		Measures	When Vocabulary is first introduced
EYFS	Measures (Autumn)	• use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity • estimate, measure, weigh and compare and order objects • compare objects and quantities • solve size problems related to measures	Balance Capacity Compare Cost Equal Fewer
	Measures (Summer)	• use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity • estimate, measure, weigh and compare and order objects • compare objects and quantities • solve size problems involving measures • explore measuring objects using non-standard units	Full Empty Half Length Distance Less Long Mass Measure More Order Pair Set Short Size Sort Tall Weight
Year 1	Measures (1): Length and mass (Spring)	• compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half]; mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] • measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights; mass/weight	Kilogram Liitre Metre Pound (sterling) Quantity Scales Volume

	Measures (2): Capacity and volume (Summer)	• compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half]; mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]; capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] • measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume	
Year 2	Measures: length (Autumn)	• choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers and scales • compare and order length and record the results using >, < and = • apply knowledge of numbers to 100 to read scales to the nearest appropriate standard unit in the context of length (m/cm)	Centimetre Gram Millilitre Scale Temperature
	Measures: capacity and volume (Summer)	• choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure capacity (litres/ml) and temperature (°C) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales, thermometers and measuring vessels • compare and order volume and capacity and record the results using >, < and = • apply knowledge of numbers to 1000 to read scales to the nearest appropriate standard unit in the context of capacity (litres/ml) and temperature (°C) • using known facts to derive new facts (2ml + 2ml =4ml so 200ml + 200ml =400ml)	
	Measures: mass (Summer)	• choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure mass (kg/g) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels • compare and order mass and record the results using >, < and = • apply knowledge of numbers to 1000 to read scales to the nearest appropriate standard unit in the context of mass (kg/g) • using known facts to derive new facts (2g + 2g =4g so 200g + 200g =400g)	

Year 3	Length and perimeter (Autumn)	• measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm) • solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction • measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes • continue to measure using the appropriate tools and units, progressing to using a wider range of measures, including comparing and using mixed … and simple equivalents of mixed units (for example, 5m = 500cm)	Kilometre Milimetre Perimeter
	Measures (Summer)	• measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) • solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction • continue to measure using the appropriate tools and units, progressing to using a wider range of measures, including comparing and using mixed units (for example, 1 kg and 200g) and simple equivalents of mixed units (for example, 5m = 500cm)	
Year 4	Area and perimeter (Spring)	• measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres • convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre] • find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares • calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm2) and square metres (m2) (Y5) • measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres (Y5)	Area Square centimetre Convert Rectilinear Decimal fraction

	Solving measure and money problems (Summer)	• convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] • solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places • estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence	
Year 5	Perimeter and area (Autumn)	• measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres • calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm2) and square metres (m2) and estimate the area of non-rectilinear shapes	Cubic Centimetre Cubic Metre Scale (not to scale) Square metre
	Converting units of measure (Summer)	• convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram) • multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000 • understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints	
	Volume (Summer)	• estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm3 blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water] • recognise and use cube numbers and the notation for cubed (3)	

| Year 6 | Decimals and measures (Spring) | • solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate
• 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
• convert between miles and kilometres
• recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa
• recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes
• use simple formulae
• 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 [for example, mm3 and km3]
• generate and describe linear number sequences (with decimals | Degree of accuracy
Foot/feet
Gallon
Imperial unit
Inch
Metric unit
Mile
Ounce
Pint
Pound (mass)
Square millimetre
Square Kiometre |