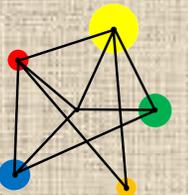


Units of Measurement



Understand units of length, mass and volume

Convert between metric units

Vocabulary

Unit

A unit of measurement is a standard amount of a quantity, such as metres, seconds or kilograms.

Metric

A system of standard units of measurement used around the world

Prefix

A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

Key Facts : Prefixes

kilo means 1000

centi means $\frac{1}{100}$

milli means $\frac{1}{1000}$

1 kilometre = 1000 metres

1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 metre = 1000 millimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

Examples

a) $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$

b) $1 \text{ g} = 1000 \text{ mg}$

Convert 12 400 g to kg

Convert 80 mg to g

Examples

a) $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$

Convert 12 400 g to kg

$$12\ 400 \div 1000 = \mathbf{12.4\text{kg}}$$

b) $1 \text{ g} = 1000 \text{ mg}$

Convert 80 mg to g

$$80 \div 1000 = \mathbf{0.08 \text{ g}}$$

Exercise

$$2 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$5 \text{ km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

$$0.6 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$$

$$2 \text{ litres} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$$

$$35 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

$$5 \text{ 000g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$$

$$0.4 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$$

$$50 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ km}$$

$$1 \text{ km} \div 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

$$0.1 \text{ l} \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cl}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} \times 1000 \text{ 000} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ km}$$

$$40 \text{ cm} \div 10 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$0.1 \text{ kg} \div 1 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$1 \text{ km} \div 1 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \text{ km} = 200 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \text{ l} = 140 \text{ cl}$$

$$10\% \text{ of } 20\% \text{ of } 1 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

Solutions

$$2 \text{ m} = \underline{200} \text{ cm}$$

$$5 \text{ km} = \underline{5000} \text{ m}$$

$$0.6 \text{ kg} = \underline{600} \text{ g}$$

$$2 \text{ litres} = \underline{2000} \text{ ml}$$

$$35 \text{ cm} = \underline{0.35} \text{ m}$$

$$5 \text{ 000g} = \underline{5} \text{ kg}$$

$$0.4 \text{ cm} = \underline{4} \text{ mm}$$

$$50 \text{ cm} = \underline{0.0005} \text{ km}$$

$$1 \text{ km} \div 1000 = \underline{1} \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} \times 100 = \underline{1} \text{ m}$$

$$0.1 \text{ l} \times 1000 = \underline{10 \text{ 000}} \text{ cl}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} \div 10 = \underline{1} \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} \times 1000 \text{ 000} = \underline{10} \text{ km}$$

$$40 \text{ cm} \div 10 \text{ mm} = \underline{4}$$

$$0.1 \text{ kg} \div 1 \text{ g} = \underline{100}$$

$$1 \text{ km} \div 1 \text{ mm} = \underline{1 \text{ 000 000}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

75

$$\frac{1}{5} \text{ km} = 200 \text{ m}$$

0.1

$$\frac{1}{1000} \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{7}{5} \text{ l} = 140 \text{ cl}$$

2

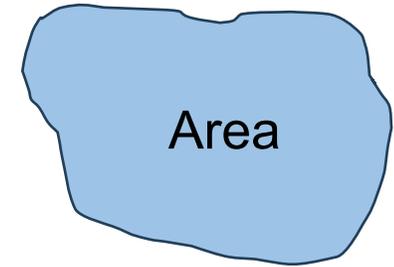
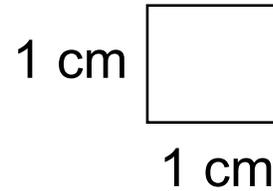
$$10\% \text{ of } 20\% \text{ of } 1 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

Key Fact

Area is a measure of the 2-dimensional space inside a shape.

Areas can be measured in cm^2 .

