Old Town Infant School and Nursery

Coastal Learning PARTNERSHIP

MATHS MEDIUM TERM PLANNING

Year 1 – Time (Approximately 2 weeks)	
Objectives from Progression Document	**compare and describe time, e.g. quicker, slower, earlier, later** **sequence events in chronological order using language** e.g. before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening **recognise and use language of dates - days of the week, weeks, months and years** **tell the time to the hour and half past the hour** **draw the hands on a clock face to show the time to the hour and half past the hour** **measure and begin to record time (hours, minutes, seconds)** **solve practical problems for time**
Previous Learning	**begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then...'**
Vocabulary	**time, seasons, hour, o'clock, half past, clock, watch, hands, always, never, often, sometimes, usually** days of the week, months in year, before, after, next, last, now, soon, early, late, quick, quicker, quickest, quickly, fast, faster, fastest, slow, slower, slowest, slowly, old, older, oldest, new, newer, newest, once, twice, first, second, third
Key fact(s)	To know that there are 7 days in a week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday). To know that there are 12 months in a year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December). To know that on a clock the minute hand is longer than the hour hand To know that on a clock the second hand moves the quickest. To know that minutes are longer than seconds To know that hours are longer than minutes
Number facts for fluency	Revision of counting forwards and backwards in twos, fives and tens Ten and a bit: 10 + 1d numbers; 1d numbers + 10; teen numbers - 1d; teen numbers - 10
DfE Ready to Progress Guidance Pages https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/897806/Maths_guidance_KS_1_and_2.pdf	Not Applicable
NCETM Ready to Progress Exemplification https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-resources/exemplification-of-ready-to-progress-criteria/	Not Applicable
Problem Solving and Reasoning Skills Objectives	check the answer in the context of the problem to be sure it makes sense
Pre-assessment	EYFS - use everyday language related to time

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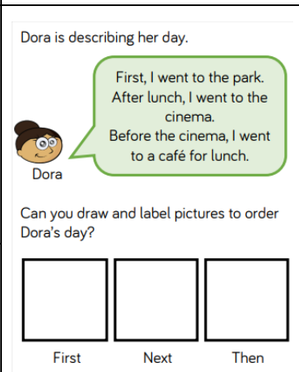
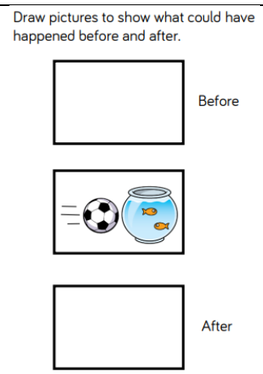
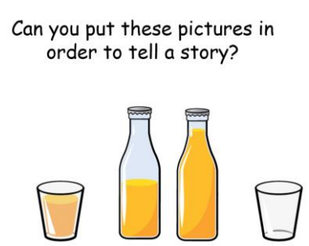
Sequence of Learning

