Primary Mathematics Curriculum

Measuring

	Stage 1 (Junior & Senior Infants)	Stage 2 (1st & 2nd Class)	Stage 3 (3rd & 4th Class)	Stage 4 (5th & 6th Class)
	Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to			
Learning Outcomes	demonstrate an awareness that attributes such as length, weight, capacity and area can be measured and compared.	compare, approximate and measure length, weight, capacity and area using appropriate instruments and record using appropriate units of measurement.	compare, estimate and measure length, weight, capacity, area and volume using appropriate instruments and record and communicate appropriately. identify the relationship between equivalent units of measurement, and rename measures using equivalent units.	determine and calculate units of measurement in fractional and/or decimal form to solve practical problems. find, interpret and deduce measures experimentally with increasing precision.
Mathematical concepts	Objects have attributes that can be measured such as length, weight, capacity and area.	Common base units of measurement are useful to make and test comparisons.	Metric units help us to interpret, communicate and calculate measurements with increasing accuracy and precision	Purpose and practicality are important to consider when measuring attributes and selecting units and instruments for measuring.
	One of the purposes of measurement is to compare.	The size of the unit chosen affects the number of units needed to measure an object.	Measurements can be made more precise by selecting metric units (multiples or subdivisions of base units e.g., km or cm), while realising that all measurements have an inherent degree of approximation.	Purposeful descriptions and comparisons often involve the measurement of more than one attribute.
	We can compare and order things by how much of a particular attribute (physical quantity) they have relative to each other.	We can compare, measure and order physical quantities by selecting an appropriate unit and determining how many units the thing has/holds.	The metric system is based on multiples of ten. Any measurement given in one metric unit (e.g., kilogram) can be converted to and renamed as another metric unit (e.g., gram).	The relationship between equivalent units in the metric system helps us to judge attributes, move flexibly between units and do calculations.
	Attributes are compared and ordered using units of measurement.	Measurement instruments (e.g., rulers) are tools for measuring physical quantities or attributes such as length, weight and capacity.	The relationships between metric pre-fixes can be understood and applied in a similar way across different units of measurement.	Measurement sense develops as we anchor the meaning of measurement units to measurement benchmarks in the everyday world.