, tall, taller. They recognise this language will change depending on what type of length they are describing and comparing. Children understand that height is a type of length. They should also be exposed to lengths that Children use non-standard units, such as cubes, hands and straws to measure length and height Children recognise that longer, non-standard units are more suitable for measuring the length and height of longer/taller objects They should be able to understand that objects can vary in length and size, so a standard unit of measurement is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore language of heavy and light from their own experience of carrying objects. Children should begin by holding objects and describing them using vocabulary such as heavy, light, heavier than, lighter than before using the scales to check. The children may believe that larger objects are always heavier and this misconception should be explored. Children begin by using a variety of non-standard units (e.g. cubes, bricks) to measure the mass of an object. They see that when the scale is balanced, the number of nonstandard units can be used to determine the mass. E.g. One apple weighs ____ bricks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence events in chronological order Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years. Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. Measure and begin to record time Pupils should use the language of time, including telling the time throughout the day, first using o'clock and then half past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children will recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins. Children will use their knowledge of place value to match coins with equivalent values. For example, ten 1 pence coins is equivalent to one 10 pence coin. This could be linked with the concept of exchanging.