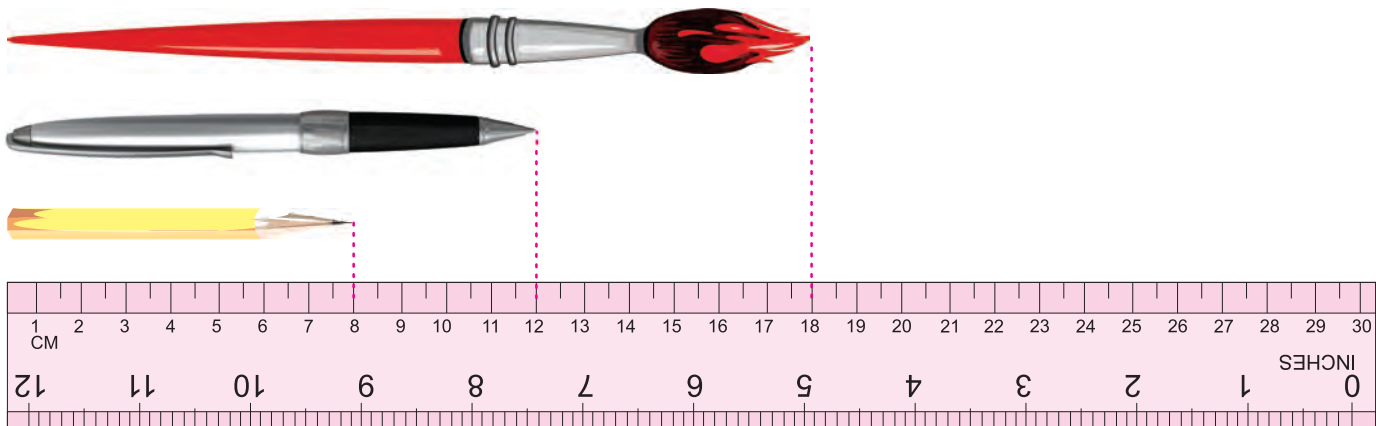


Measurement of Length

Earlier, we have learnt that we use the units **centimetre** and **metre** to measure length, breadth and height of objects. For example, a cloth merchant measures the length of a piece of cloth in metres, using the metre scale. A **ruler** is shown here for measuring length. The top edge of the ruler shows numbers 0,1,2,3, etc. The difference between any two consecutive numbers is one centimetre. The standard unit of length is **metre**. The length of a line segment, the height of a glass, the length and breadth of a book etc., are measured in **Centimetre**, **Kilometre** is the bigger unit of length, which is used to measure the long distance like length of road,



Facts to Know

- ❖ 1 metre = 100 centimetre
- ❖ 1 kilometre = 1000 metre



Let us convert the following into centimetre.

a. **8 metre**

For the conversion of metre into centimetre, multiply by 100.

Therefore, $8 \times 100 \text{ cm} = 800 \text{ cm}$. **Answer:** 800 cm

b. **5 metre 85 centimetre**

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \text{ m } 85 \text{ cm} &= 5 \text{ m} + 85 \text{ cm} \\ &= (5 \times 100) \text{ cm} + 85 \text{ cm} \\ &= 500 \text{ cm} + 85 \text{ cm} = 585 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: 585 cm

Let us convert 8 km 635 m into metre.

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \text{ km } 635 \text{ m} &= 8 \text{ km} + 635 \text{ m} \\ &= (8 \times 1000) \text{ m} + 635 \text{ m} \\ &= 8000 \text{ m} + 635 \text{ m} = 8635 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: 8635 m



Addition of length

Let us now learn to add two or three measures of length.

Example I : Add 48 km 453 m and 28 km 869 m.

Solution : Arrange km and m into columns and add like addition.

Therefore, $48 \text{ km } 453 \text{ m} + 28 \text{ km } 869 \text{ m}$
 $= 77 \text{ km } 322 \text{ m}$.

Answer: 77 km 322 m

km	m
1 1	1 1
4 8	4 5 3
+ 2 8	8 6 9
7 7	3 2 2

Example II : Disha has 3 pieces of ribbon of length 6 m 45 cm, 8 m 26 cm and 9 m 17 cm.

