Measurement

6.2

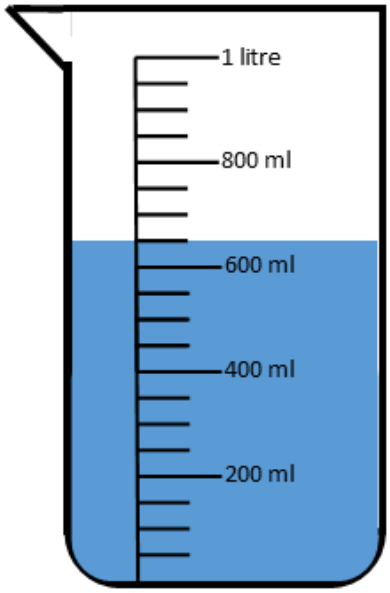
Total Marks (out of 24)	

Name	
Date	

Section 1:

- **solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate**
- **use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places**

1



Bethany needs 1 litre of water.

How much more water does she need to add to the jug?

ml

1 mark

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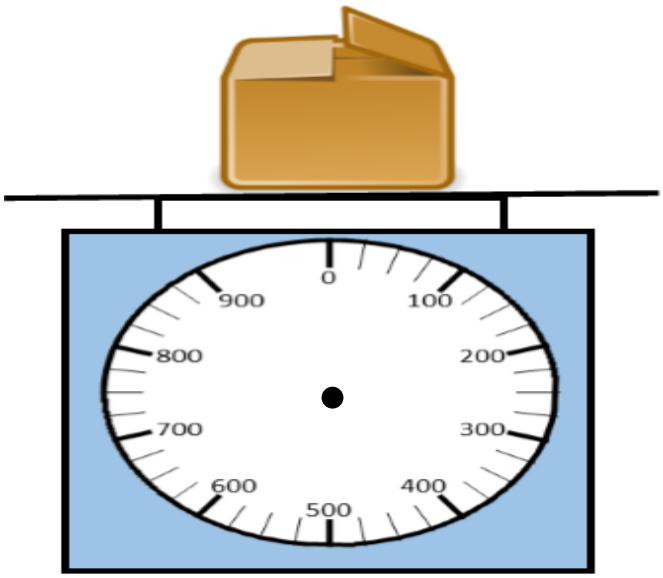
2 Zac is sending a package.

It weighs 0.625 kg.



Draw a pointer on the scale to show this weight.

1 mark

3 Alecia and Monty took part in the long jump.

Alecia jumped **2.1 metres**.

Monty's jump was **25 cm shorter** than Alecia's

How far did Monty jump?

1 marks

4 Alecia and Monty ran a lap of the school field.

Alecia took **104 seconds**. Monty took **1 minute 35 seconds.**

How much **quicker** was Monty to run the lap than Alecia?

seconds

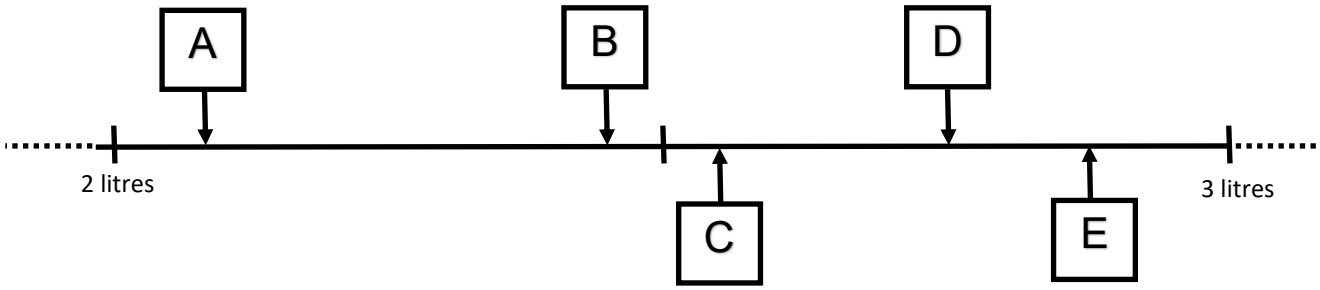
1 mark

5 Convert these measurements.

42 mm	=	cm
3.025 kg	=	g
3 minutes	=	seconds
104 cm	=	m
1.09 litres	=	ml
5 years	=	months

