



Measurement Progression

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Comparing and Estimating	Compare length, weight and capacity of two items using practical apparatus and associated vocabulary.	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).	Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using $>$, $<$ and $=$. Compare and sequence intervals of time.	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.	Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence.	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. Estimate volume (e.g. using 1 cm^3 blocks to build cubes and cuboids) and capacity (e.g. using water).	Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed (cm^3) and cubic metres (m^3), and extending to other units such as mm^3 and km^3 .
Measuring and Calculating	Use everyday language related to money	Measure and begin to record the following: - lengths and heights - mass/weight - capacity and volume	Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any	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.	Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure (e.g. length, mass, volume, money)	Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using

		time (hours, minutes, seconds) Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes	direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels. 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.	Measure the perimeter of simple 2D shapes. Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts.	Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres. Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.	using decimal notation including scaling. Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres. 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. Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³) (Multiplication and Division).	decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate. Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa. 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 (e.g. mm³ and km³). Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes.
Telling the Time	Use everyday language related to time. Order and sequence familiar events.	Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years.	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	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;	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	Solve problems involving converting between units of time.	

			and the number of hours in a day.	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.	months; weeks to days.		
Converting			Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.	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). 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.	Convert between different units of metric measure (e.g. kilometre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre). Solve problems involving converting between units of time. Understand and use equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.	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 Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate. Convert between miles and kilometres.

Key: National Curriculum Measurement Programme of Study Objectives / Measurement Linked National Curriculum Objectives / Ready to Progress Statements