

Year 3 End of Unit Milestones: Spring Term

Measurement: Length

By the end of this unit, children will be able to:

- use metres and centimetres to measure objects
- write length in centimetres only by converting metres to centimetres
- convert kilometres to metres
- convert length from metres to kilometres and metres
- compare two lengths.

Measurement: Mass

By the end of this unit, children will be able to:

- measure mass using weighing scales and compare the mass of objects using grams and kilograms
- use weighing scales to measure mass when the mass is between multiples of 100 g
- read values on a scale which are 1 kg or more
- weigh heavier items where the markers in the scales represent 200 g each
- solve word problems relating to mass with addition and subtraction.

Measurement: Money

By the end of this unit, children will be able to:

- consolidate previous learning about denominations of both notes and coins; to use simple addition to count amounts of money.
- name amounts of money including coins above 100p; to regroup and rename 100p as £1 as a key strategy
- find multiple ways of showing an amount of money
- add money by adding together the pounds and pence separately
- add amounts of money together using different methods
- consolidate the addition of pounds and pence separately.
- consolidate 'making a pound' as a strategy for adding amounts of money where the coins equal more than 99p
- learn the 'make a pound' strategy with number bond diagrams; to consolidate the strategies associated with the addition of money.
- use multiple methods for subtracting amounts of money, including concrete materials and the column method.
- use visual comparison to subtract amounts of money; to consolidate column subtraction where there is no regrouping of pence required.
- use number bonds to subtract amounts of money; to develop number sense through decision making.
- use number bonds as the primary strategy for subtracting amounts of money; to split pounds and pence simultaneously when subtracting amounts of money.

- learn the 'counting on' strategy for calculating change; to consolidate the number bonds strategy for calculating change.
- solve word problems involving money using bar modelling as the key strategy; to learn how to use comparative models where pupils are solving by seeing the smaller amount inside of the larger amount
- use part-whole bar models to represent word problems; to apply addition and subtraction strategies to solve word problems.

Measurement: Volume

By the end of this unit, children will be able to:

- measure volume and capacity in litres and millilitres
- measure volume in millilitres and litres from a 'homemade' bottle with markings
- measure volume using millilitres and litres in comparison to 1 L
- measure larger capacity in litres and millilitres.
- solve word problems related to volume.

Measurement: Time

By the end of this unit, children will be able to:

- use the terms 'a.m.' and 'p.m.' correctly to identify morning or afternoon/evening
- learn to tell time to the minute; to understand the relationship between the minute hand and hour hand
- consolidate and apply a variety of vocabulary used to express the time
- compare analogue and digital time; to represent time using both analogue and digital methods
- tell time before the hour using the hour and minute hands
- tell time using 24-hour notation
- use analogue time and 24-hour notation interchangeably
- tell the time on an analogue clock using Roman numerals
- measure time in seconds and milliseconds
- measure time in seconds using a stopwatch; to consolidate previous learning about seconds
- consolidate measuring time in seconds; to conduct a time experiment using seconds
- measure time in hours using an analogue clock
- consolidate the measurement of time in hours
- measure time in hours using analogue clocks and timelines; to count backwards in time by the hour
- measure the passage of time in minutes using an analogue clock and a timeline
- measure time to the minute when it crosses into the next hour; to use number bonds to calculate the passage of time
- measure time in minutes, counting backwards to determine the starting point; to use number bonds and timelines to calculate the passage of time.

- determine how many seconds are in a minute; to use multiplication to calculate the number of seconds in a number of minutes
- convert seconds into minutes using number bonds
- calculate the number of days in a month; to learn which months have 31, 30 and 28/29 days
- find the duration of days for different activities.