Find the total length of all three of pieces ribbon.

Solution : Length of all three pieces of ribbon = 6 m
 $45 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ m } 26 \text{ cm} + 9 \text{ m } 17 \text{ cm} = 23 \text{ m } 88 \text{ cm}$
 Total length of ribbon = 23 m 88 cm

Answer: 23 m 88 cm

m	cm
	1
6	45
8	26
+ 9	17
23	88





Subtraction of Length

Let us subtract one measure of length from other measure of length.

Example III : Subtract 28 km 600 m from 46 km 170 m.

Solution : Arrange the kilometre and metre in columns.
Therefore, $46 \text{ km } 170 \text{ m} - 28 \text{ km } 600 \text{ m}$
 $= 17 \text{ km } 570 \text{ m}$.

km	m
315	11
46	170
- 28	600
17	570

Answer: 17 km 570 m

Example IV : Sachin has 263 metre long rope. He used 149 m rope for weaving cot. How much length of rope was left with him ?

Solution : Total Length of the rope = 263 m
Length of the rope used = 149 m
Length of remaining rope = 263 m - 149 m

m	cm
513	
263	00
- 149	00
114	00



Exercise 9.1

1. Add the following.

- 24 m 28 cm and 47 m 66 cm
- 44 m 20 cm and 34 m 50 cm
- 298 km 26 m, 332 km 62 m and 18 km 78 m
- 37 km 636 m and 48 km 239 m

2. Subtract the following.

- 39 km 200 m from 59 km 800 m
- 30 m 47 cm from 62 m 87 cm
- 443 km 407 m from 906 km 804 m
- 250 km 186 m from 400 km 200 m

3. Ankush travelled 396 km by bus, 148 km by van and 185 km by scooter. Find the total distance covered by him.





4. Anushka bought 7 m 35 cm terrycot, 8m 80 cm terrywool and 5 m 40 cm silk. How much total cloth did she buy ?
5. Shivam is 1 m 78 cm tall and his brother is 1 m 38 cm tall. Find their total height ?
6. A ground is 45 m 98 cm long and 27 m 69 cm wide. Find the difference of its length and breath.
7. From a 80 m 94 cm long pipe, 45 m 39 cm long pipe is cut. Find the length of the remaining pipe.
8. From a cloth of 87 m length the shopkeeper sold 66 m. What length of the cloth was left behind ?



Multiplication of Length

Let us now learn to multiply a measure of length by a number.

Example V : Multiply 28 m 36 cm by 7.

Solution : Arrange the numbers in m and cm columns for multiplication.
Therefore, $28\text{ m } 36\text{ cm} \times 7 = 198\text{ m } 52\text{ cm}$.

Answer: 198 m 52 cm

m	cm
5 2	4
2 8	3 6
×	7
<hr/>	
1 9 8	5 2

Example VI : A scooter travels 56 km 375 m in one hour.

How far will it travel in 4 hours?

Solution : The speed of scooter = 56 km 375 m per hour
Distance covered in 1 hour = 56 km 375 m
Therefore, distance covered in 4 hours
= $56\text{ km } 375\text{ m} \times 4$.

Distance covered in 4 hours = 225 km 500 m

Answer: 225 km 500 m

km	m
2 1	3 2
5 6	3 7 5
×	4
<hr/>	
2 2 5	5 0 0





Division of Length

Let us now learn to divide a measure of length by a number.

Example VII : Divide 676 m 96 cm by 8.

Solution : Arrange the number of 'm' and 'cm' in the columns for division.

$$\text{Therefore, } 676 \text{ m } 96 \text{ cm} \div 8 = 84 \text{ m } 62 \text{ cm}$$

Answer : 84 m 62 cm

	m	cm
8	676	96
	- 64	
	36	
	- 32	
	49	
	- 48	
	16	
	- 16	
	0	

84m 62cm

Example VIII : Vibha bought 96 m of cloth. She divided it into 3 equal pieces. Find the length of each piece.

