

READING TO THE NEAREST MILLIMETRE

- 1 Look at the big marks for centimetres and the small marks for millimetres.
- 2 Count the small marks between two centimetre lines to see what each is worth.
- 3 The edge lands on 14 cm plus 5 small marks so the length is **145 mm**.

WARM-UP

Write each answer on its ruled line.

1. Write which skirting reading is more precise: 14.5 cm or 15 cm
2. Write the pencil length to the nearest mm when it ends halfway between 9 cm and 10 cm
3. Write the three dowel lengths in order from shortest to longest: 125 mm, 12 cm, 130 mm

More precise skirting: _____

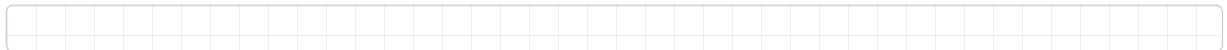
Pencil length: _____

Dowels shortest to longest: _____

PRACTICE

- 1 A builder measures a plank edge on the ruler and it lands on **23 cm** and **4** small marks.
What does the ruler show for the plank edge?

- 2 The water in the jug stops at the third small mark after **0** on a **0** to **500 ml** scale.
What is the jug reading to the nearest 100 ml?



- 3 The bag on the scale pointer stops **3** small marks past the **2 kg** line where each mark is **100 g**.
What mass does the scale show?

- 4 One pupil reads the desk edge as **85 cm** and another reads it as **852 mm**.
Which reading is more precise for the desk edge?

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

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| <p>a. Reading to the nearest millimetre gives a more precise measurement than to the nearest centimetre. ☐</p> <p>b. A ruler read from the side shows a length one or two millimetres off a square-on reading. ☐</p> | <p>c. On a jug with one small mark between each 100 ml, the small mark is worth 1 ml. ☐</p> <p>d. Two strips that both measure 12 cm to the nearest centimetre can be different lengths. ☐</p> |
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