## Homework/Extension <br> Step 4: Imperial Units

## Teaching Note:

The conversions used in this resource are:

- 1 inch $=2.54 \mathrm{~cm}$
- 1 pint $=568 \mathrm{ml}$
- $\quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}$


## National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 5: (5M6) Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints

## Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Varied Fluency)
Developing Match three pairs of conversions from metric to imperial and vice versa using multiplying and dividing by 10 . Conversion rates given.
Expected Match three pairs of conversions from metric to imperial and vice versa using multiplying and dividing by 2,4 or 5 . Conversion rates given.
Greater Depth Match three pairs of conversions from metric to imperial and vice versa using multiplying or dividing by any number up to 12 . No conversion rates given.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Varied Fluency)
Developing Compare metric and imperial amounts using multiplying and dividing by 10. Conversion rates given.
Expected Compare metric and imperial amounts using multiplying and dividing by 2, 4 or 5. Conversion rates given.

Greater Depth Compare metric and imperial amounts using multiplying or dividing by any number up to 12. No conversion rates given.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning and Problem Solving)
Developing Prove whether or not a statement is correct using knowledge of multiplying by 10. Conversion rates given.

Expected Prove whether or not a statement is correct using knowledge of odd and even numbers. Conversion rates given.
Greater Depth Prove whether or not a statement is correct using contextual knowledge of rounding conversion rates. No conversion rates given.

More Year 5 Converting Units resources.

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## Imperial Units

1. Match the conversions using the following information:

1 inch $=2.54 \mathrm{~cm} \quad 1$ pint $=568 \mathrm{ml} \quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}$

$5,680 \mathrm{ml}$
10 inches

25.4 cm

22lbs

| VF |
| :---: |
| HW/Ext |

2. Compare the amounts below using <, > or =. Use the conversion rates to help you.
1 inch $=2.54 \mathrm{~cm}$
1 pint $=568 \mathrm{ml}$
$1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}$

10 pints

$1,000 \mathrm{ml}$
10kg


22lbs

201bs


10kg
10 inches

$254 c m$
$5,860 \mathrm{ml}$


HW/Ext
3. Prove whether or not this statement is correct. Give one example to support your answer.

$$
1 \text { inch }=2.54 \mathrm{~cm} \quad 1 \text { pint }=568 \mathrm{ml} \quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}
$$

If 1 pint equals 568 millilitres, 5,680 millilitres equals 100 pints.

## Imperial Units

4. Match the conversions using the following information:

1 inch $=2.54 \mathrm{~cm} \quad 1 \mathrm{pint}=568 \mathrm{ml} \quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.21 \mathrm{bs}$

5. Compare the amounts below using <, > or =. Use the conversion rates to help you.
1 inch $=2.54 \mathrm{~cm}$
1 pint $=568 \mathrm{ml}$
$1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}$

15 pints $\square$ $1,500 \mathrm{ml}$
4 inches


10 cm

251bs $\square$ 20kg
$1,136 \mathrm{ml}$


4 pints

30 cm $\square$ 8 inches

6 kg $\square$ 13.2Ibs
6. Prove whether or not this statement is correct. Give more than one example to support your answer.

$$
1 \text { inch }=2.54 \mathrm{~cm} \quad 1 \text { pint }=568 \mathrm{ml} \quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}
$$

Because 1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds, any number of kilograms will never convert to an odd whole number of pounds.
7. Match the conversions using the following information:

8. Compare the amounts below using <, > or =. Use the conversion rates to help you.

| 60 cm | 6 inches | 3 pints | 1,900ml |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,976ml | 7 pints | 8kg | 17.21bs |
| 27.41bs | 12kg | 5 inches | 12.7 cm |

9. Prove whether or not this statement is correct. Give more than one real-life example to support your answer.

When converting from metric to imperial measures, you should always round the decimal in the conversion to the nearest whole number before you convert (for example, 1 inch equals 3 cm ).

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## Homework/Extension

## Imperial Units

## Developing

1. $10 \mathrm{~kg}=22 \mathrm{lbs} ; 5,680 \mathrm{ml}=10$ pints; 10 inches $=25.4 \mathrm{~cm}$
2. 10 pints $>1,000 \mathrm{ml}$; $20 \mathrm{lbs}<10 \mathrm{~kg} ; 25 \mathrm{~cm}<10$ inches; $10 \mathrm{~kg}=22 \mathrm{lbs} ; 10$ inches $<254 \mathrm{~cm}$;
$5,860 \mathrm{ml}>10$ pints
3. The statement is incorrect because 10 multiplied by 568 ml is $5,860 \mathrm{ml}$, so it is 10 pints. 568 ml multiplied by 100 is $58,600 \mathrm{ml}$.

## Expected

4. 5 inches $=12.7 \mathrm{~cm} ; 4.4 \mathrm{lbs}=2 \mathrm{~kg} ; 4$ pints $=2,272 \mathrm{~cm}$
5. 15 pints > $1,500 \mathrm{ml} ; 25 \mathrm{lbs}<20 \mathrm{~kg} ; 30 \mathrm{~cm}>8$ inches; 4 inches $>10 \mathrm{~cm} ; 1,136 \mathrm{ml}<4$ pints;
$6 \mathrm{~kg}=13.2 \mathrm{lbs}$
6. The statement is incorrect because multiples of 5 kg ending in a 5 will always give odd whole numbers when converted to pounds.

## Greater Depth

7. $22.86 \mathrm{~cm}=9$ inches; 11 pints $=6,248 \mathrm{ml} ; 7 \mathrm{~kg}=15.4 \mathrm{~kg}$
8. $60 \mathrm{~cm}>6$ inches; $3,976 \mathrm{ml}=7$ pints; 27.4lbs > 12kg; 3 pints < 1,900ml; $8 \mathrm{~kg}>17.6 \mathrm{lbs} ; 5$ inches $=12.7 \mathrm{~cm}$
9. The statement is incorrect because different real-life examples will require rounding in different directions, for example: the width of a fridge needing to fit into a space would need rounding down to ensure it fits in the space, but providing juice for a party might require rounding up to ensure everyone has enough to drink.