Solution : Arrange the number of 'm' and 'pieces' in the columns for division.

$$\text{Therefore, } 96 \text{ m} \div 3 = 32 \text{ m}$$

Answer : 32 m

	m
3	96
	- 9
	6
	- 6
	0

32 m



Exercise 9.2

1. Multiply the following.

a. 483 m 27 cm by 8

b. 96 m 94cm by 10

c. 82 m 40 cm by 12

d. 36 m 98 cm by 3

2. Divide the following.

a. 484 m 32 cm by 8

b. 547 m 45 cm by 5

c. 20 m 52 cm by 6

d. 896 m 56 cm by 7

3. 48 m 32 cm long cloth was used to stitch 8 pants. How much cloth will be required for stitching only 1 pant ?

4. A bus covers a distance of 68 km 530 m in an hour. How much distance will it cover in 5 hours ?

5. If the total length of 6 equal tables is 48 m 90 cm, then find the length of one table.

6. Sonu runs at the speed of 12 km per hour. How far does he go in 4 hours ?

7. Raman goes 8 km in one hour. How far will he go in 10 hours ?





Measurement of Weight (Mass)

In our daily life we use the word weight, however, the actual word is mass. **Mass** is the quantity of matter present in a body.

Mass is measured in terms of gram and kilogram.

Kilogram (kg) is the standard unit for measuring weight (mass) of any object. Smaller weights are measured in **gram** (g) and larger weights are measured in kilogram (kg). But units like **centigram** (cg) and **milligram** (mg) are also used for measuring smaller weights. We know that

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

Conversion of Kilogram (kg) into Gram (g)

If you convert kilogram to gram, then multiply 'kg' by 1000 and put 'g' after product.

Example IX : Convert 9 kg 495 g into gram.

Solution : $9 \text{ kg} + 495 \text{ g}$
 $(9 \times 1000)\text{g} + 495 \text{ g}$
 $9000 \text{ g} + 495\text{g} = 9495 \text{ g}$

Answer: 9495 g

Conversion of Gram (g) into Kilogram (kg)

If you convert gram into kilogram, then divide the gram by 1000 and write 'kg' after quotient and 'g' after remainder.

Example X : Convert 6846 gram into kilogram and gram.

Solution : $6846 \div 1000$
Therefore, $6846 \div 1000$
 $= 6 \text{ kg } 846 \text{ g}.$

$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{)6846} \\ \underline{-6000} \\ 846 \end{array}$	$\left(6 \right) \rightarrow$ Quotient (kg) \rightarrow Remainder (g)
--	---

Answer: 6 kg 846 g





Subtraction of Weight

Let us see how to do the subtraction of one measure of weight from another weight .

Subtraction After Conversion

Example XIII : Subtract 46 kg 725 g from 69 kg 46 g.

Solution : 69 kg 46 g = 69046 g

$$46 \text{ kg } 725 \text{ g} = 46725 \text{ g}$$

Therefore, the difference = $(69046 - 46725) \text{ g}$

$$= 22321 \text{ g} = 22 \text{ kg } 321 \text{ g}.$$

Answer: 22 kg 321 g

8 10
6 9 0 4 6 g
- 4 6 7 2 5 g
2 2 3 2 1 g

Subtraction without Conversion

Example XIV : Find the difference of 44 kg 336 g and 49 kg 636 g.

Solution : Arrange them in columns.

Since 49 kg 636 g is written above

44 kg 336 g, therefore, the difference

$$= (49 \text{ kg } 636 - 44 \text{ kg } 336 \text{ g})$$

$$= 5 \text{ kg } 300 \text{ g}.$$

Answer: 5 kg 300 g

kg	g
49	636
- 44	336
5	300





Exercise 9.3

1. Convert the following into kilogram and gram.

- a. 3850g = b. 8466g =
 c. 9005g = d. 6745g =

2. Add the following after conversion.

- a. 48 kg 460 g and 43 kg 380 g b. 42 kg 20 g and 38 kg 40 g
 c. 28 kg 490 g and 27 kg 300 g d. 40 kg 750 g and 44 kg 80 g

3. Subtract the following after conversion.

- a. 28 kg 440 g from 38 kg 770 g b. 43 kg 40 g from 48 kg 680 g
 c. 16 kg 700 g from 23 kg 850 g d. 37 kg 380 g from 67 kg 486 g

4. Sneha bought 6 kg 240g of wheat ,7 kg 360g of pea and 2 kg 280g of rice from a grocery shop. Find out the total weight of all these items purchased.