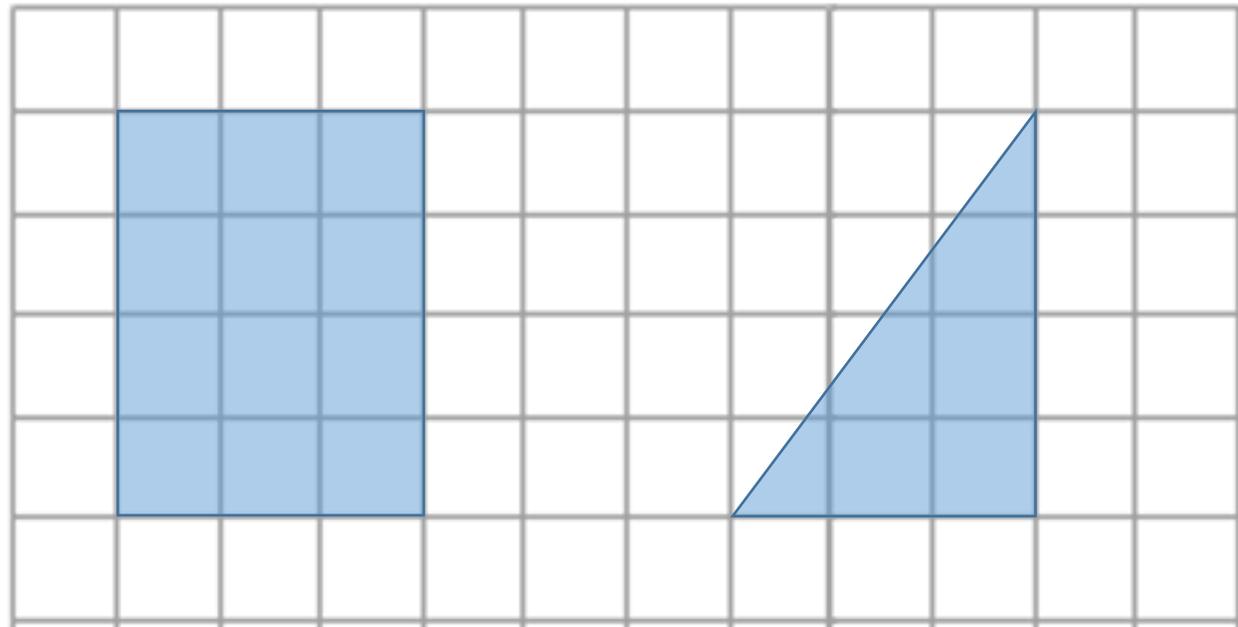
1cm^2 is the basic unit of area.



Examples

These shapes are drawn on a centimeter grid.

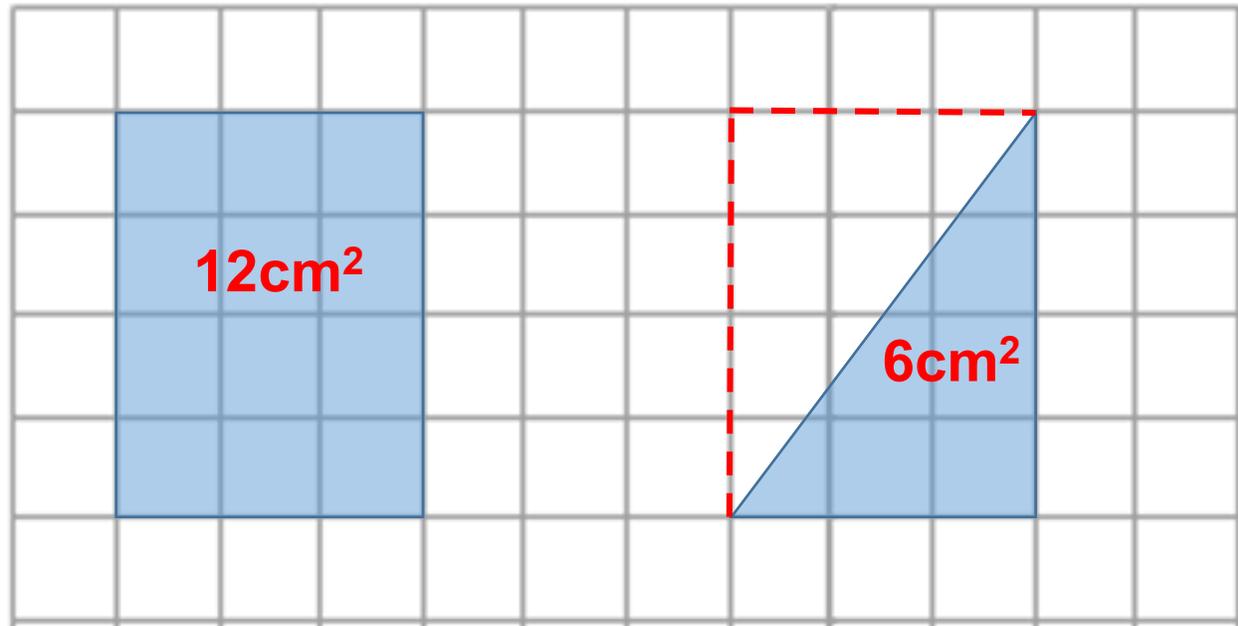
Work out the area of each shape.



Solutions

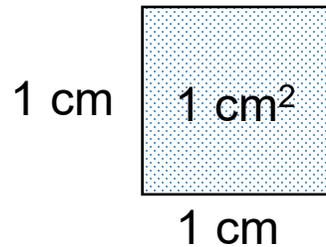
These shapes are drawn on a centimeter grid.