3 marks

6 Here are five letters on a scale.



Match each capacity with one of the measures above.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ l ☐ 2.55 l ☐ 2450 ml ☐ 2090 ml ☐ 2.9 l ☐

3 marks

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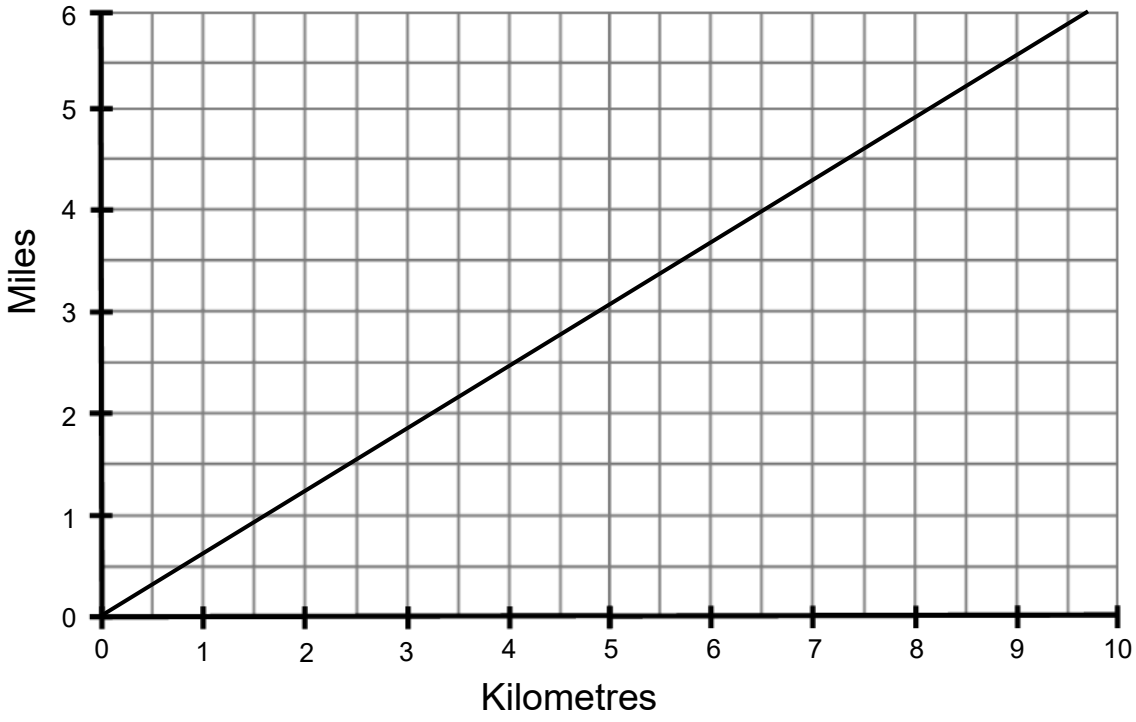
Section 2:
convert between miles and kilometres

7



Use the graph to convert between miles and kilometres.

Give your answer to the nearest one decimal place.

2 miles	is approximately		km
	miles	is approximately	9 km
6 miles	is approximately		km

2 marks

8 A **marathon** is **26 miles**. Marcus wants to know how far this is in kilometres.

Marcus says 'If I find out how far 2.6 miles is in km, I can use this to help.'

Use the graph to find approximately how many **kilometres in a marathon**.