5. A bag of books weighs 6 kg. If the bag itself weighs 850 g, find the weight of books.

6. Pawan bought 18 kg 200 g of mangoes. If 8 kg 400 g are used, find the weight of the remaining mangoes.

7. The weight of one papaya is 3 kg 876 g and the weight of another Papaya is 2 kg 800 g. Find the total weight of both the papayas.



Multiplication of Weight

Now, let us learn how to multiply a measure of weight (mass) by a number.

Example XV: Multiply 28 kg 936 g by 3.

Solution : Arrange the number in kg and g in columns for multiplication.

kg	g
22	11
28	936
× 3	
86	808





Therefore, $28 \text{ kg } 936 \text{ g} \times 3$
 $= 86 \text{ kg } 808 \text{ g}$.

Answer: 86 kg 808 g



Division of Weight

Now let us see how to divide a measure of weight by a number.

Example XVI : Divide 56 kg 364 g by 7.

Solution : Arrange the division and divide like the ordinary division.

Therefore, $56 \text{ kg } 364 \text{ g} \div 7$
 $= 8 \text{ kg } 52 \text{ g}$.

Answer: 8 kg 52 g

	kg	g
	8	052
7) 56	364
	- 56	
		× 3
		- 0
		36
		- 35
		14
		- 14
		×

Example XVII : 6 crates of apples weigh 164 kg 400 g.
 Find the weight of a single crate.

Solution : Total weight of apples = 164 kg 400 g

Number of crates = 6

Therefore, weight of each crate of apples
 $= 164 \text{ kg } 400 \text{ g} \div 6$
 $= 27 \text{ kg } 400 \text{ g}$.

Answer: 27 kg 400 g

	kg	g
	27	400
6) 164	400
	- 12	
	44	
	- 42	
	24	
	- 24	
		× 0
		- 0
		× 0
		0
		×





Exercise 9.4

1. Multiply the following.

- a. 26 kg 248 g by 2 b. 4 kg 732 g by 8 c. 6 kg 206 g by 6
d. 34 kg 89 g by 5 e. 23 kg 306 g by 4 f. 34 kg 245 g by 7

2. Divide the following.

- a. 26 kg 465 g by 5 b. 24 kg 780 g by 3 c. 67 kg 340 g by 7
d. 49 kg 440 g by 6 e. 97 kg 600 g by 8 f. 32 kg 980 g by 4

3. The weight of a packet of biscuits is 48 kg 375 g. Find the weight of 6 such packets.
4. If a bag of toffees weighs 50 kg 236 g. Find the weight of 4 such bags.
5. The weight of a sack of salt is 35 kg 275 g. Find the weight of 5 such sacks.
6. I have 45 kg of sugar. I want to pack it equally in 5 packets. How many kilogram of sugar will be packed in one packet ?
7. The weight of 8 packets of tea is 289 kg 600 g. Find the weight of one packet of tea.



Measurement of Capacity (Volume)

The amount of liquids like water, milk, oil etc. that a container can hold is known as their **capacity** or **volume**. The capacity is measured in litre. Standard unit of capacity is litre.



Facts to Know

- ❖ 1 litre = 1000 millilitre
- ❖ The short form of litre is 'l' and millilitre is ml.





Conversion of Litre into Millilitre

Example XVIII : Convert 275 *l* into *ml*.

Solution : In order to convert litre into millilitre, multiply the number of litre by 1000 and add to it the number of millilitre.

Therefore, $275\text{ l} = 275 \times 1000\text{ ml} = 275000\text{ ml}$.

Answer: 275000 *ml*

Conversion of Millilitre into Litre

Example XIX : Convert 4080 *ml* into litre and millilitre.

