

Y1 Mass and Weight

KS1 Y1 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

A balance has a book on one side and a pencil on the other. The book side is lower.

Step 1 · On a balance, the heavier side goes down

The book side went down

Step 2 · So the book is heavier

The pencil is lighter

Answer: The book is heavier than the pencil

Check: Hold one in each hand. Which pulls your hand down more?

2. Now try one with the steps

An orange balances with 8 cubes. How heavy is it in cubes?

Step 1 · When a balance is level, both sides weigh the same

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. Which is heavier: a cat or a mouse?

2. Which is lighter: a feather or a shoe?

3. What is the opposite of heavier?

4. On a balance, which side goes down: the heavier side or the lighter side?

5. A toy car balances with 5 cubes. How many cubes does it weigh?

6. A pear weighs 7 cubes. An apple weighs 6 cubes. Which is heavier?
7. Which unit do we use to weigh heavy things: kilograms or centimetres?
8. A lemon weighs 4 cubes. A melon weighs 15 cubes. How many more cubes does the melon weigh?
9. Order these from lightest to heaviest: car, bicycle, football.
10. Two apples each weigh 6 cubes. How many cubes do they weigh together?
11. Is a big thing always heavier than a small thing? Answer yes or no.
12. A bag of potatoes weighs 3 kg. Mum buys one more bag the same. How much do both bags weigh?
13. A book balances with 10 cubes. A comic balances with 3 cubes. How much heavier is the book, in cubes?

4. Before you hand it in

Thinking the side of the balance that goes UP is heavier.

Remember: heavy goes down, light goes up.

Thinking bigger always means heavier.

Check with a balance. A big sponge can be lighter than a small marble.

Using different-sized objects (some big cubes, some small).

Use cubes that are all the same size and weight.

Saying a weight with no unit ("the apple weighs 6").

Always say the unit: 6 cubes, or 2 kg.