km

1 mark

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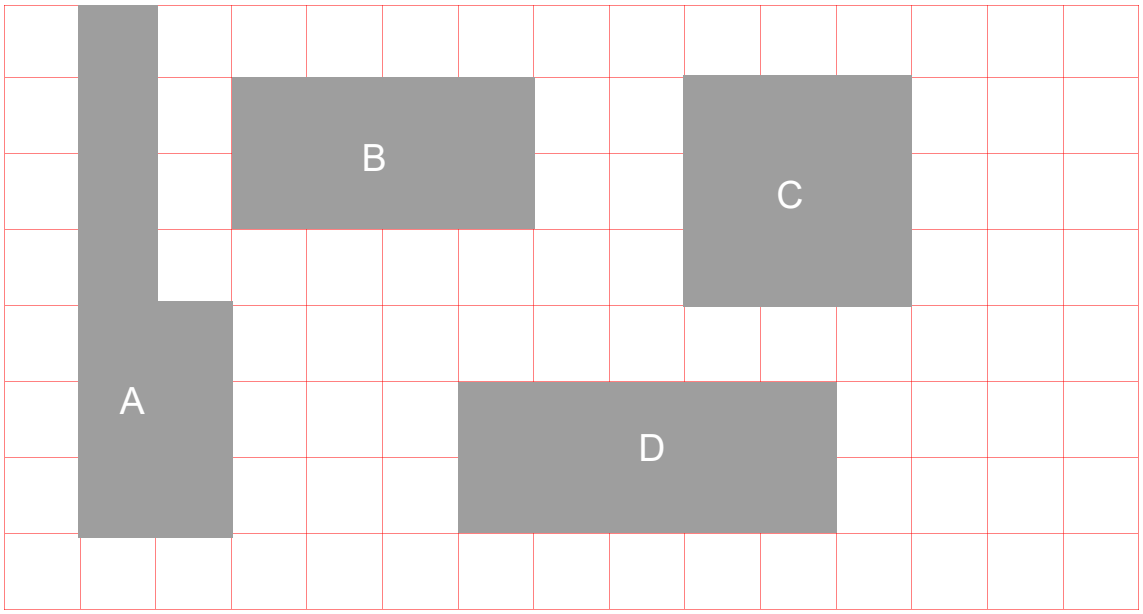
Section 3:

recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa

9 These shapes are drawn on a 1 cm square grid.



Write the letters of the **two** shapes have the same area.

_____ 1 mark

Write the letters of the **two** shapes have the same perimeter.

_____ 1 mark

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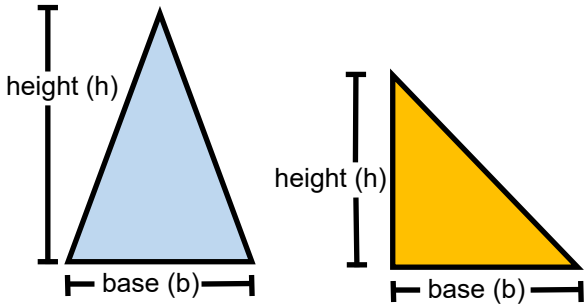
Section 4:

- **recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes**
- **calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles**

10



The **area** of any triangle is:

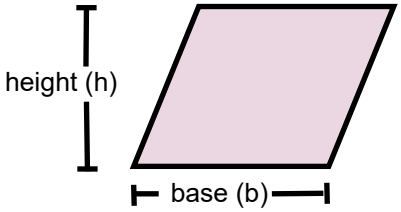
base multiplied by height divided by two.

We can write this as: **(b x h) ÷ 2**

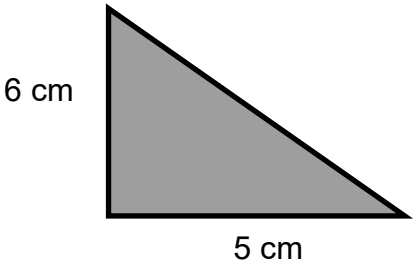
The **area** of any parallelogram is:

base multiplied by height

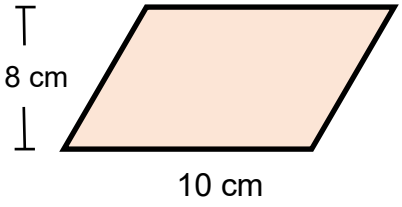
We can write this as: **b x h**



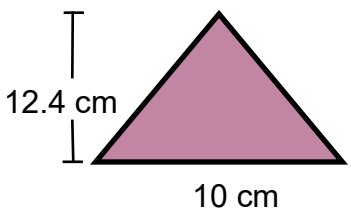
Find the area of these shapes (not drawn to scale).