Solution : In order to convert millilitre into litre and millilitre, divide the number of millilitre by 1000, then write '*l*' after quotient and '*ml*' after remainder.

Therefore, $4080\text{ ml} \div 1000$

$= 4\text{ l } 80\text{ ml}$

Answer: 4 *l* 80 *ml*

$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1000 \overline{) 4080} \\ \underline{- 4000} \\ 80 \end{array}$	→	Quotient ' <i>l</i> '
	→	Remainder ' <i>ml</i> '



Addition of Capacity

Like measures of length or mass, we can also add two or more measures of capacity.

Addition After Conversion

Example XX : Add 3 *l* 372 *ml* and 6 *l* 346 *ml* after conversion.

Solution : $3\text{ l } 372\text{ ml} = 3372\text{ ml}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3372\text{ ml} \\ + 6346\text{ ml} \\ \hline 9718\text{ ml} \end{array}$





$$6 \text{ l } 346 \text{ ml} = 6346 \text{ ml}$$

Therefore, the sum = $(3372 + 6346) \text{ ml}$

$$= 9718 \text{ ml} = 9 \text{ l } 718 \text{ ml}.$$

Answer: $9 \text{ l } 718 \text{ ml}$

Addition without Conversion

Example XXI : Add $4 \text{ l } 868 \text{ ml}$ and $3 \text{ l } 396 \text{ ml}$.

Solution : Arrange them in columns and add like addition.

Therefore, the sum

$$= (4 \text{ l } 868 \text{ ml} + 3 \text{ l } 396 \text{ ml})$$

$$= 8 \text{ l } 264 \text{ ml}.$$

Answer: $8 \text{ l } 264 \text{ ml}$

l	ml
1	1 1
4	8 6 8
+ 3	3 9 6
8	2 6 4



Subtraction of Capacity

Like measures of length or mass we can also do the subtraction of capacity.

Subtraction After Conversion

Example XXII : Subtract $36 \text{ l } 864 \text{ ml}$ and $67 \text{ l } 84 \text{ ml}$ after conversion.

Solution : $67 \text{ l } 84 \text{ ml} = 67084 \text{ ml}$

$$36 \text{ l } 864 \text{ ml} = 36864 \text{ ml}$$

Therefore, the difference = $(67084 - 36864)$

$$= 30220 \text{ ml} = 30 \text{ l } 220 \text{ ml}.$$

Answer: $30 \text{ l } 220 \text{ ml}$

6	10			
6	7	0	8	4
-	3	6	8	6
3	0	2	2	0

Subtraction without Conversion

Example XXIII : Find the difference of $45 \text{ l } 686 \text{ ml}$ and $48 \text{ l } 488 \text{ ml}$.

Solution : Since $48 \text{ l } 488 \text{ ml}$ is bigger than $45 \text{ l } 686 \text{ ml}$,





So, we arrange them in columns.

Therefore, the difference
 $= (48\text{ l } 488\text{ ml} - 45\text{ l } 686\text{ ml}).$
 $= 2\text{ l } 802\text{ ml}$

Answer: $2\text{ l } 802\text{ ml}$

	l	ml
	7	14
	48	488
-	45	686
	28	02



Exercise 9.5

1. Convert the following into 'l' and 'ml'.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. 4686 ml | b. 2367 ml | c. 1350 ml |
| d. 7968 ml | e. 5082 ml | f. 9800 ml |

2. Add the following after conversion.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. $24\text{ l } 634\text{ ml}$ and $9\text{ l } 447\text{ ml}$ | b. $8\text{ l } 376\text{ ml}$ and $63\text{ l } 424\text{ ml}$ |
| c. $86\text{ l } 39\text{ ml}$ and $37\text{ l } 358\text{ ml}$ | d. $32\text{ ml } 52\text{ ml}$ and $30\text{ l } 309\text{ ml}$ |

3. Subtract the following after conversion.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. $4\text{ l } 840\text{ ml}$ from $8\text{ l } 960\text{ ml}$ | b. $29\text{ l } 580\text{ ml}$ from $44\text{ l } 896\text{ ml}$ |
| c. $36\text{ l } 443\text{ ml}$ from $60\text{ l } 706\text{ ml}$ | d. $74\text{ l } 834\text{ ml}$ from $86\text{ l } 349\text{ ml}$ |

