# Centimetres and Millimetres

This ruler measures in centimetres. The numbers signify whole centimetres. All the shorter lines between those are for *millimetres*.

The distance from one short line to the next line is *1 millimetre*. We write 1 mm. Millimetres are very tiny!

The distance between these two is 1 mm.

Look at the ruler: **there are 10 millimetres in each centimetre.**

Measuring lines: First see how many whole centimetres long the line is. Then count how many little millimetre-lines beyond that it reaches.


This line is 2 cm 3 mm long. At the same time, it is 23 mm long. Why?

Each centimetre is 10 mm, so 2 cm is 20 mm. That means 2 cm 3 mm makes 23 mm in total.

This line is 4 cm 8 mm long. At the same time, it is 48 mm long.

1. Measure the lines using the ruler, first in whole centimetres and millimetres. Then write their lengths using millimetres only.

a. _____ cm _____ mm = _____ mm

b. _____ cm _____ mm = _____ mm
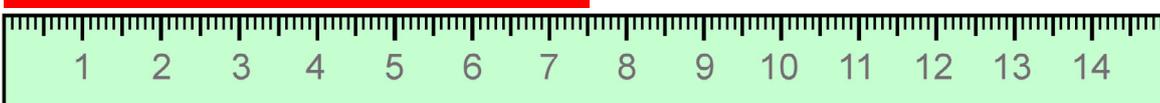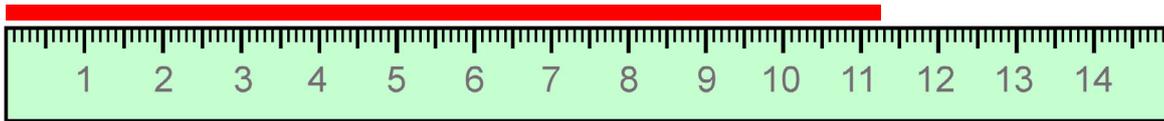
c. _____ cm _____ mm = _____ mm
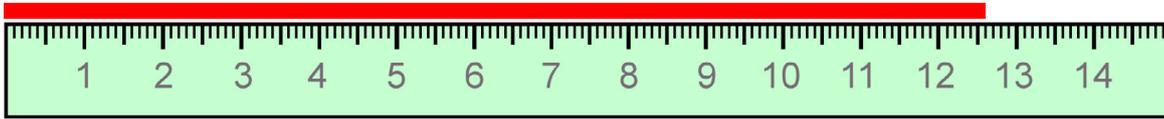
d. _____ cm _____ mm = _____ mm
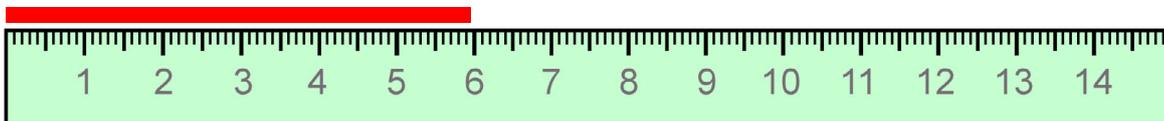
e. _____ cm _____ mm = _____ mm

f. _____ cm _____ mm = _____ mm

2. Draw lines using a ruler.

    a. 7 cm 8 mm

    b. 10 cm 5 mm

    c. 14 mm

    d. 55 mm

    e. 126 mm

3. Measure items you can find at home, using a centimetre-millimetre ruler.
   If the item is not exactly as long as the markers on the ruler, choose the nearest mark.

Item	Length

4. Convert between centimetres and millimetres.

a.	b.	c.
1 cm = _____ mm	1 cm 1 mm = __11__ mm	4 cm 5 mm = _____ mm
2 cm = _____ mm	1 cm 2 mm = _____ mm	2 cm 5 mm = _____ mm
5 cm = _____ mm	1 cm 8 mm = _____ mm	7 cm 8 mm = _____ mm
8 cm = _____ mm	2 cm 3 mm = _____ mm	10 cm 4 mm = _____ mm

5. Convert between millimetres and centimetres.

a.	b.	c.
70 mm = _____ cm	12 mm = ____ cm _____ mm	89 mm = ____ cm _____ mm
100 mm = _____ cm	45 mm = ____ cm _____ mm	102 mm = ____ cm _____ mm

6. Measure the sides of this triangle in millimetres.

Side AB _____ mm

Side BC _____ mm

Side CA _____ mm