Work out the area of each shape.

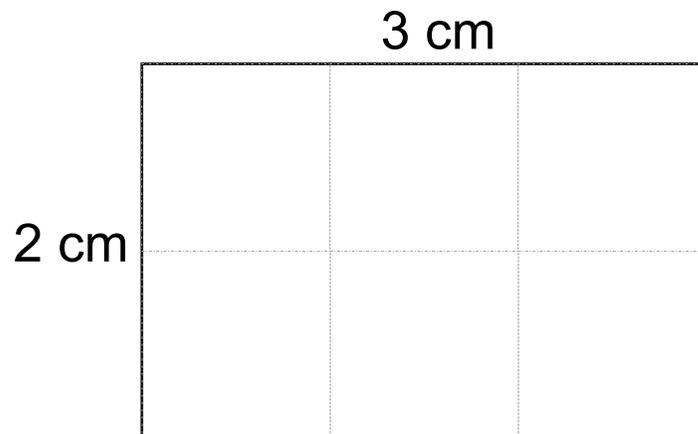


Key Fact

A **unit** of area is 1cm^2 .



The area of this rectangle is 6cm^2 .



Key Fact

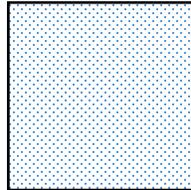
Lengths are measured in km , m , cm , mm.

Areas are measured in km^2 , m^2 , cm^2 , mm^2 .

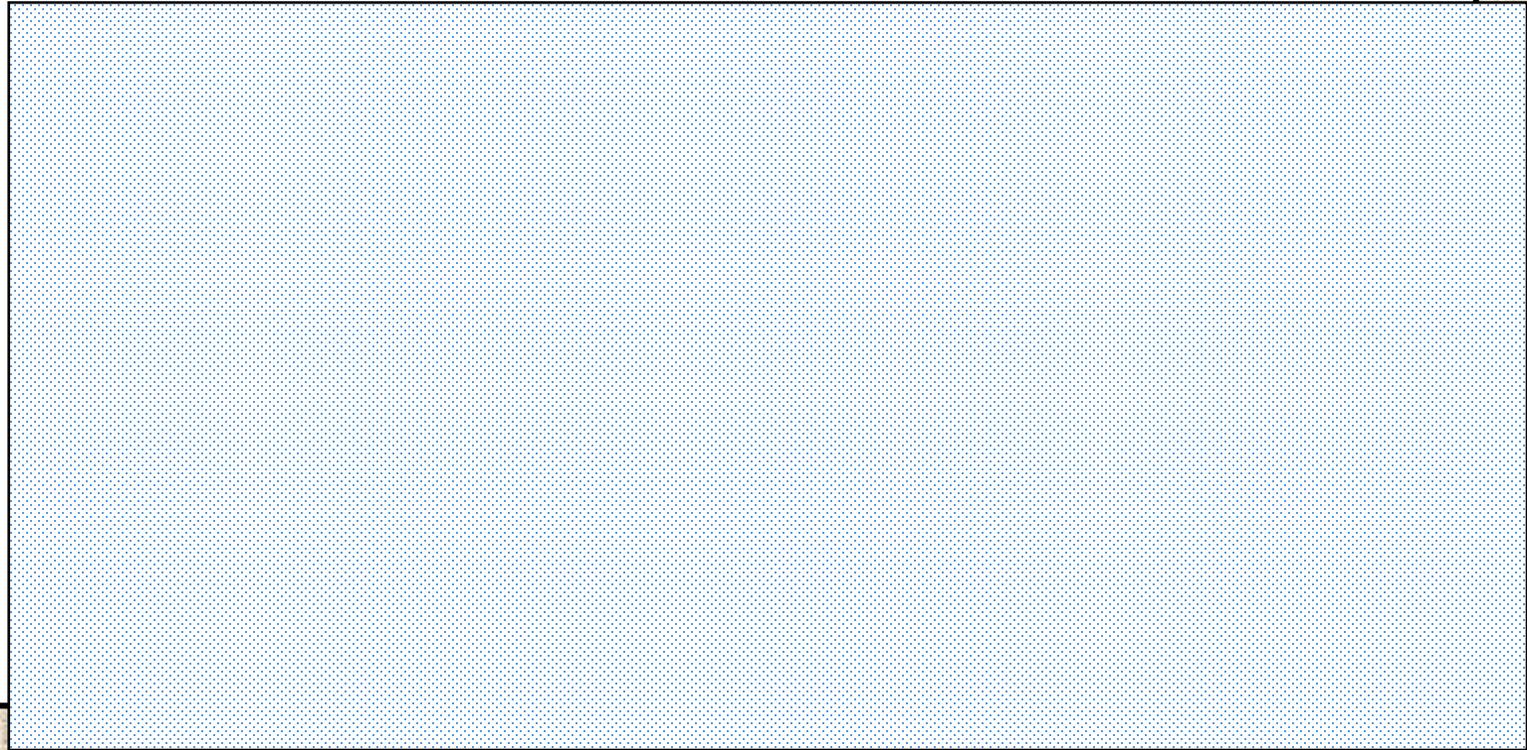
1mm^2



1cm^2



1m^2 (too large to display)



