

Year 3 End of Unit Milestones: Summer Term

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.

Statistics: Picture Graphs and Bar Graphs

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

- construct picture graphs from a set of data; to present data with pictures that represent more than one item
- construct bar graphs from a set of data; to use proportion to reflect precise difference in quantity
- read and interpret information from a bar graph; to use and understand vocabulary related to bar graphs
- bar graphs where the scale is not a multiple of all quantities measured
- read bar graphs where the scale is made up of larger increments

Geometry – Properties of Shapes: Angles

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

- learn what makes an angle and identify angles in objects
- see angles on the inside and outside of objects; to find angles in letters
- find angles in shapes; to determine the relationship between the number of angles in a shape and the number of sides
- find right angles in everyday objects; to understand what makes a right angle
- compare angles using the terms 'right' angle and 'acute' angle
- identify acute angles as smaller angles than right angles
- identify right angles and acute angles
- recognise and define an obtuse angle
- make turns using angles vocabulary
- align the language of angles and fractions to describe turns.

Geometry – Properties of Shapes: Lines and Shapes

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

- identify, define and create perpendicular lines
- find perpendicular lines in everyday objects
- identify, define and create parallel lines; to find parallel lines in everyday objects
- define and identify vertical and horizontal lines; to find vertical and horizontal lines in everyday life
- describe 2-D shapes using familiar vocabulary about lines and angles
- draw 2-D shapes in proportion to their size; to identify how big a shape is
- create 3-D shapes out of nets; to use vocabulary related to 3-D shapes and their properties
- construct 3-D shapes out of clay and discuss their properties
- describe 3-D shapes using familiar terms; to identify properties of 3-D shapes.

Measurement: Perimeter of Figures

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

- determine the perimeter of basic shapes; to use grid paper to measure the perimeter of a shape
- measure the perimeter of a shape using 1 cm grid paper
- determine the perimeter of different shapes; to create shapes with a specific perimeter
- find the perimeter of shapes using 2 cm grids
- calculate the perimeter of a shape using a ruler to measure the side lengths

- calculate the perimeter of a rectangle using multiplication and addition
- calculate the perimeter of a square using addition and multiplication
- calculate the perimeter of rectangles and irregular shapes by adding up the length of each side
- consolidate learning about perimeter using practical word problems; to calculate the perimeter of a rectangle using properties of shapes.