| Key concepts and questions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| What is approximate equivalence between measures? |  |  |
| Length | Mass | Capacity |
| 1 inch $\approx 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 16 ounces $\approx 1$ pound | 8 pints $\approx 1$ gallon |
| 1 foot $\approx 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 1 ounce $\approx 25 \mathrm{~g}$ | 1 gallon $\approx 4.5$ litres |
| 1 mile $\approx 1.6 \mathrm{~km}$ | 1 pound $\approx 450 \mathrm{~g}$ | 1 pint $\approx 570 \mathrm{ml}$ |
|  | 2.2 pounds $\approx 1 \mathrm{~kg}$ |  |

## How would you find the area of this irregular shape?

Whole squares + more than half full squares + halves. Squares that are less than half full are not counted.
Whole=10
More than half=6
Halves $=4=2$ wholes
$10 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}+6 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}+2 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}=21 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$


## How are missing sides lengths on a rectilinear shape found?

The 2 shortest horizontal sides total the longerat horizontal side, same for the vertical sides.

Missing side $1+4 \mathrm{~cm}=8 \mathrm{~cm}$, so missing side $1=4 \mathrm{~cm}$.

Missing side $2=2 \mathrm{~cm}+7 \mathrm{~cm}=9 \mathrm{~cm}$


## Making connections

## Place value, multiplication and division

When converting between different units of measure, you will mostly $x$ and $\div$ whole numbers and decimals by 10,100 and 1000.


| Key Vocabulary |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| area | perimeter | volume | mapacity |
| analogue | digital | estimate | equivalent |
| calculate | compare | approximately |  |
| rectilinear | All sides of the shape meet at 90 degrees. |  |  |
| imperial | Weight: Pound, ounce, stone. Length: Inch, foot, yard. Volume: <br> pint, gallon. |  |  |
| metric | Weight: Gram (g), kilogram (kg). Length: millimetre (mm), <br> centimetre (cm), metre (m), kilometre (km). Volume: millilitre <br> (ml), litre (l). |  |  |

## Representations

## Bar models

Bar models represent equivalent measures e.g. 3 feet=36 inches. They can also be used to represent problems.


## Place value charts

Place value charts will help with converting between units of measure.


## Numberlines

Numberlines can be used to convert between 2 units of measure and find durations of time.


Cubes
Cubes can be used to estimate the volume of 3D shapes.