Question

Which unit would you use to measure the area of:

- a) The area of the front cover of your exercise book
- b) The surface area of a raindrop
- c) The area of France
- d) The area of your classroom floor

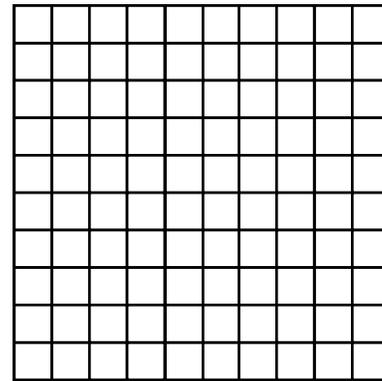
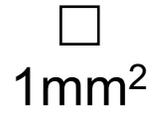
Solutions

Which unit would you use to measure the area of:

- a) The area of the front cover of your exercise book **cm²**
- b) The surface area of a raindrop **mm²**
- c) The area of France **km²**
- d) The area of your classroom floor **m²**

Question

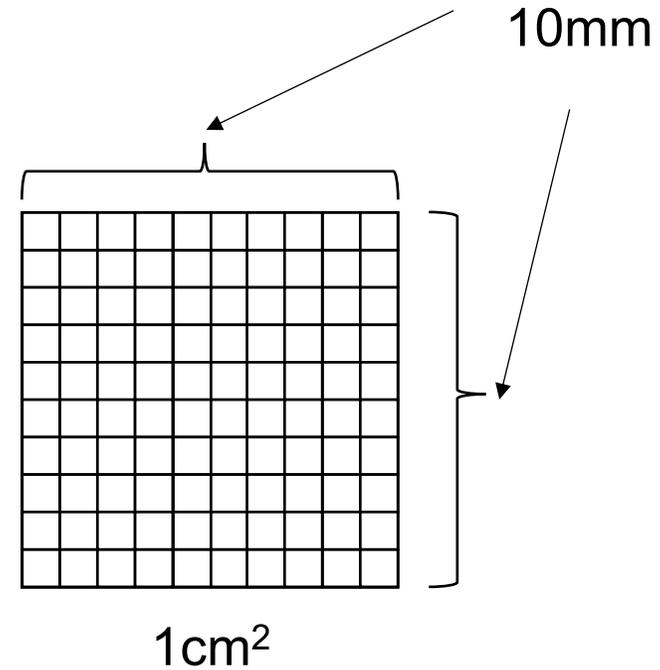
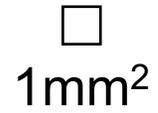
How many mm^2 are there in 1cm^2 ?



