# Year b SAls Maths Revision \& Practice Booklet 

Name: $\qquad$


## Measurement

## Revise

## Use, Read, Write and Convert Between Standard Units of Measure

Measurement systems arranged with units in powers of ten are called metric systems. Metric systems can be converted by multiplying and dividing by 10,100 or 1,000.

| Capacity <br> Measures quantities of liquid | Millilitre $=\mathrm{ml}$ <br> Centilitre $=\mathrm{cl}$ <br> Litre $=1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{ml}=1 \mathrm{cl} \\ & 100 \mathrm{ml}=10 \mathrm{cl} \\ & 1,000 \mathrm{ml}=100 \mathrm{cl}=1 \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 1 \mathrm{ml}=0.001 \mathrm{l} \\ 10 \mathrm{ml}=0.01 \mathrm{l} \\ 100 \mathrm{ml}=0.1 \mathrm{l} \end{array}$ | 1 to cl <br> cl to 1 <br> l to ml <br> ml to l | $\begin{aligned} & \times 100 \\ & \div 100 \\ & \times 1,000 \\ & \div 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length <br> Measures distances and areas | Millimetre $=\mathrm{mm}$ <br> Centimetre $=\mathrm{cm}$ <br> Metre $=m$ <br> Kilometre $=\mathrm{km}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~mm}=1 \mathrm{~cm} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~mm}=10 \mathrm{~cm} \\ & 1,000 \mathrm{~mm}=100 \mathrm{~cm}=1 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 1,000 \mathrm{~m}=1 \mathrm{~km} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~mm}=0.1 \mathrm{~cm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~cm}=0.01 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~cm}=0.1 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~m}=0.001 \mathrm{~km} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~m}=0.01 \mathrm{~km} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~m}=0.1 \mathrm{~km} \end{aligned}$ | cm to mm mm to cm m to cm cm to $m$ km to m m to km | $\begin{array}{\|l} \times 10 \\ \div 10 \\ \times 100 \\ \div 100 \\ \times 1,000 \\ \div 1,000 \end{array}$ |
| Mass <br> Measures weight | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grams }=\mathrm{g} \\ & \text { Kilograms }=\mathrm{kg} \end{aligned}$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~g}=1 \mathrm{~kg}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~g}=0.001 \mathrm{~kg} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~g}=0.01 \mathrm{~kg} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~g}=0.1 \mathrm{~kg} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{kg} \text { to } \mathrm{g} \\ & \mathrm{~g} \text { to } \mathrm{kg} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \times 1,000 \\ & \div 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |

## Read, Write and Convert Time



Analogue clocks show 12-hour time.
Time before midday is shown using a.m.
Time after midday is shown using p.m.


Digital clocks show either 12-hour or 24-hour time.
For 24-hour time, use four digits.
To convert 12 -hour p.m. time to 24 -hour time, add 12 hours.


## Revise

## Understand and Use Approximate Equivalences Between Metric Units and Common Imperial Units

Imperial measures are different to metric measurements as they do not use a base ten system. Therefore, conversions between metric and imperial measurements are only approximate.

| Capacity <br> Measures quantities of liquid | Pints (pt) <br> Gallons (gal) | 8 pints = 1 gallon | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { pint }=\text { approximately } 570 \mathrm{ml} \\ & 1 \text { litre }=\text { approximately } 1.8 \text { pints } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length <br> Measures distances and areas | Inches (in) <br> Feet (ft) <br> Yard (yd) <br> Miles (mi) | 12 inches = 1 foot <br> 3 feet $=1$ yard <br> 1,760 yards $=1$ mile | 1 inch = approximately 2.5 cm <br> 1 foot = approximately 30 cm <br> 1 mile = approximately 1.6 km <br> 1 kilometre = approximately 0.6 miles |
| Mass <br> Measures weight | Ounces (oz) <br> Pounds (lb) <br> Stones (st) | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { ounces }=1 \text { pound } \\ & 14 \text { pounds }=1 \text { stone } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { ounce = approximately } 28 \mathrm{~g} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~g}=\text { approximately } 3.5 \text { ounces } \\ & 1 \text { pound }=\text { approximately } 450 \mathrm{~g} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~kg}=\text { approximately } 2.2 \text { pounds } \\ & 1 \text { stone }=\text { approximately } 6.4 \mathrm{~kg} \end{aligned}$ |

## Calculate the Perimeter of Composite Rectilinear Shapes

The perimeter is the total distance around the edge of a 2 D shape.
width (w)


A rectilinear shape is a polygon where all the angles are right angles. To find the perimeter of a rectilinear shape, add up the outside edges of the shape. You may have to use reasoning to find missing lengths.

