

**White**

**Rose  
Maths**

Summer - Block 4

**Converting Units**

**Year 5**

# Overview

## Small Steps

- ▶ Kilograms and kilometres
- ▶ Milligrams and millilitres
- ▶ Metric units
- ▶ Imperial units
- ▶ Converting units of time
- ▶ Timetables



## NC Objectives

Convert between different units of metric measure [for example, km and m; cm and m; cm and mm; g and kg; l and ml]

Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.

Solve problems involving converting between units of time.

# Kilograms and Kilometres

## Notes and Guidance

Children focus on the use of the prefix 'kilo' in units of length and mass, meaning a thousand. They convert from metres to kilometres (km), grams to kilograms (kg) and vice versa. It is useful for children to feel the weight of a kilogram and various other weights in order for them to have a better understanding of their value.

Bar Models or double number lines are useful for visualising the conversions.

## Mathematical Talk

What does 'kilo' mean when used at the start of a word?

Complete the stem sentence:

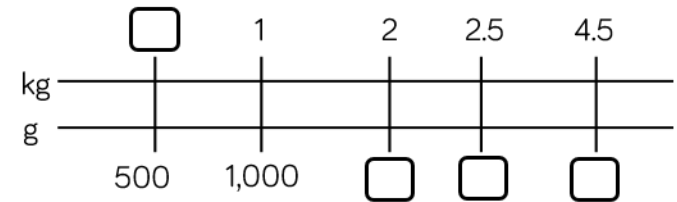
There are \_\_\_\_\_ grams in \_\_\_ kilograms.

How would you convert a fraction of a kilometre to metres?

What is the same and what is different about converting from kg to g and km to m?

## Varied Fluency

Find the missing values on the double number line.



Write your conversions as sentences.

Complete the missing information.

$$\frac{1}{10} \text{ kilogram} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ grams} \qquad \frac{3}{10} \text{ km} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ metres}$$

$$7 \text{ kg} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ kg} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ g} \qquad 12 \text{ km} + \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ km} = 12,500 \text{ m}$$

Compare the measurements using  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$

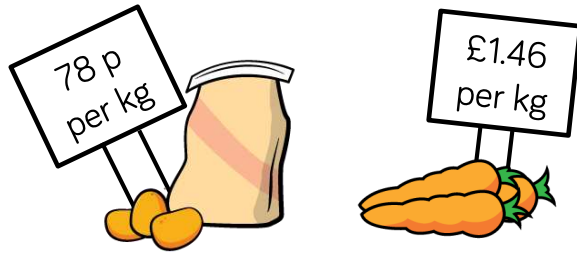
$$5 \text{ kg} \bigcirc 4,500 \text{ g} \qquad 12 \text{ kg} \bigcirc 12,000 \text{ g}$$

$$3.7 \text{ km} \bigcirc 370 \text{ m} \qquad 37,000 \text{ m} \bigcirc 3.7 \text{ km}$$

# Kilograms and Kilometres

## Reasoning and Problem Solving

Amir buys 2,500 grams of potatoes and 2,000 grams of carrots.



He pays with a £5 note.  
How much change does he get?

Amir receives  
13 p change.

Eva is converting measurements.  
She says,



I have divided by  
1,000 to convert the  
measurements.

Which conversions could Eva have completed?

- 3 km  $\longrightarrow$  3,000 m
- 3,000 m  $\longrightarrow$  3 km
- 5,500 g  $\longrightarrow$  5.5 kg
- 2.8 kg  $\longrightarrow$  2,800 g

Eva could have converted 3,000 m to 3 km or 5,500 g to 5.5 kg.

# Milligrams and Millilitres

## Notes and Guidance

Children focus on the use of milli- in units of length and mass.

They understand that milli- means  $\frac{1}{1,000}$

They convert from metres to millimetres (mm), litres to millilitres (ml) and vice versa.

Using rulers, metre sticks, jugs and bottles helps children to get a better understanding of the conversions.

## Mathematical Talk

Can you complete the stem sentences to convert from millimetres to metres...

What does 'milli' mean when used at the start of a word?

Would it be appropriate to measure your height in millimetres?

Where have you seen litres before?

