Metric measures and useful benchmarks

Learn and practise | Free preview

A sample from this topic. The complete topic collection contains three different resources and worked solutions.

Show your thinking using words, working or a labelled drawing. Use the explanations and example first.

What you will practise

• Metric measures and useful benchmarks

• Explain and check an answer with an appropriate representation.

Useful starting skills: Use objects, drawings or a number line to explain a simple idea.

A measurement combines a number and a unit. Choose the unit and instrument to suit the attribute, the size of the object, and the accuracy needed.

Metric conversions rename the same quantity. Metres and centimetres relate by 100; kilograms and grams, and litres and millilitres, relate by 1000. Read the value of each scale interval before interpreting an unlabelled mark.

Worked example

Convert 1.6 m to centimetres.

One metre equals 100 cm.

$1.6 \times 100 = 160$.

Answer: 160 cm

Try it yourself

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Choose a useful unit for a pencil’s length:millimetres, litres or kilograms.

2. A bottle contains 750 mL. Another contains 500 mL. Which holds more liquid and by how much?

Answers and explanations

Check the method as well as the final answer. An alternative correct method is also valid.

1. Millimetres

Length is measured in length units.

2. First; 250 mL more

Subtract like units:750-500=250.

Curriculum reference: VC2M3M01; VC2M3M02

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