4. A milkman sold $60\text{ l } 335\text{ ml}$ and $26\text{ l } 274\text{ ml}$ of milk in two days. How many litres of milk did he sell in total?
5. Dipti buys 5 l of milk for daily use. If 690 ml of milk is used to make curd, then how much milk is left over?
6. Three tanks contain $28\text{ l } 325\text{ ml}$, $34\text{ l } 236\text{ ml}$ and $9\text{ l } 347\text{ ml}$ of water. Find the total quantity of water in three tanks.
7. Vinay had $23\text{ l } 335\text{ ml}$ of water. He used $16\text{ l } 423\text{ ml}$ of water for washing clothes. How much of water was left over with him?





Multiplication and Division of Capacity

Now, we shall learn to multiply and divide the measure of capacity by a number.

Example XXIV : Multiply $8\text{ l } 516\text{ ml}$ by 4.

Solution : Arrange the numbers in 'l' and 'ml' columns for multiplication.

Therefore, the product of $8\text{ l } 516\text{ ml} \times 4$
 $= 34\text{ l } 064\text{ ml}$.

l	ml
2	2
8	516
×	4
34	064

Answer: $34\text{ l } 064\text{ ml}$

Example XXV : A bucket contains $8\text{ l } 635\text{ ml}$ of water. Find out the total quantity of water in 5 such buckets.

Solution : Quantity of water in one bucket
 $= 8\text{ l } 635\text{ ml}$

Quantity of water in five bucket
 $= 5 \times 8\text{ l } 635\text{ ml}$
 $= 43\text{ l } 175\text{ ml}$

Answer: $43\text{ l } 175\text{ ml}$

l	ml
3	1 2
8	6 3 5
×	5
43	1 7 5

Example XXVI : Divide $8\text{ l } 684\text{ ml}$ by 4.

Solution : Arrange the division and divide like and ordinary division.

Therefore, $8\text{ l } 684\text{ ml} \div 4 = 2\text{ l } 171\text{ ml}$.

Answer: $2\text{ l } 171\text{ ml}$

l	ml
2	1 7 1
4	8 6 8 4
-	8
×	6
-	4
2	8
-	2 8
×	4
-	4
2	1 7 1

Example XXVII : If 5 bottles of cold drink contain $5\text{ l } 565\text{ ml}$ of cold drink. What is the capacity of each bottle?

Solution : 5 bottles of cold drink contain $= 5\text{ l } 565\text{ ml}$
 1 bottle of cold drink contains $= 5\text{ l } 565\text{ ml} \div 5$

$= 1\text{ l } 113\text{ ml}$

Answer: $1\text{ l } 113\text{ ml}$

l	ml
1	1 1 3
5	5 5 6 5
-	5
×	5
-	5
×	6
-	5
1	1 3
-	1 5
1	1 1 3





Exercise 9.6

1. Multiply the following.

- a. $27\ell 383\text{ ml}$ by 5 b. $43\ell 685\text{ ml}$ by 2
c. $42\ell 206\text{ ml}$ by 6 d. $25\ell 346\text{ ml}$ by 4

2. Divide the following.

- a. $35\ell 45\text{ ml}$ by 5 b. $84\ell 24\text{ ml}$ by 4
c. $8\ell 712\text{ ml}$ by 6 d. $64\ell 96\text{ ml}$ by 8

3. The capacity of a container is $26\ell 332\text{ ml}$. How much milk can be kept in 5 such containers ?
4. A drum contains $60\ell 760\text{ ml}$ of water. How much water will 9 such drums contain ?
5. Pratibha has $46\ell 856\text{ ml}$ of mustard oil and she uses this quantity in 8 days. How much oil does she use each day ?
6. If $15\ell 350\text{ ml}$ of milk is distributed among 5 girls, then how much milk does each girl get to drink ?

