## Yr 6 Samson Class Measurement Knowledge Organiser

## - National Curriculum Aims

- Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]
- measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
- find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
- estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence Mathematics
- read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks
- solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.

| Key Vocabulary |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Perimeter | The distance around a two-dimensional shape. |
| Area | The amount of space inside the boundary of a flat (2D <br> object) |
| Rectilinear shape | A shape all of whose sides meet at right angles |
| Irregular shape | A shape which does not have equal sides or angles |
| Dimension | A measurement of length in one direction |
| Volume | The amount of space it fills measured in cubic m or <br> cm. v=lbh |
| Metric | A system of weights and measures all in 10's, 100's <br> and 1000's |
| Imperial | A system of weights and measures once used <br> throughout the UK. |
| Convert | To change something from one form to another. |
| Capacity | The amount of space in a container or the amount of <br> liquid it can hold. |



## Home Learning

- Can you practice getting your child to work out the area and/or volume of objects in the house
- When cooking it would be useful to practice converting kg to g and vice versa.


## Core Knowledge and Representations

## Metric Conversions



Mass:


Volume:


Converting Units of Time
60 seconds $=1$ minute 24 hours $=1$ day
60 minutes $=1$ hour 7 days $=1$ week

| 12 months $=1$ year | 10 years $=1$ decade |
| :---: | :---: |
| 52 weeks $=1$ year | 100 years $=1$ century |
| 365 days $=1$ year | 1000 years $=1$ millennium |

## Core Knowledge and

 Representations
Perimeter=
side + side + side + side

## height

base

```
Area = base }\times\mathrm{ height
```


## width <br> 

length
Area $=$ length $\times$ width


Area $=$ base $\times$ height

