 MEASUREMENT

Measurement of length:

The standard unit of length is **‘Meter’** which is written in short as ‘m’.

A meter length is divided into 100 equal parts.

Each part is named centimeter and written in short as ‘cm’.

Thus, 1 m = 100 cm and 100 cm = 1 m

The long distances are measured in kilometer. This kilometer equals to 1000 meters. The kilometer is written in short as km.

1 kilometer (km) = 1000 meters (m) and 1000 m = 1 km

  To measure long distances like length and breadth of a park or field we use measuring tapes. It is 50 cm or 100 cm or 250 cm or more in length.

Tailors and some other persons have a small measuring tape to measure the length of cloth and also small distances. Tailors also have a metre rod which is one metre long. It is also used to measure the length of cloth.

We use 30 cm scale and 15 cm scale in our daily routine work, to draw line-segments of given measure and to measure the line-segments.

The tapes and meter-rod of meter-scale are used to measure the length and breadth of a room, table, blackboard, etc. and also the length of a piece of string, a piece of cloth, etc.

The small scales of measure 30 cm or 15 cm are used to measure the lengths of line-segments, chalk-pieces, the length of a pencil, etc.

**Conversion of measures from higher to lower units**

We always multiply when we change higher unit to lower unit.

Example 1: Change 4km into meters

1km =1000m

Therefore, 4 x 1000m = 4000m

Example 2: Change 25m into centimeters

1m = 100cm

Therefore, 25 x 100cm = 2500cm

**Conversion of measures from lower to higher units**

We always divide when we change lower unit to higher unit.

Example 1: Change 6000m to kilometer

1000m = 1km

Therefore, 6000 ÷ 1000 = 6km