## Varied Fluency

Complete the conversions.

$1,000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}$

$5,000 \text{ mm} = \square \text{ m}$

$50,000 \text{ mm} = \square \text{ m}$

$500 \text{ mm} = \square \text{ m}$

$5,500 \text{ mm} = \square \text{ m}$

$1,000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ l}$

$\square \text{ ml} = 3 \text{ l}$

$\square \text{ ml} = 30 \text{ l}$

$300 \text{ ml} = \square \text{ l}$

$\square \text{ ml} = 0.3 \text{ l}$

Complete the missing information

$\frac{1}{1,000} \text{ m} = \square \text{ mm}$

$\frac{1}{100} \text{ m} = \square \text{ mm}$

$\frac{1}{10} \text{ m} = \square \text{ mm}$

$3 \text{ l} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ l} = \square \text{ ml}$

$2 \text{ l} + \square \text{ ml} = 2,500 \text{ ml}$

Compare the measurements using  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$

$2 \text{ l} \bigcirc 1,500 \text{ ml}$

$60 \text{ l} \bigcirc 6,000 \text{ ml}$

$2.8 \text{ m} \bigcirc 280 \text{ mm}$

$3,700 \text{ m} \bigcirc 3.7 \text{ mm}$

# Milligrams and Millilitres

## Reasoning and Problem Solving

Cola is sold in bottles and cans.



330 ml  
48 p

1.25 litres  
£1.59

Alex buys 5 cans and 3 bottles.  
She sells the cola in 100 ml glasses.  
She sells all the cola.  
How many glasses does she sell?

Alex charges 50 p per glass.  
How much profit does she make?

Alex sells 54  
glasses.

Alex makes  
£19.83 profit.

Ribbon is sold in 225 mm pieces.  
Teddy needs 5 metres of ribbon.  
How many pieces does he need to buy?

Teddy would like to make either a  
bookmark or a rosette with his left over  
ribbon. Which can he make?

To make 5 bookmarks you will  
need:  
1.2 metres of ribbon  
1 pair of scissors

To make 1 mini rosette you will  
need:  
4 pieces of ribbon cut to 35 mm  
A stapler

Teddy buys 23  
pieces of ribbon.

Teddy will have  
175 mm left over.

A bookmark needs  
240 mm, and a  
rosette needs 140  
mm so he can  
make the rosette.

## Metric Units

### Notes and Guidance

Children convert between different units of length and choose the appropriate unit for measurement. They recap converting between millimetres, metres and kilometre to now include centimetres (cm).

Children see that they need to divide by different multiples of 10 to convert between the different measurements.

### Mathematical Talk

What is the same and what is different about these conversions?

- Converting from cm to m
- Converting from m to cm

What does 'centi' mean when used at the start of a word?

Which unit of measure would be best to measure: the height of a door frame, the length of a room, the width of a book?

### Varied Fluency

- Measure the height of the piles of books in centimetres.



Find the difference between the tallest and shortest pile of books in millimetres.

- Line A is 6 centimetres long.  
Line B is 54 millimetres longer than line A.  
Line C is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of line B.  
Draw lines A, B and C.

- Here are the heights of 4 children.

Whitney  
1.3 m

Jack  
124 cm

Rosie  
1.32 m

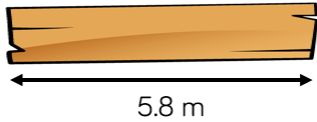
Mo  
141 cm

Put the children in height order, starting with the shortest.  
Write their heights in millimetres.

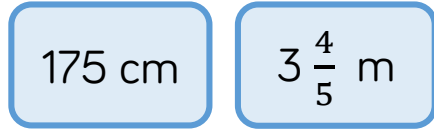
# Metric Units

## Reasoning and Problem Solving

A plank of wood is 5.8 metres long.



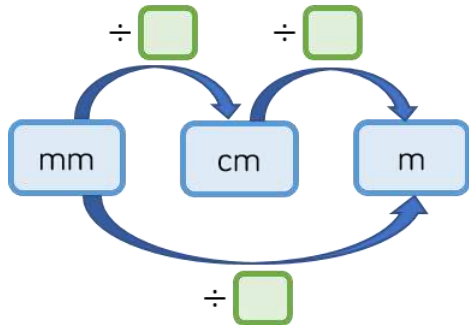
Two lengths are cut from the wood.



