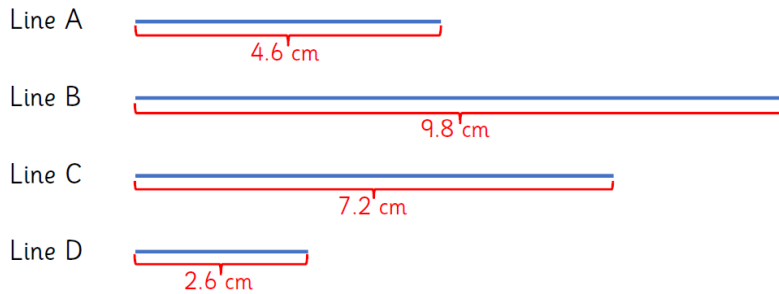
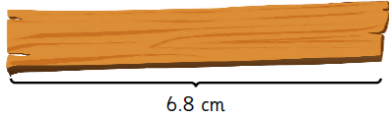


Line A is one centimetre and thirty-six millimetres long.  
 Line B is four centimetres and twelve millimetres longer than line A.  
 Line C is half of the sum of the lengths of line A and B.  
 Line D is the difference of line B and line C.  
 Draw lines A, B, C and D.



A plank of wood is 6.8 metres long.



Two lengths are cut from the wood.

159 cm

$4\frac{3}{4}$  m

How much of the wood is left?

There is 46 cm left.

A 5-pence coin is 2 mm thick.

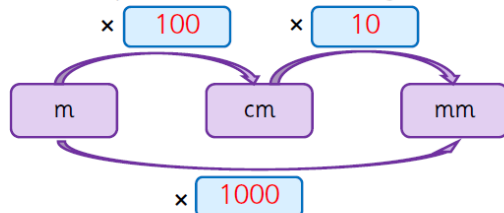


Esin makes a pile of 5-pence coins worth £1.40.

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

The pile of coins is 5.6 cm tall.

Complete the conversion diagram.



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

Tia 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 Tia correct? Explain your answer.

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

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