

LO: I can measure and draw accurately.

The accompanying PowerPoint for this lesson is available through MS Teams in 'files' and 'Class Materials'

Parent Notes: Children measure and draw straight lines accurately in centimetres and millimetres. They also practice rounding measurements to the nearest centimetre. It is important to make sure the children correctly position the ruler when measuring/drawing the line, by lining up the 0 with the start of the line.

Mathematical Talk:

Where should we position the ruler when measuring each line? Why?

How long is each line in millimetres?

Why does 9 cm and 9 mm round to 10 cm and not 9 cm? Look at your ruler/number line to explain your answer.

Do we round 10 cm and 5 mm to 10 cm or 11 cm? Why?





Questions:

1) Use a sharp pencil and a ruler that measures in centimetres and millimetres. Draw lines with these exact measurements:

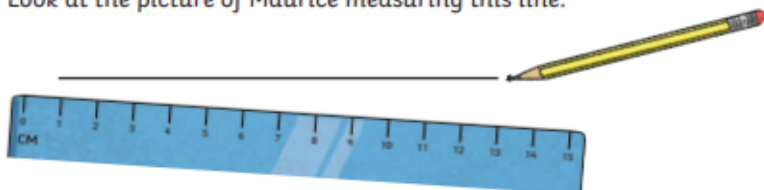
- a) 12cm
- b) 4cm and 5mm
- c) 79mm
- d) 10.5cm



2) Accurately measure these lines. Then round each measurement to the nearest centimetre.

- a)  _____ cm _____ mm
- b)  _____ cm _____ mm
- c)  _____ cm _____ mm
- d)  _____ cm _____ mm

1) Look at the picture of Maurice measuring this line.



What advice would you give Maurice to help him improve his drawing accuracy?

2) Emily's teacher asks her to draw a line that is exactly 10cm long. Her drawing is marked as wrong, but the teacher has added this comment: 'If I round your measurement to the nearest centimetre, you would be correct.' Draw the different possibilities for the line that Emily drew.



1) Draw 3 lines for each:



a. Shorter than 5cm

b. Between 5cm and 10cm

c. Longer than 10cm (sensibly!)

2) On a separate sheet, draw a picture of a house using straight lines that have a total length of one metre. Label each line to show the length.