1 cm^2

Solution

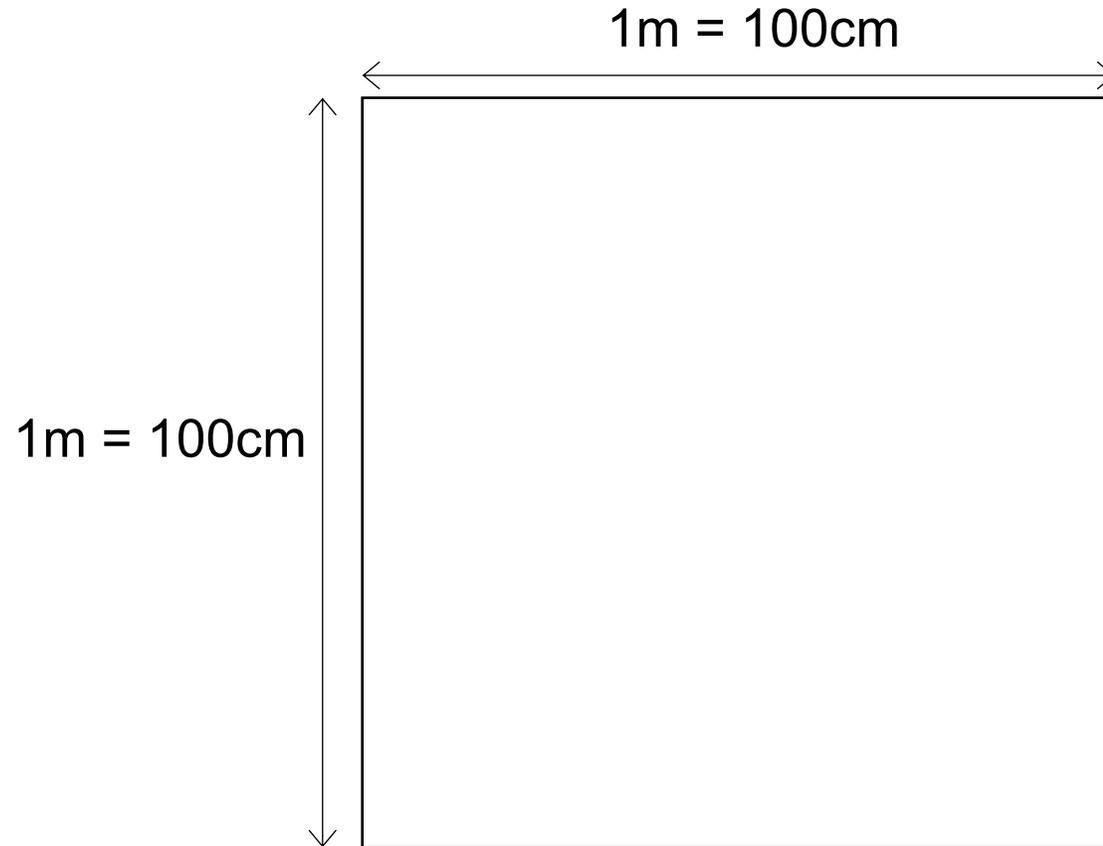
How many mm^2 are there in 1cm^2 ?



$$1\text{cm}^2 = 100 \text{mm}^2$$

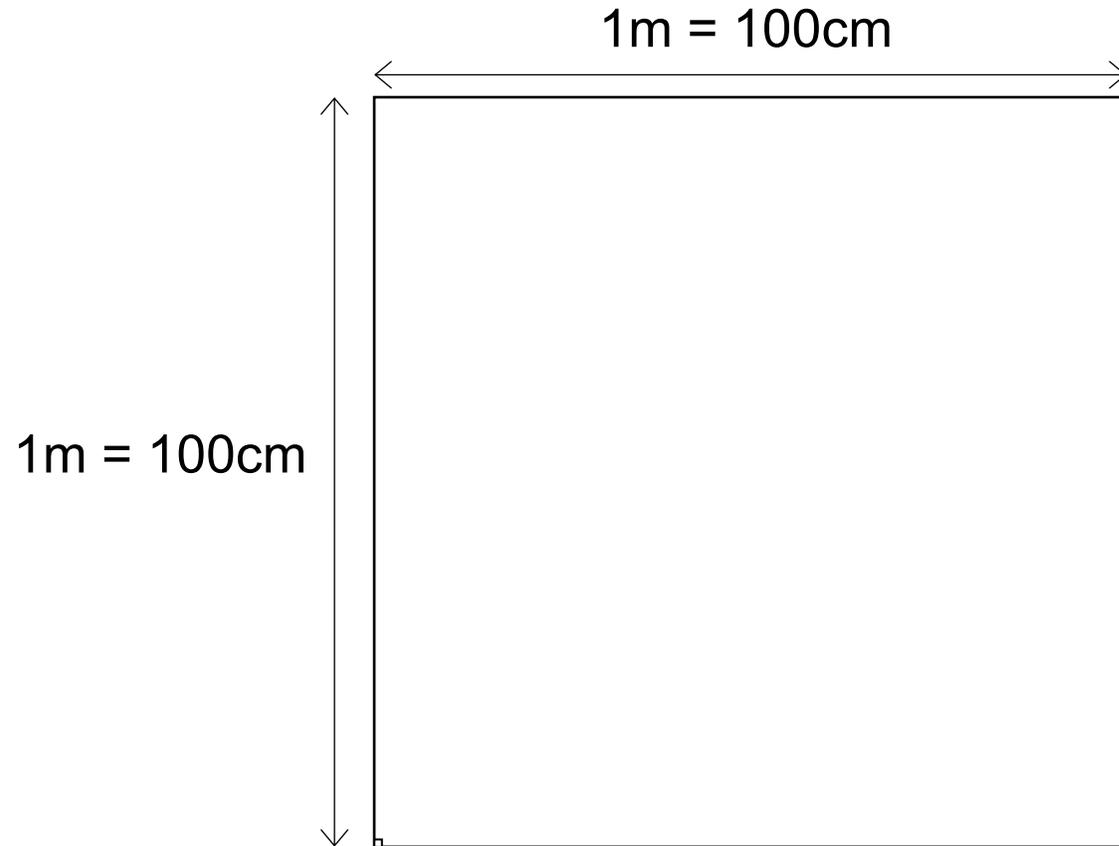
Question

How many cm^2 are there in 1m^2 ?



