

## Maths - Year 2

### Measurement 1: Introducing centimetres

#### Key Vocabulary

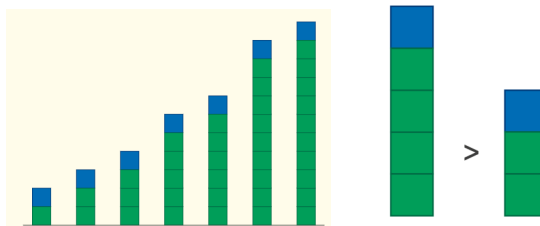
Length	The measurement from one end to the other.
Width	The measurement from one side to another.
Height	The measurement from top to bottom.
Depth	The measurement from front to back.
Comparative language	Longer, longest, shorter, shortest, deeper, deepest, thicker, thickest.
Dimension	The measurements of a shape or object.
Graph	A way of recording data.
Centimetre (cm)	A unit of measure.
Align	Place things accurately to support measurement e.g. from the same starting point.

#### Mathematical Skills

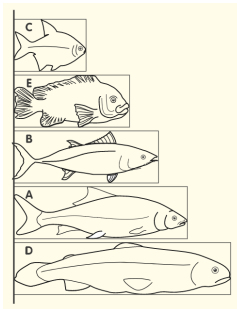
- Align lengths to measure and compare them accurately.
- Check accuracy by e.g. repeating or comparing measurements.
- Construct a basic table and use it to read and record data independently.
- Measure a length using a ruler, and record the length accurately in centimetres.
- Construct and interpret a pictogram using a many-to-one correspondence.

#### Mathematical Methods

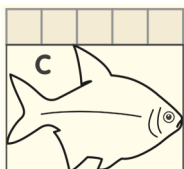
- Comparing increasing lengths.



- Comparing and ordering lengths.



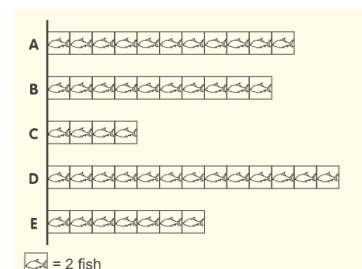
- Introducing centimetres.



Fish	Length
C	5 cm
E	8 cm
B	10 cm
A	12 cm
D	15 cm

- Presenting data in a pictogram.

Lake	Number of fish
A	22
B	20
C	8
D	26
E	14



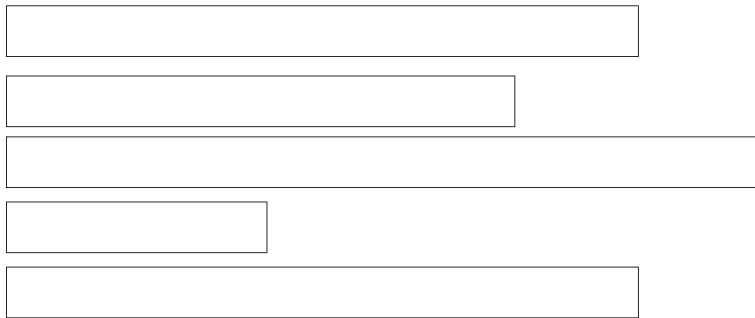
- Measuring non-straight lengths e.g. measuring around a person's head with string or a ribbon and then laying the ribbon out to measure the length.

- Investigating centimetre rulers as a measuring tool.



### Can you..?

- Can you use the  $<$ ,  $>$  and  $=$  symbols to compare the lengths of these strips of paper?



- Which line do you think is the longest? How could you check?