## Revise

## Calculate the Area of Rectangles, Triangles and Parallelograms

Area is measured in 'square' units. It measures the surface area of a 2D shape.


Area of rectilinear shape $=18 \mathrm{~m}^{2}+61.75 \mathrm{~m}^{2}=79.75 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$


## Area of triangle $=(20 \mathrm{~cm} \times 9 \mathrm{~cm})$

$\div \mathbf{2}=\mathbf{9 0} \mathrm{cm}^{\mathbf{2}}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The area of a triangle can be } \\
& \text { calculated using a formula } \\
& \text { involving the base and height } \\
& \text { measurements. } \\
& \text { Area }=(\text { Base } \times \text { Height }) \div \mathbf{2}
\end{aligned}
$$



The area of a parallelogram can be calculated using a formula involving the base and height measurements.

$$
\text { Area }=\text { Base } \times \text { Height }
$$

Area of parallelogram $=12.5 \mathrm{~cm} \times$
$15 \mathrm{~cm}=187.5 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$


If you visualise a parallelogram as a rectangle and two right-angled triangles, you can see how the area of a parallelogram relates to the area of a rectangle.

## Revise

## Calculate, Estimate and Compare the Volume of Cubes and Cuboids Using Standard Units

 Volume is measured in 'cubed' units. It is the measure of how much space a 3D object occupies.A cubic centimetre is a cube that has the length, width and height of 1 cm .


The volume of any cube can be found using the formula length of side ${ }^{3}$.


Volume $=5 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5 \mathrm{~cm}=\mathbf{1 2 5} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}}$

The volume of a cuboid can be found using the formula:


$$
\text { Volume }=4 \mathrm{~cm} \times 8 \mathrm{~cm} \times 2 \mathrm{~cm}=64 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}
$$



1. Write the missing numbers.

2. I saw 3.5 metres of wood into three pieces.

The length of the first piece is 1.37 metres.
The length of the second piece is 108 centimetres.
Calculate the length of the third piece in metres.


## Practise

4. A box of cereal contains 1.75 kg of cereal.

Every day, I have 25 g of cereal for breakfast.
How many days will the box of cereal last?

5. I am making hot chocolate ingredient jars to sell.

The hot chocolate powder costs $£ 3.40$ per kg .
The marshmallows cost 95 p per kg .
10 glass jars cost $£ 5.50$.
To make 15 jars, I use 4 kg of hot chocolate powder and 2 kg of marshmallows. Calculate the total cost of making 15 jars.


## Practise

6. A carton contains 954 ml of juice. I pour out $\frac{3}{4}$ of a litre. How many millilitres of juice is left in the carton?

7. I have 750 millilitres of water in a bottle. I pour some of the water into these two measuring jugs. How many litres of water are left in my bottle?



## Practise

8. I make this cuboid.


Tick the cuboid that has the same volume as my cuboid.

9. A square tile measures 15 cm by 15 cm .

A rectangular tile is 4 cm longer and 3 cm narrower than the square tile. What is the difference in area between the two tiles?


## Practise

10. The running time of the first film I watch is 93 minutes.

I watch a second film that is 13 minutes longer than the first film.
a) What is the duration of the second film in hours and minutes?


I watch a third film that finishes a quarter of an hour before the first film.
b) What is the duration of the third film in hours and minutes?

11. What is the difference in area between the triangle and parallelogram? (Not drawn to scale.)

12. Write the missing numbers.


## Practise

13. a) Calculate the perimeter of this polygon.
(Not drawn to scale.)

b) Calculate the area of this polygon.
(Not drawn to scale.)


## Self-Assessment

Colour in the superhero strength-o-meter to show how you feel about each of these statements:

Use, read, write and convert between standard units of measure.


Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units.


Calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes.


Calculate the area of rectangles, triangles and parallelograms.


Calculate, estimate and compare the volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units.


## Comments