Solution

How many cm^2 are there in 1m^2 ?



1m^2 contains $100 \times 100 = 10\,000\text{cm}^2$

Exercise

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$$

$$10 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3.2 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ mm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ mm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$$

$$0.1 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$0.01 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$$

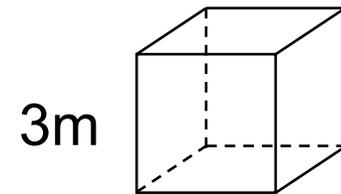
$$10 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ km}^2$$

$$1 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$$

The label on a 5 litre tin of paint states that 5 litres of paint will cover 60m^2 .

Maya wishes to paint all the faces of of this cube.

Will one tin of paint be enough?



Solutions

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{100} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{10\ 000} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{1\ 000\ 000} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{1\ 000\ 000} \text{ m}^2$$

$$10 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{1\ 000} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3.2 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{320} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ mm}^2 = \underline{0.01} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ mm}^2 = \underline{0.000\ 001} \text{ m}^2$$

$$0.1 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{1\ 000} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$0.01 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{10\ 000} \text{ m}^2$$

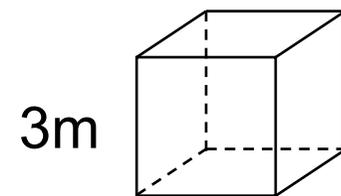
$$10 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{0.000\ 01} \text{ km}^2$$

$$1 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{1\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000} \text{ mm}^2$$

The label on a 5 litre tin of paint states that 5 litres of paint will cover 60m^2 .

Maya wishes to paint all the faces of of this cube.

Will one tin of paint be enough?

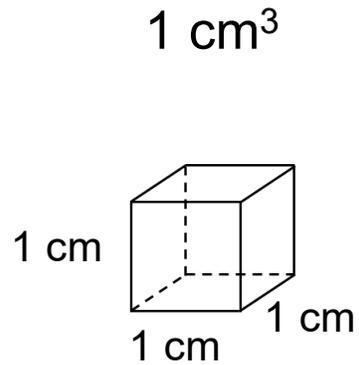


Yes because the total surface area of the cube is 54m^2

Key Fact

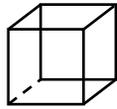
Volume is a measure of the 3-dimensional space inside a solid.

Volume can be measured in cm^3 .



