

## Length Lab

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. What does each unit represent?

- (a) mm = \_\_\_\_\_ (b) m = \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) cm = \_\_\_\_\_ (d) km = \_\_\_\_\_

2. How much does each one equal?

- (a) 1 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm (b) 1 cm = \_\_\_\_\_ mm (c) 1 km = \_\_\_\_\_ m

3. Which measurement is the largest? Circle your answer for each pair.

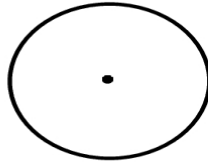
- (a) 14 mm or 1 cm (d) 145 m or 145 km  
(b) 334 m or 1 km (e) 3.4 cm or 30 mm  
(c) 1 m or 990 cm (f) 10 km or 1000 cm

4. Use a metric ruler or meter stick to find each measurement.

- (a) Length of the line in centimeters \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Length of the line to the nearest centimeter \_\_\_\_\_



- (c) Height of the rectangle to the nearest millimeter \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Width of the rectangle to the nearest millimeter \_\_\_\_\_



- (e) Radius of the circle to the nearest millimeter \_\_\_\_\_  
(f) Diameter of the circle in centimeters \_\_\_\_\_  
(g) Diameter of the circle to the nearest centimeter \_\_\_\_\_

HINT: If it says "nearest", you need to round your answer so you don't have a decimal point. If not, you should have one decimal point in your answer.

T. Trimpe 2000 <http://sciencespot.net/>