

Kilometres

1. Complete the conversion table:

m and cm	↔	cm
$2\frac{1}{2}$ m		cm
		523cm
8m and 2cm		cm
		94cm
0m and 18cm		cm

VF

4. Jocelyn has used three digit cards to make three pairs of equivalent lengths.



When the digits are added together, the digit sum is 12.

$$\square \text{ m } \square \square \text{ cm} = \square \square \square \text{ cm}$$

$$\square \text{ m } \square \square \text{ cm} = \square \square \square \text{ cm}$$

$$\square \text{ m } \square \square \text{ cm} = \square \square \square \text{ cm}$$

What could the value of the digit cards be?

PS

2. Put these lengths in order from longest to shortest.

115cm	1m 5cm	5m 11cm
1m 51cm	51cm	151cm

VF

5. Harry thinks that snake B is the longest.

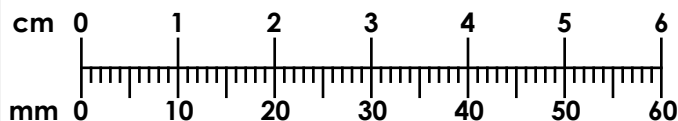
Not drawn to scale

A. 	B. 	C.
6m and 53 cm	$6\frac{1}{2}$ m	651cm

Is he correct? Explain your answer.

R

3. Match the equivalent lengths.



5cm	5cm 2mm
52mm	50mm
5cm 1mm	51mm

VF

6. Spot two mistakes. Explain your answer.

cm and mm	mm
2cm and 6mm	26mm
60cm and 5mm	65mm
81cm and 4mm	814mm
52cm	52mm
60cm and 3mm	603mm

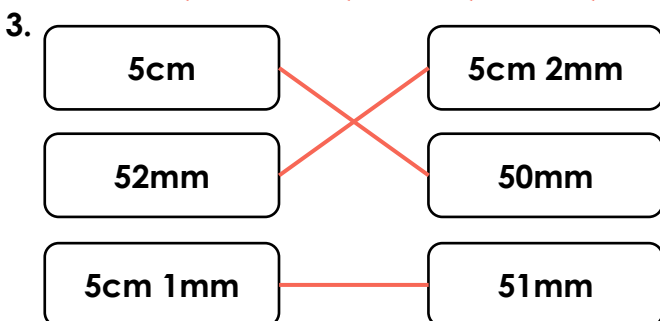
R

Kilometres

1.

m and cm	cm
$2\frac{1}{2}$ m	250cm
5m and 23cm	523cm
8m and 2cm	802cm
0m and 94cm	94cm
0m and 18cm	18cm

2. 5m 11cm, 1m 51cm, 151cm, 115cm, 1m 5cm, 51cm



4. Various answers, for example: 3, 4, 5

$$\boxed{3} \text{ m } \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \text{ cm} = \boxed{3} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \text{ cm}$$

$$\boxed{5} \text{ m } \boxed{4} \boxed{3} \text{ cm} = \boxed{5} \boxed{4} \boxed{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\boxed{4} \text{ m } \boxed{5} \boxed{3} \text{ cm} = \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{3} \text{ cm}$$

5. Harry is incorrect. A is the longest snake as it is 653cm in length. C is 651cm and B is 650cm, so B is the smallest snake.

6. The two mistakes are as follows: 60cm and 5mm = 605mm; 52cm = 520mm. This is because there are 10mm in 1 cm, so there must be 600mm in 60cm and 520mm in 52cm.