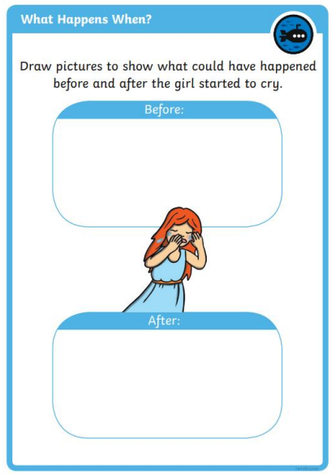
White Rose Small Steps	Learning Intention	Key Questions	Sentence Stems	Problem-solving links	Comments
Before and After	**To understand and use vocabulary linked to time**	What do you do in the morning/afternoon/evening? Which activities do you do before/after school? Why have you ordered the pictures before/after each other? Can you describe what you have done today, using "This morning, I …", "This afternoon, I …", "This evening, I …"? What comes after/before ___?	Before/after I ___, I____. First, I … Next, I … Finally, I … This morning, I … This afternoon, I … This evening, I …	**Times of Day** https://nrich.maths.org/6609	Provide children with opportunities to explore the vocabulary in context, relating to their everyday routines. Events that may occur in both the morning and afternoon/evening, for example reading a book, could add confusion when ordering events.
Days of the week	**To know the days of the week and use this knowledge to solve problems**	What day is it today? Which day comes before/after ___? What day was it yesterday? What day will it be tomorrow? If today is____, what will tomorrow be? Which days are at the weekend? How do you know?	The day after ___ is ___. The day before ___ is ___. Today is ___, so tomorrow will be ___. Today is___, so yesterday was ___.		Children also describe events using the vocabulary "today", "yesterday" and "tomorrow". Children may struggle to name which day was "yesterday", due to the fact that they often learn the days in a specific order going forwards.
Months of the year	**To know the months of the year and use this knowledge to solve problems**	How many months are there in a year? Which month are we in now? What month will come next? Which month comes before/after ___? Which month is your birthday in? Which month do we start school in? Which months are the summer holidays in?	There are ___ months in a year. The month before/after ___ is ___. It is___ now, so next month will be ___.		Children will learn to relate events to months, noting when familiar celebrations, such as birthdays, occur.
Hours, minutes and seconds	**To compare lengths of time using correct vocabulary**	Which is longer/shorter: one hour, one minute or one second? How many minutes are there in an hour? How many seconds are there in a minute? Would you measure the activity in hours, minutes or seconds? How many ___ do you think that you can do in 10/20/30/60 seconds? Who was quicker/slower? How do you know?	A ___ is longer/shorter than a ___. There are ___ seconds in a ___. There are ___ minutes in an ___. I know that ___ is quicker/ slower than ___, because…	**Order! Order!** https://nrich.maths.org/7340	Although they do not need to convert between different units, it is helpful for them to know that an hour is composed of 60 minutes and that a minute is composed of 60 seconds.
Tell the time to the hour	**To read the time to the nearest hour**	How is a clock similar to/different from a number line? Which number is the hour hand pointing to? How could you show me ___o'clock? What do you notice about the ___ hand? Where will the hour hand be at ___? Where will the minute hand be at ___?	The ___hand is pointing to ___ and the minute hand is pointing to ___. The time is ___ o'clock. At ___o'clock, the hour hand will be pointing to___ and the minute hand will be pointing to ___.		Initially, children explore time using a number line and learn that an analogue clock face is a special type of number line. To begin with, children focus on reading time to the hour using only the hour hand. Once they are confident with this, they learn about the minute hand and that the hour hand is shorter than the minute hand.
Tell the time to the half hour	**To read the time to the nearest half an hour**	Which hour has the hand gone past? Which two numbers is the hour hand pointing between? Where will the hour hand be at half past ___? If the minute hand moves from 12 to 12 in a full turn, where will it be pointing after a half turn? If the hour hand is pointing between ___and ___, and the minute hand is pointing to 6, what time is it? How would you show half past ___ on a clock face?	The minute hand is pointing to ___. The hour hand is pointing between ___ and ___. The time is half past ___. The next hour will be ___ o'clock.	**Time Line** https://nrich.maths.org/4807	Initially, they tell the time to the half hour using only the hour hand and notice that the hour hand is halfway between numbers. They learn the term "half past", linking it to their knowledge of fractions. Children may misread the hour when describing half past, due to the position of the hour hand, for example reading half past 2 as half past 3 because the hour hand is between 2 and 3.

Extension and Greater Depth Opportunities

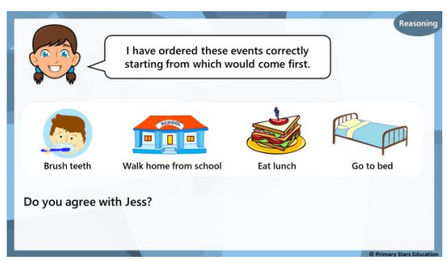








Make up your own **first**, **then**, **now** story.



