

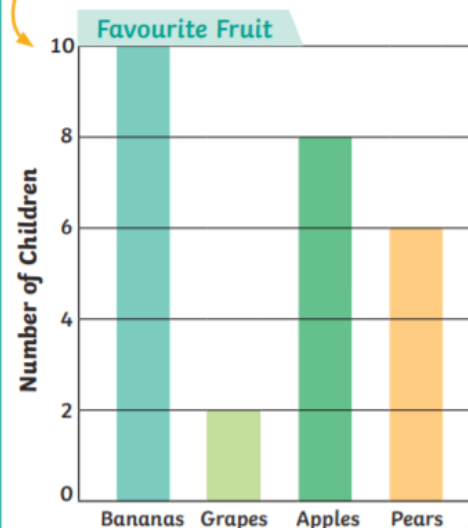
Learning Objectives

- ❖ To measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)
- ❖ To be able to measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes
- ❖ To add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts
- ❖ To be able to tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks
- ❖ To estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute;
- ❖ To record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours
- ❖ To use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight
- ❖ To know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year
- ❖ To compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks].
- ❖ To interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables
- ❖ To solve one-step and two-step questions using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables

Bar Charts

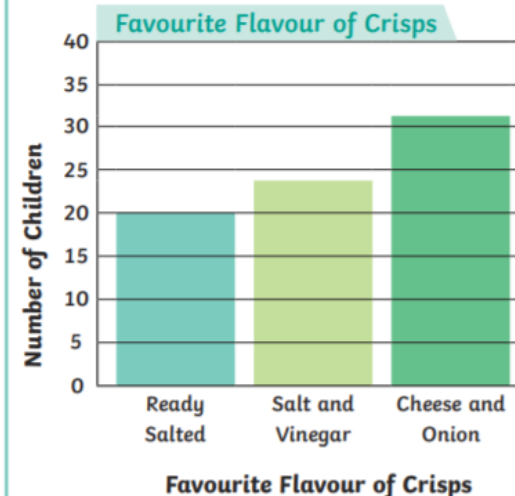
Bars are used to show the data in each category. There must be a gap between each bar. Bar charts can have different scales.

vertical axis
The scale on this bar chart counts in twos.



horizontal axis

The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



The scale on the bar chart depends on the range of the data.



1p



2p



5p



10p



20p



50p



£1



£2

one penny coin two pence coin five pence coin ten pence coin twenty pence coin fifty pence coin one pound coin two pound coin



120 pence

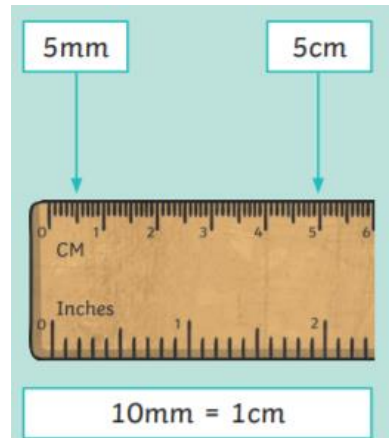
100 pence is £1

120 pence is £1 and 20 pence.

Key Vocabulary

12-hour time
 24-hour time
 Roman numerals
 Analogue
 Digital
 Hours
 Minutes
 Seconds
 O'clock
 Half past
 Quarter past
 Quarter to
 Midday
 Midnight
 Noon

Metre (m)
 Centimetre (cm)
 Millimetre (mm)
 Height
 Length
 Width
 Perimeter
 Further/furthest
 Higher/highest
 Longer/longest
 Shorter-shortest
 Taller/tallest

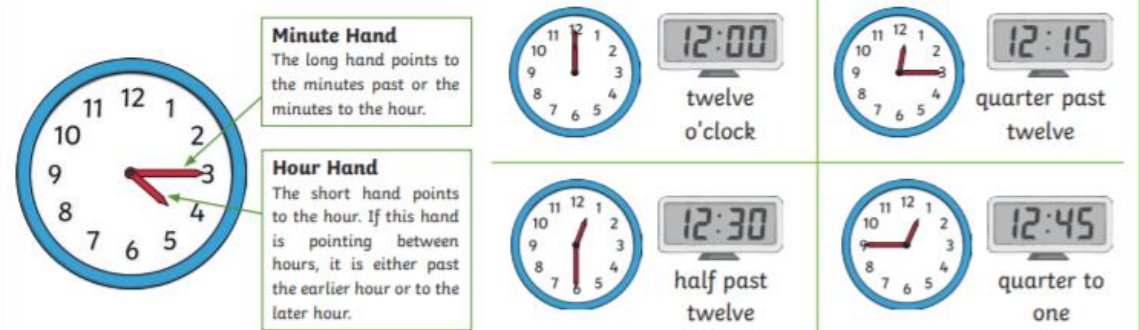


$$14\text{cm} + 19\text{cm} = 33\text{cm}$$

$$8\text{cm } 2\text{mm} + 16\text{mm} =$$

$$98\text{mm or } 9\text{cm } 8\text{mm}$$

?	
8cm 2mm	16mm
82mm	16mm

Analogue and Digital Clocks**What I Should Already Know:**

- How to 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,
- How to use rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels
- How to compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =
- How to recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p)
- How to combine amounts to make a particular value
- How to find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money
- How to solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change
- How to compare and sequence intervals of time
- How to 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
- The number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day
- How to interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables
- How to ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity
- How to ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data