How much of the wood is left?

There is 25 cm left.

Complete the conversion diagram.



Can you make a diagram to show conversions from m and cm to mm?

÷ 10    ÷ 100  
÷ 1,000

A 10 pence coin is 2 mm thick.



Eva makes a pile of 10 pence coins worth £1.30

What is the height of the pile of coins in centimetres?

The pile of coins is 2.6 cm tall.

Dora says,



One metre is 100 times bigger than one centimetre. One centimetre is 10 times bigger than one millimetre. So, one metre is 110 times bigger than one millimetre

Is Dora correct?  
Explain your answer.

Dora is incorrect. She has added the number of times bigger together rather than multiplying.

One metre is 1,000 times bigger than one millimetre.



# Imperial Units

## Notes and Guidance

Children are introduced to imperial units of measure for the first time. They understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds (lbs) and pints.

Using the measurements in the classroom, such as with rulers, pint bottles, weights and so forth, helps children to get an understanding of the conversions.

1 kg is sometimes seen as approximating to 2.2 lbs.

## Mathematical Talk

What do we still measure in inches? Pounds? Pints?

Why do you think we still use these imperial measures?

What does approximate mean?

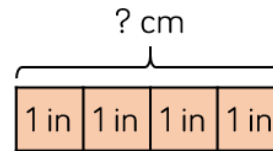
Why do we not use the equals (=) sign with approximations?

How precise should approximation be?

## Varied Fluency

One inch is approximately 2.5 centimetres  
 $1 \text{ inch} \approx 2.5 \text{ cm}$

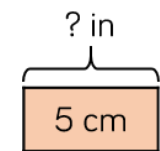
Use the bar models to help with the conversions.



$16 \text{ in} \approx \square \text{ cm}$

$15 \text{ in} \approx \square \text{ cm}$

$33 \text{ in} \approx \square \text{ m}$



$10 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ in}$

$1 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ in}$

$5.5 \text{ m} \approx \square \text{ in}$

1 kilogram is approximately 2 pounds  
 $1 \text{ kg} \approx 2 \text{ lbs}$

Use this information to complete the conversions.

$2 \text{ kg} \approx \square \text{ lbs}$

$5 \text{ kg} \approx \square \text{ lbs}$

$\square \text{ kg} \approx 22 \text{ lbs}$

$55 \text{ kg} \approx \square \text{ lbs}$

There are 568 millilitres in a pint.  
 How many litres are there in:

2 pints

5 pints

0.5 pints

2.5 pints

# Imperial Units

## Reasoning and Problem Solving

Jack's house has 3 pints of milk delivered 4 times a week.  
How many litres of milk does Jack have delivered each week?



He uses about 200 ml of milk every day in his cereal. Approximately, how many pints of milk does Jack use for his cereal in a week?

12 pints is approximately 6,816 millilitres, or 6.8 litres.

$$200 \times 7 = 1,400 \text{ ml}$$

$$1400 \div 568 = 2.46 \text{ pints}$$

So Jack uses approximately 2 and a half pints.



- Dora weighed 7.8 lbs when she was born.
- Amir weighed 3.5 kg when he was born.

Who was heavier, Dora or Amir?  
Explain your answer.

Children convert both measures to the same unit.

Dora weighed approximately 3.9 kg and Amir weighed 3.5 kg so Dora was heavier.

# Converting Units of Time

## Notes and Guidance

Children convert between different units of time including years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Bar modelling will support these conversions.

Use of time lines, calendars, clocks is recommended to enhance pupils' understanding.

It is worth reminding pupils that time is not decimal so some methods may not be effective for conversions.

## Mathematical Talk

How many months / weeks / days are there in a year?

How many hours / minutes / seconds are there in a day?

Can 21 days be written in weeks? Can 25 days be written in weeks? Explain your answers.

Is 0.75 hours the same as 75 minutes? Why or why not?

## Varied Fluency

Complete the conversions.

