

Year 3 Maths: Measurement - Time

What should I already know?

- To know how to compare and sequence intervals of time
- To tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times
- To know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day

Key Knowledge

Tell and write the time from an analogue (and digital) clock, inc Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks:

Analogue	Digital	Roman numerals
Quarter past 12	50 minutes past 3 10 minutes to 4	Quarter past 4

Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute:

12 minutes past 6	16 minutes to 2

Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year (inc converting):

1 minute = 60 seconds; 1 hour = 60 minutes; 1 day = 24 hours; 365 days in a year; 366 days in a leap year; 12 months in a year.
Using the bar model:

<p style="text-align: center;">seconds</p>	4 minutes 31 seconds = 271s
<p style="text-align: center;">24 hours</p>	3 days = 72 hours (3 x 24)



Compare durations of events: (inc start and end times)

<p>+ 1 hour + 27 minutes</p> <p>4:28 5:28 5:55</p>	<p>start finish</p>

4:28am to 5:55am

Start time:

A film is 1 hour 25 minutes long.
It ends at 6.35pm. What time did it start?
?

5.35pm 6.35pm

25mins 1 hour

End time: 12:25am + 1hour 20min

+ 1 hour + 20 mins

12:25 1:25 1:45

Use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight

See vocabulary list for definitions.

Record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours:

Compare the time using the vocabulary 'longer' and 'shorter'.

180 seconds	is the same as	3 minutes.
90 minutes	is shorter than	2 hours.
48 hours	is longer than	1 day.

Use <, > or = to compare:

6 days ○ 1 week

6 weeks ○ 1 month

12 months ○ 1 year

Key Vocabulary and definitions

Analogue	A clock or watch that has moving hands and (usually) hours marked from 1 to 12.
am	Ante meridiem = before midday = morning
12-hour time	Where the 24 hours of the day are divided into two periods: a.m. and p.m.
24-hour time	Time which begins the day at 00:00 and ends at 23:59, (24:00 can be used to refer to 00:00 of the following day)
Digital	A clock in which the hours, minutes, and sometimes seconds are indicated by digits.
Leap year	Occurs every 4 th year making 366 days. February has 29 days instead of 28 in a leap year.
Midday/ Noon	The middle of the day; Twelve o'clock in the day
Midnight	Twelve o'clock at night
Month	12 periods into which the year is divided.
O'clock	Used to specify the hour when telling the time e.g. 5 o'clock.
pm	Post meridiem = after midday = afternoon
Roman numerals	Symbols used in a system of numerical notation based on the ancient Roman system.