The 5th June is a Wednesday.
What day is the 10th June?

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Eva is practising chanting the months of the year.

She says,

January, February, May, April, March, July, June, August, September, November, October, December.

Eva is incorrect. Correct her mistakes.

Sort the days of the week into school days or non-school days.

	Sunday	
Thursday	Saturday	Friday
Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday

At school	Not at school

Today is Monday, so tomorrow is _____.

Today is Monday, so yesterday was _____.

Tomorrow is Monday, so today is _____.

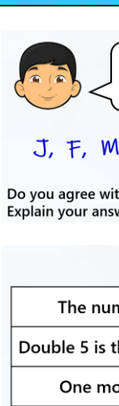
Tomorrow is Monday, so yesterday was _____.

Months of the Year

True or False?
Explain how you know.

- There are 4 months that begin with the letter J.
- All the months of the year end with the same letter.
- There are 2 months of the year that have 4 letters.
- There is only 1 month of the year that has 3 letters.
- December has warm weather.
- January is the first month of the year.
- February comes after March but before January.
- December comes before January but after November.
- There are 6 months of the year that have more than 7 letters.

Can you write a sentence with a fact about the months of the year?



I have ordered the months of the year by writing the first letter of each month. I started at January. Here are my results...

J, F, M, A, M, J, J, S, A, O, N, D

Do you agree with Che?
Explain your answer.

	True	False
The number of days in a week < 8		
Double 5 is the number of months in a year.		
One month has less than 30 days.		
There are an odd number of days in a week.		
There are less than 50 minutes in an hour.		

Complete the table

Jackie is looking forward to the events marked on the calendar.

January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Use the clues to identify the date that she carried out each activity.

Jackie is going to a party at the weekend. This is ☐ January.

She is visiting her aunty on a Tuesday. This is ☐ January.

Three days after the party she is going swimming. This is ☐ January.

Near the end of the month she is going to the cinema. This is ☐ January.

The time is 3 o'clock.

Amir

Can you spot Amir's mistake?

When it is 11 o'clock both hands point at 11

Alex

Is Alex correct?
Explain your reasoning.

O'Clock Times

Here is Dolly's work. She has made some mistakes when drawing the clock hands. Tick her correct answers.

1. 11 o'clock	2. 11 o'clock	3. eight o'clock
4. five o'clock	5. 9 o'clock	6. three o'clock
7. nine o'clock	8. 12 o'clock	9. 6 o'clock

Can you explain how Dolly might have made her mistakes?

What are you doing at
8 o'clock?
At 5 o'clock?
At 12 o'clock?

Which time is more likely?

a) Mo goes to school.

b) Mo goes to bed.

c) Mo has lunch.

The time is 6 past 1

Tommy

Can you spot Tommy's mistake?

Read the instructions and draw the hands on the clock.

- The minute hand is pointing at the six.
- The hour hand is half way between 10 and 11

What time is it?

Half Past the Hour

Oh no! Alfie has a dentist's appointment but he tore his card.

half past

He can remember that it is after 10 o'clock. Which time is his appointment?

Fred forgot when to meet his mum for tea.

I know it was half past something. The hour was between 2 and 5.

Can you find all the times it might be?

Can you think of another clue to let him know exactly what time to meet her?

Reasoning

Mo has positioned the hands to show half past 4.

What mistake has Mo made?

Can you show or draw the correct time on the clock?

I have shown 2 o'clock on the clock.

What mistake has Dom made?

Five hours before half past 2 is _____.

Can you create your own time sentences?

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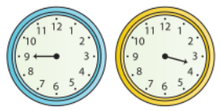
Here are some clocks where the minute hand has broken off.
Use the hour hand to work out what time it is.



Are the units of time chosen sensible for these activities?

- A football match measured in seconds.
- A lap around the school playground measured in minutes.
- A birthday party measured in hours.

