

Measures problem-solving and review

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

Bring measures together: **convert units, then choose perimeter, area or volume** to fit the problem.

→ Always check: am I asked for a length, an area or a volume?

DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT When you estimate before measuring, are you usually close? What helps your estimate?

ANSWER KEY

W1: 24 cm

W2: 126 cm³

Q1: 156 m

Q2: 425 m²

a) Sometimes — Not always — a long, thin rectangle can have a big perimeter but small area.

b) Never — $1 \text{ m}^2 = 10,000 \text{ cm}^2$ (100×100).

c) Always — $1 \text{ m} + 50 \text{ cm}$ only works as $100 \text{ cm} + 50 \text{ cm}$.

d) Always — cm², m², and so on.

e) Always — True by definition.

f) Never — It multiplies the area by four.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 25.6 m

S2: 21.2 m

S3: 22.2 m³

S4: 14.6 cm

S5: 0.07628 km