Measures and Units

Converting between units and working with real-world measures comes up in KS3 and GCSE papers. It's practical maths that really matters!

Complete the table to show what the units measure.

The first row is done for you.

	Length	Area	Volume	Mass
Centimetres	✓			
Litres				
Miles				
Grams				
Square metres				
Ounces				

2 marks

KS3 Maths SATs, Tier 4-6, Paper 2 (2009) - Q10

litres	metres	kilograms
millilitres	millimetres	grams

(a) Which of the units from the list best completes each sentence below?
Write them down.

Use ..... to measure the **mass** of an apple. 1 mark

Use ..... to measure the **volume** of water in a full bath. 1 mark

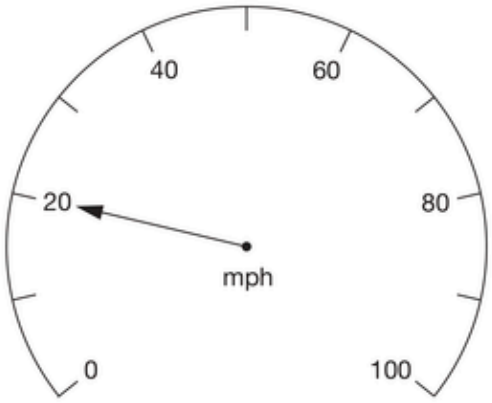
(b) Choose one of the units from the list that you did **not** use in (a).
Write down the units then give an example of **what it could measure**.

Use ..... to measure the .....

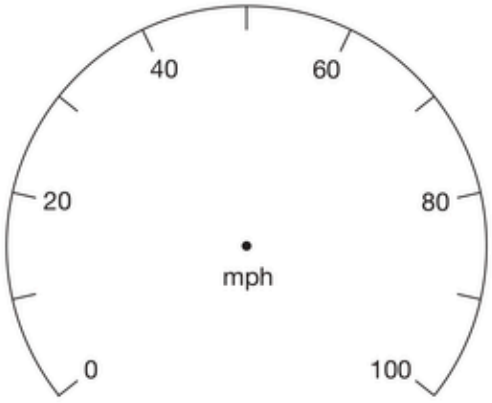
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14. The arrow on this dial shows a speed of **20 mph**.



(a) Draw an arrow on the dial below to show a speed of **65 mph**.



1 mark

(b) **160 km/h** is about the same as **100 mph**.

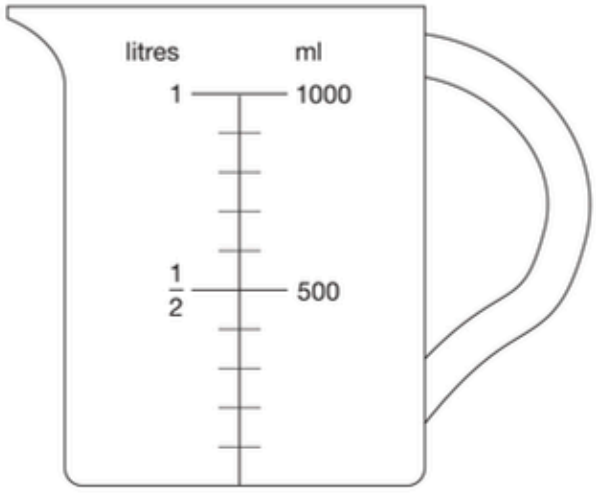
What speed in **km/h** is about the same as **25 mph**?

_____ km/h

1 mark

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A jug measures in litres and in millilitres.



You can use the diagram to help you write the missing values below.

The first one is done for you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ litre = *500* ml

$\frac{3}{4}$ litre = _____ ml

1 mark

$\frac{1}{10}$ litre = _____ ml

1 mark

_____ litre = 200 ml

1 mark

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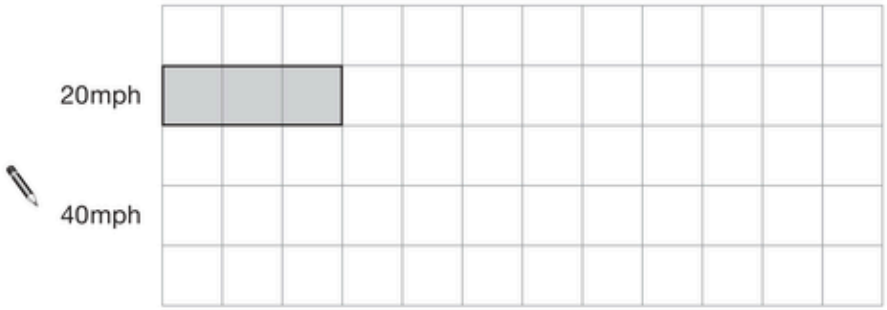
3. The table shows the stopping distances for a car at different speeds.

Speed	Stopping distance
20 mph	12 metres
40 mph	36 metres
60 mph	72 metres

(a) Look at the square grid below.

It shows the bar for the stopping distance at 20 mph.

Use the same scale to draw the bar for the stopping distance at **40 mph**.



1 mark

(b) The bar for the stopping distance at 60 mph will not fit on the grid.

How many squares long should the bar be?

_____

1 mark

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