Points to Remember



- ❖ The standard unit of length is metre.
- ❖ Kilometre is the bigger unit to measure length.
- ❖ Length of the objects can be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided.
- ❖ Kilogram (kg) is the standard unit for measuring weight (mass) of any object.
- ❖ Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of weight is also possible.
- ❖ Capacity of volume is the amount of liquid a container can hold. It is measured in litre.
- ❖ Capacity of liquid can be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided.





- Subtract 9 m 50 cm from the sum of 16 m 30 cm and 8 m 45 cm.
- A contractor builds 8 km 305 m long road in a day. Calculate the length of road he builds in 6 days.
- Priyanka bought 6 kg 730 g bananas, 7 kg 600 g guavas and 2 kg 250 g of oranges. How much fruits did she buy?
- Yogesh has 289 kg 280 g of rice. He used 185 kg 876 g. How much rice is left with him?
- If 72 kg of sugar is divided equally among 12 men, then how much kilogram of sugar will each man get?
- A shopkeeper sold 69 l 260 ml of oil in the first week, 263 l and 496 ml in the second week and 465 l 237 ml in the third week. How much oil did he sell in all?
- A milkman has 487 litres of milk. He sells 246 litres of milk. How much milk remains unsold?
- A cow gives 7 l 625 ml of milk every day. How much milk does it give in 7 days?
- A bike rider used 63 litres of petrol in 9 days. If he used the equal amount of petrol every day, then how much petrol did he use each day?



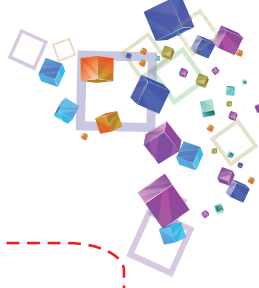
I want to go for a tour. I carry 2 suitcases, each of which weighs not more than 30 kg when packed. One of my suitcase is full and weighs 30 kg. The other suitcase weighs 20 kg and has some more things to be packed that weigh as given. I want to carry as many items as possible.

Tick (✓) the items that I should leave behind.

2 kg	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 kg 200 g	<input type="checkbox"/>
800g	<input type="checkbox"/>	725 g	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 kg 275g	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 kg	<input type="checkbox"/>



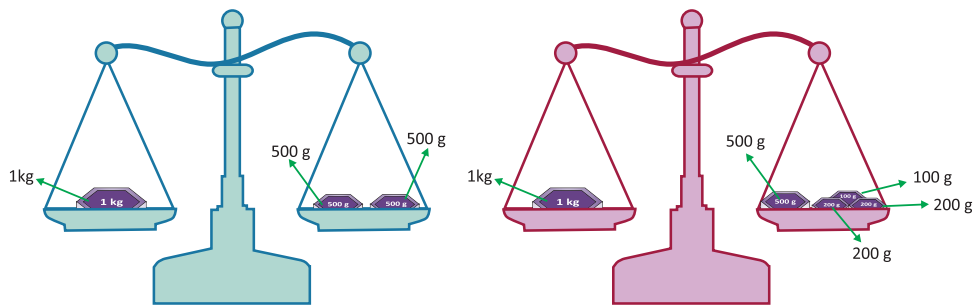
Lab Activity



Objective : To build a relationship between grams and kilograms.
Materials Required : A weighing balance with 2 pans, the following standard weights : 1 kg, 2 weights of 500 g, 5 weights of 200 g and 10 weights of 100 g

Process :

- ❖ This activity will be done in groups of 4 to 6 children with the help of a teacher.
- ❖ First the balance will be tested with empty pans to confirm its accuracy.
- ❖ On one pan 1 kg weight will be kept.
- ❖ The others in the group will add more weights till the pans are balanced.



- ❖ When the pans balance, students will note the reading.
- ❖ Students will remove the weights and again keep the 1 kg weight on one pan.
- ❖ Again a different combination of weight will be kept other pan for balance.
- ❖ All groups will take turns to do the activity.

Records of the Activity :

1 kg	500 g + 500 g
1 kg	500 g + 200 g + 200 g + 100 g
1 kg g + g + g + g + g

MENTAL MATHS



What would you use to measure the length around your waist - a scale or a measuring tape ?