square centimetres



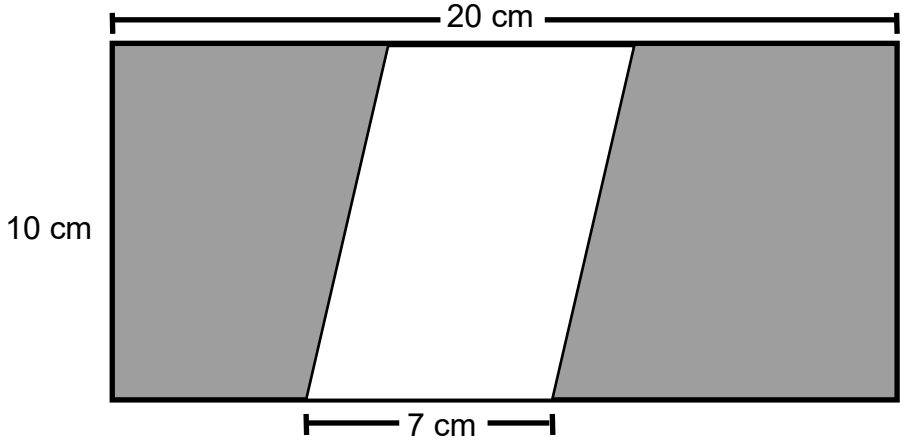
square centimetres



square centimetres

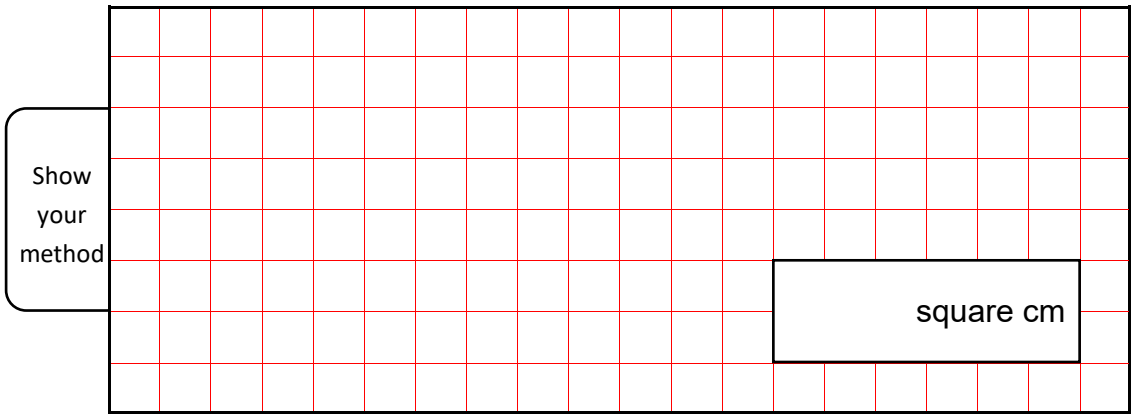
3 marks

11



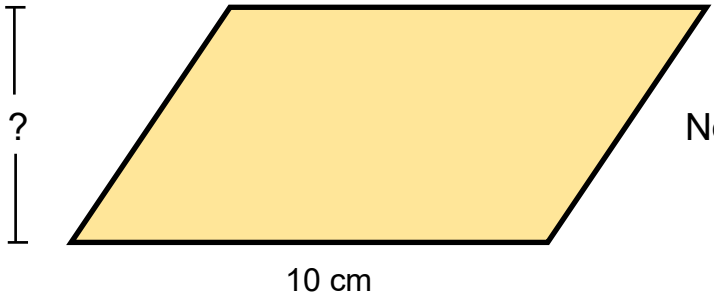
Not to scale

Calculate the **shaded area** of this rectangle .



2 marks

12



Not to scale

The area of this parallelogram is 75 square centimetres.

Calculate the **height** of the parallelogram**.**

cm

1 mark

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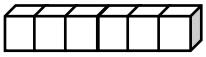
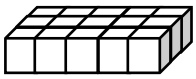
Section 5:

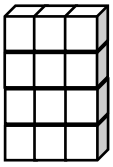
calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres and cubic metres and extending to other units

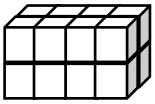
13  = 1 cm³

Write the volume of each shape

 = ____ cm³

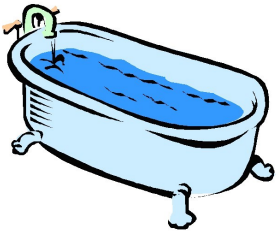
 = ____ cm³

 = ____ cm³

 = ____ cm³

2 marks

14 Underline the approximate capacity of a bath.



2 litres 20 litres 200 litres 2000 litres

1 mark

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