Explain your answers.

Dora has a clock without an hour hand.

She says,

I can measure how long it takes someone to run around the playground 10 times using my clock.

Do you agree with Dora?
Explain your answer.

	True	False
One minute is shorter than one second.		
I would measure a Maths lesson in seconds.		
One hour is longer than one minute.		
Boiling an egg would be measured in hours.		
Running three laps around the school playground would be measured in minutes.		

Complete the table

The toy train goes round the track twice in 3 minutes.

Kim: The train will go round the track more times in 1 hour because hours are longer than minutes.

Ron: The train will go round the track fewer times in 1 hour because 1 is less than 3

Who do you agree with?
Talk about your answers.

Minutes

Complete the sentences using seconds, minutes or hours.

We sleep for about 8 _____ each night.
It takes 30 _____ to wash your hands.
We must brush our teeth for 2 _____.
Playtime lasts for 15 _____.
The school day lasts for about 6 _____.

True or false?

A football match takes 90 seconds.
It takes 5 minutes to get dressed.
A cake takes 1 minute to bake.

Can you think of your own true or false sentence for a friend?

Name three activities that you would measure in <u>seconds</u>.

Name three activities that you would measure in <u>minutes</u>.

Name three activities measured that you would measure in <u>hours</u>.

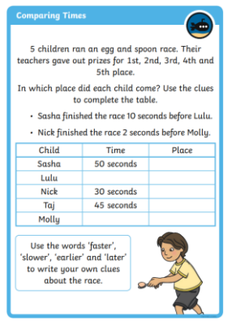
What device would you use to measure the duration of an activity?

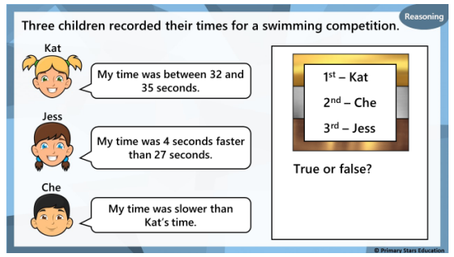
Discuss with your partner

Work in small groups.
Complete the following activities and record how long it takes each person.

- Build a tower of ten bricks.
- Run a lap of the playground.
- Write your name five times.

Write three sentences about each activity using the words **slower** and **faster.**





Five friends are going to a party.
Use the clues to work out when each friend arrived.

Amir arrived later than Jack and Eva.
Rosie arrived later than Amir but earlier than Ron.
Eva arrived the earliest.

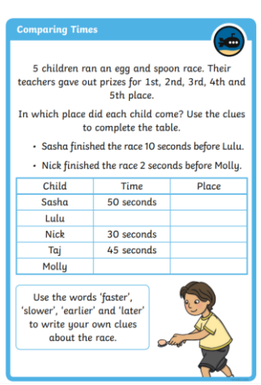
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th

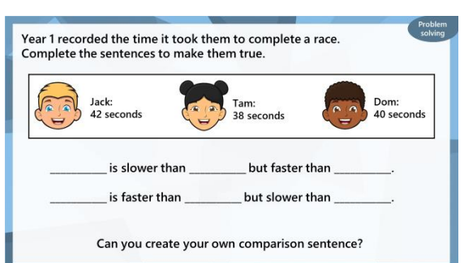
I walk to school every day. On Monday my journey takes 10 minutes.
On Tuesday I walk more slowly. Does my journey take more or less time than on Monday?

Explain your answer.

On Wednesday it takes me 8 minutes to walk to school.
On which of the 3 days do I walk quickest?
On which of the 3 days do I walk slowest?

Explain your reasoning.





Use a stopwatch to compare how long each activity takes.

- Counting to 10
- Writing your name 3 times.
- Building a tower of 10 cubes.

Use these words and phrases.

fastest | slowest | faster than | slower than

Post-assessment	WRH measurement time exit task – snip relevant parts