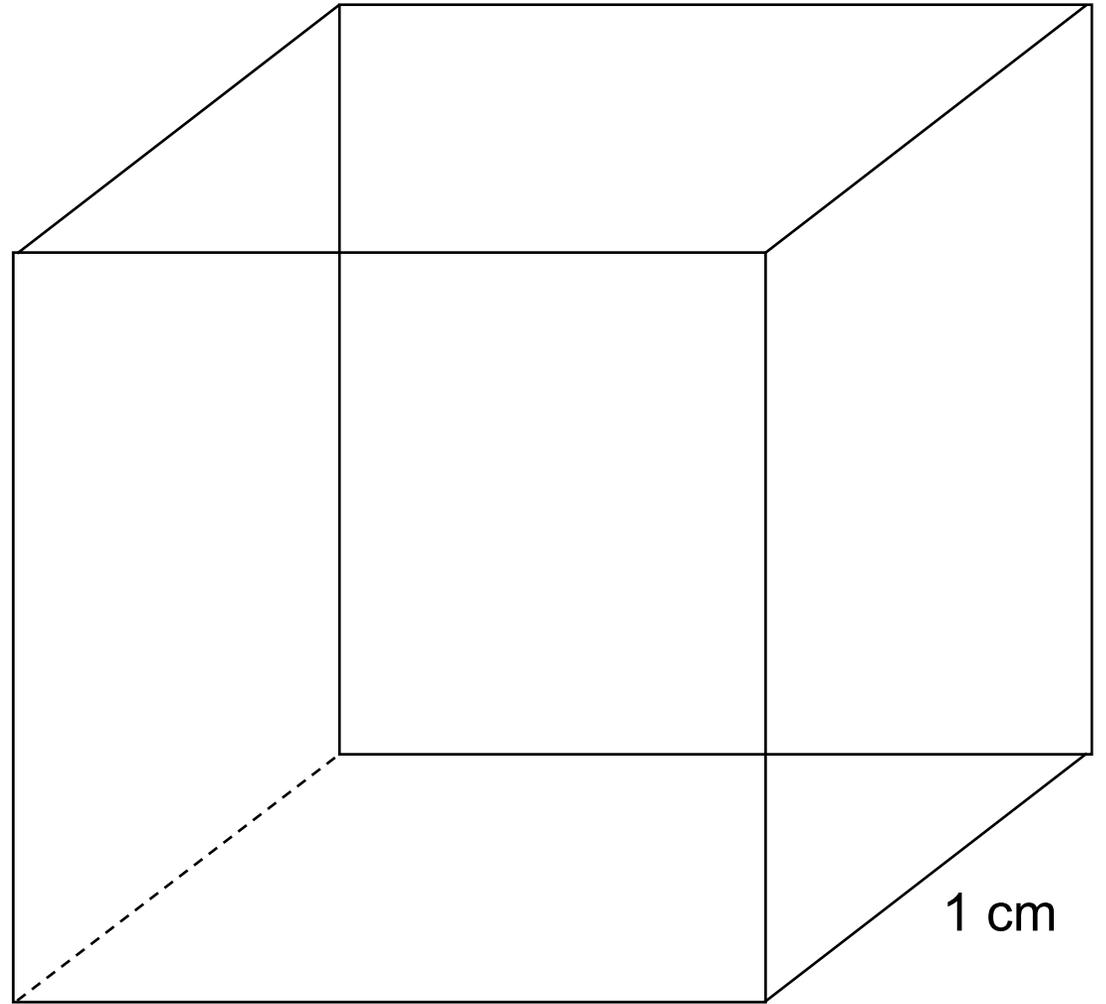
Question

How many mm^3 are there in 1cm^3



1 mm^3

1 cm



1 cm

1 cm

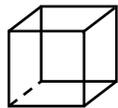
Solution

How many mm^3 are there in 1cm^3

1cm^2 contains:

