Converting Measurement Units

Converting Measurement Units: Find, Fix, and Work Backward

Name _____ **Date** _____ **Score** _____ / 8

QUICK REVIEW

Within one system, multiply to use smaller units and divide to use larger units. Since 1 m $= 100$ cm, 2.5 m $= 2.5 \times 100 = 250$ cm, while 350 cm $= 350 \div 100 = 3.5$ m. Use the stated unit relationship, not the number of digits.

Worked example

Convert 1.5 L to mL. Use 1 L $= 1000$ mL.

1. One L contains 1000 mL; use more small units.
2. $1.5 \times 1000 = 1500$ mL.
3. Check: $1500 \div 1000 = 1.5$ L.
Answer: 1500 mL.

Practice Problems

Show your thinking.

1. A student converts 1750 mL to L by multiplying by 1000. Correct the operation and result.

2. Find the missing measurement in h: $\square$ h $= 300$ min.

3. A label must show exactly 7 ft, but it needs to use in. What number belongs on the label? Check by converting back.

4. A student converts 7 gal to qt by dividing by 4. Correct the operation and result.

5. Compare 96 oz and 7 lb. Which is greater, and by how much in lb?

6. Find the missing measurement in km: $\square$ km $= 3500$ m.

7. Complete a conversion row: 250 cm $= \square$ m. Explain the factor 100.

8. A label must show exactly 2250 g, but it needs to use kg. What number belongs on the label? Check by converting back.

Answer Key

1. 1.75 L.
2. 5 h.
3. 84 in.
4. 28 qt.
5. 7 lb is greater by 1 lb.
6. 3.5 km.
7. 2.5 m.
8. 2.25 kg.

Step-by-Step Solutions

Follow each calculation, then check your own work.

Problem 1

1. One L contains 1000 mL; group the small units.
2. $1750 \div 1000 = 1.75$ L.
3. Check: $1.75 \times 1000 = 1750$ mL.

Problem 2

1. Recover the source measurement with the inverse: $300 \div 60 = 5$ h.
2. One h contains 60 min; use more small units.
3. $5 \times 60 = 300$ min.
4. Check: $300 \div 60 = 5$ h.

Problem 3

1. Recover the source measurement with the inverse: $7 \times 12 = 84$ in.
2. One ft contains 12 in; group the small units.
3. $84 \div 12 = 7$ ft.
4. Check: $7 \times 12 = 84$ in.

Problem 4

1. One gal contains 4 qt; use more small units.
2. $7 \times 4 = 28$ qt.
3. Check: $28 \div 4 = 7$ gal.

Problem 5

1. One lb contains 16 oz; group the small units.
2. $96 \div 16 = 6$ lb.
3. Check: $6 \times 16 = 96$ oz.
4. $7 - 6 = 1$ lb.

Problem 6

1. Recover the source measurement with the inverse: $3500 \div 1000 = 3.5$ km.
2. One km contains 1000 m; use more small units.
3. $3.5 \times 1000 = 3500$ m.
4. Check: $3500 \div 1000 = 3.5$ km.

Problem 7

1. One m contains 100 cm; group the small units.
2. $250 \div 100 = 2.5$ m.
3. Check: $2.5 \times 100 = 250$ cm.

Problem 8

1. Recover the source measurement with the inverse: $2250 \div 1000 = 2.25$ kg.
2. One kg contains 1000 g; use more small units.
3. $2.25 \times 1000 = 2250$ g.
4. Check: $2250 \div 1000 = 2.25$ kg.

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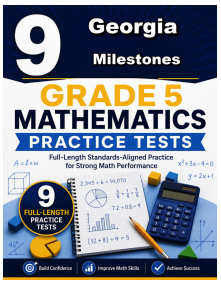

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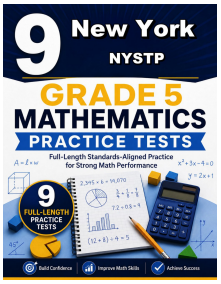

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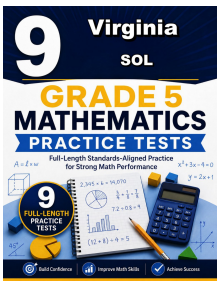

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