$1 \text{ year} = \square \text{ months}$

$\square \text{ years} = 24 \text{ months}$

$\square \text{ years} = 60 \text{ months}$

$2.5 \text{ years} = \square \text{ months}$

$3 \text{ years } 2 \text{ months} = \square \text{ months}$

$\square \text{ years } \square \text{ months} = 75 \text{ months}$

Complete the table.

Days	Weeks / Weeks and Days
42 days	
	5 weeks and 5 days
	10 weeks and 5 days
100 days	

Use this information to complete the conversions.

$\frac{1}{3} \text{ hour} = \square \text{ minutes}$

$3 \square \text{ and } 24 \square = 204 \square$

$1.5 \text{ minutes} = \square \text{ seconds}$

$1.05 \text{ minutes} = \square \text{ seconds}$

# Converting Units of Time

## Reasoning and Problem Solving

Teddy's birthday is in March.  
Amir's birthday is in April.  
Amir is 96 hours older than Teddy.  
What dates could Teddy and Amir's birthdays be?



28<sup>th</sup> March and  
1<sup>st</sup> April

29<sup>th</sup> March and  
2<sup>nd</sup> April

30<sup>th</sup> March and  
3<sup>rd</sup> April

31<sup>st</sup> March and  
4<sup>th</sup> April

Three children are running a race.

- Whitney finishes the race in 3 minutes 5 seconds.



- Eva finishes the race in 192 seconds.



- Alex finishes the race in 2 minutes and 82 seconds.



Who finishes the race first?

Whitney: 3 min 5 s

Eva: 3 min 12 s

Alex: 3 min 22 s

Whitney finishes the race first.

# Timetables

## Notes and Guidance

Children use timetables to retrieve information. They convert between different units of time in order to solve problems using the timetables.

Children will be tempted to use the column method to find the difference between times. Time lines are a more efficient method since time is not decimal.

Children create their own timetables based on start and end times of their day.

## Mathematical Talk

When do we use timetables in every day life?

How do we know where the important information is on the timetable?

When does column method not work for finding the difference between times?

## Varied Fluency

Use the timetable to answer the questions.

Bus Timetable					
Halifax Bus Station	06:05	06:35	07:10	07:43	08:15
Shelf Roundabout	06:15	06:45		07:59	08:31
Shelf Village Hall	06:16	06:46	07:35	08:00	08:32
Woodside	06:21	06:50	07:28		
Odsal	06:26	06:55	07:33	08:15	08:45
Bradford Interchange	06:40	07:10	07:48	08:30	09:00

Is the time to get from Shelf Roundabout to Bradford Interchange the same for every bus?

Why might the time not always be the same?

Why are some of the times blank?

There are five TV programmes on between 17:00 and 23:00

The News starts at 6 p.m. and lasts for 45 minutes.

Mindless is on for 1 hour and ends at 18:00.

Junk Collectors is on for 75 minutes and starts straight after The News.

Catch Up is on for 300 seconds and starts at 20:00

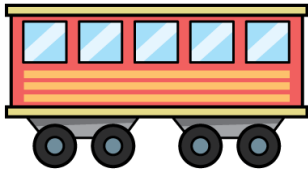
The Thirsty Games is on for 175 minutes and ends at 23:00

Make a timetable for the evening TV.

# Timetables

## Reasoning and Problem Solving

Three trains travel from Halifax to Leeds on the same morning: the express train, the slow train and the cargo train.



The express train leaves Halifax 10 minutes after the slow train, but arrives at Leeds 10 minutes before it.

The slow train takes 50 minutes to reach Leeds and arrives at 10:33

The cargo train leaves 20 minutes before the slow train and arrives at Leeds 39 minutes after the Express.

What time does each train leave Halifax and what time does each train arrive at Leeds Station?

The slow train leaves Halifax at 9:43 and arrives in Leeds at 10:33

The express train leaves Halifax at 9:53 and arrives in Leeds at 10:23

Goods train leaves Halifax at 9:23 and arrives in Leeds at 11:02

Make a timetable of your school day.



Calculate how many hours each week you spend on each subject.

Can you convert this into minutes?

Can you convert this into seconds?

If this is an average week, how many hours a year do you spend on each subject?

Can you convert the time into days?

Answers will vary depending on the school day.