

MEASURES

Pupils should be taught to:

Use the vocabulary related to time;
suggest suitable units of time to
estimate or measure

As outcomes, Year 4 pupils should, for example:

Use, read and write:

names of days of the week, months and seasons...
day, week, fortnight, month, season, year, leap year, century, millennium, morning, afternoon, evening, night, midnight, noon, hour, minute, second, today, yesterday, tomorrow, weekend... am and pm...
how long ago, how long will it be to, arrive, depart...
faster, fastest, slower, slowest, takes longer, takes less time, earliest, latest...

Know and use:

1 millennium = 1000 years
1 century = 100 years
1 year = 12 months or 52 weeks
1 week = 7 days
1 day = 24 hours
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 minute = 60 seconds

and the rhyme:

*30 days hath September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have 31,
except in February alone
which has but 28 days clear
and 29 in each leap year.*

Know their date of birth: day, month, year.

Estimate or measure, suggesting suitable units

Suggest things you would estimate or measure in:

- hours, minutes, seconds, days, weeks, months, years...

Suggest a unit to estimate or measure, for example:

- the time it will take to eat lunch...
- the time you watch TV each week...
- how long it is until the end of the year.

What measuring instrument would you use to time, for example:

- running 100 metres... cooking a cake...?

Estimate, using standard units, for example:

- how long it takes to run across the school field;
- how long it takes on the bus to the town centre;
- how long it takes to fly to Miami from London.

Use a stop watch or other timers to measure and compare times of events: for example, use a stopwatch in science to find how long it takes for water to boil, or in PE to time races.

Respond to oral or written questions like:

- Would you expect:
to cook a soft boiled egg in 3 minutes or 30 minutes;
to walk across the road in 1, 10 or 100 seconds?
- Have you lived more or less than 500 weeks?