

## MEASURES

### Pupils should be taught to:

#### Use vocabulary related to measures

#### Know and use relationships between familiar units

### As outcomes, Year 4 pupils should, for example:

Use, read and write:

- *unit, standard unit, metric unit, imperial unit...*
- names of standard metric units:  
*kilometre, metre, centimetre, millimetre...*  
*kilogram, gram... litre, millilitre...*
- names of commonly used imperial units:  
*mile... pint...*
- length and distance: *long, short, tall, high, low, wide, narrow, deep, shallow, thick, thin... far, near, close, distance, perimeter, circumference...*
- mass: *big, bigger, small, smaller, balances...*
- weight: *heavy, light, weighs...*
- capacity: *full, empty, holds...*
- and comparative words such as: *longer, longest...*

Use correctly the abbreviations:

mm (millimetre), cm (centimetre), m (metre), km (kilometre), g (gram), kg (kilogram), ml (millilitre), l (litre), ... and  $\text{cm}^2$  (square centimetre),  $\text{m}^2$  (square metre).

Know that:

- 1 kilometre = 1000 metres
- 1 metre = 100 centimetres or 1000 millimetres
- 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres
- 1 kilogram = 1000 grams
- 1 litre = 1000 millilitres

Recognise the mile as a unit for measuring distance. Know that a mile is longer than 1 km but less than 2 km.

Recognise the pint as a unit for measuring capacity. Know that a pint is, very roughly, about half a litre.

Know the equivalent of one half, one quarter, three quarters and one tenth of 1 km, 1 m, 1 kg, 1 litre in m, cm, g and ml respectively. For example, know that:

- 500 g is one half of 1 kg;
- 75 cm is three quarters of 1 m.

Begin to write, for example:

- 1.6 m in centimetres (160 centimetres);
- 4 kg in grams (4000 grams);
- 5 litres in millilitres (5000 ml);
- 8 km in metres (8000 metres);
- 3 cm in millimetres (30 millimetres);

and vice versa.