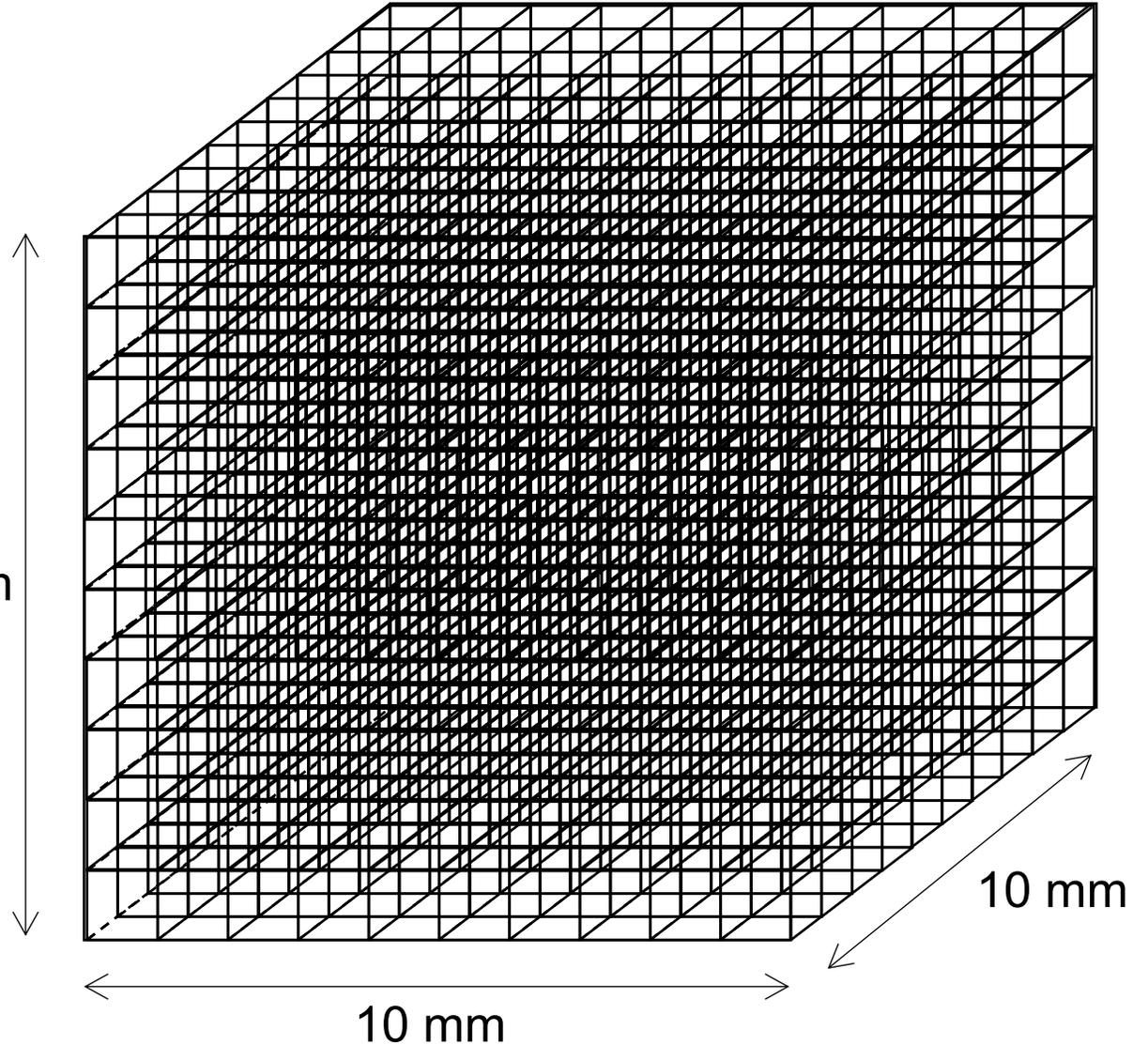
$10 \times 10 \times 10$

$= 1000\text{mm}^3$



1 mm^3

10 mm



Exercise

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^3$$

$$4 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^3$$

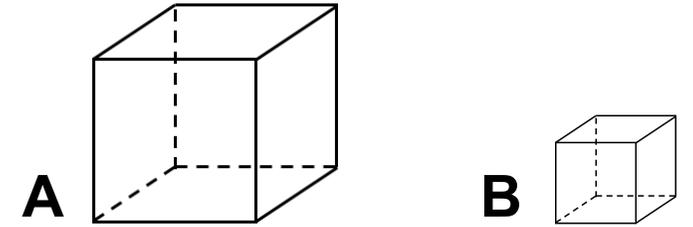
$$0.01 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1001 \text{ mm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} \text{ km}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ mm}^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$

Here are two cubes.



The sides of cube A are twice as long as the sides of cube B.

What is the ratio

Volume of cube A ● *Volume of cube B*

Solutions

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{1\ 000} \text{ mm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{1\ 000\ 000} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{1\ 000\ 000\ 000} \text{ mm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km}^3 = \underline{1\ 000\ 000\ 000} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km}^3 = \underline{10^{15}} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km}^3 = \underline{10^{18}} \text{ mm}^3$$

Note: 10^{18} is the number consisting of 1 followed by 18 zeroes.

$$4 \text{ cm}^3 = \underline{4\ 000} \text{ mm}^3$$

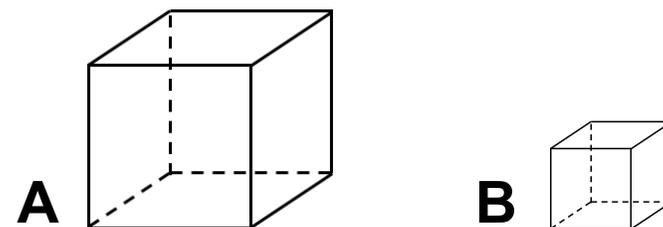
$$0.01 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{10\ 000} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1001 \text{ mm}^3 = \underline{1.001} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} \text{ km}^3 = \underline{10^6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ mm}^3 = \underline{0.001} \text{ cm}^3$$

Here are two cubes.



The sides of cube A are twice as long as the sides of cube B.

What is the ratio

Volume of ● *Volume of*
cube A ● *cube B*

8 : 1

Other units you may meet

Length

1 nanometre = 0.000 000 001m

Area

1 hectare = 10 000 m²

Volume

1 litre = 1000 cm³

Here are the full set of metric prefixes used for multiples of metres, grams etc.

peta	1 000 000 000 000 000
tera	1 000 000 000 000
giga	1 000 000 000
mega	1 000 000
kilo	1 000
hecto	100
deca	10

These prefixes describe fractions of a metre, grams etc.

deci	$\frac{1}{10}$
centi	$\frac{1}{100}$
giga	$\frac{1}{10^9}$
milli	$\frac{1}{1000}$
micro	$\frac{1}{10^6}$
nano	$\frac{1}{10^9}$
pico	$\frac{1}{10^{12}}$
femto	$\frac{1}{10^{15}}$

Exam Style Question

- a) Write 450 centimetres in metres.
- b) Write 0.89 litres in millilitres.
- c) Work out $5.7\text{m} + 73\text{cm}$.
Give your answer in m.
- d) Write 1200m as a fraction of 3km .
Give your answer in its simplest form.

Solution

a) Write 450 centimetres in metres. *4.5m*

b) Write 0.89 litres in millilitres. *890ml*

c) Work out $5.7\text{m} + 73\text{cm}$. *$5.7\text{m} + 0.73\text{m} = 6.43\text{m}$*

Give your answer in m.

d) Write 1200m as a fraction of 3km .

Give your answer in its simplest form. *$\frac{1200}{3000} = \frac{2}{5}$*

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