## Overview

Length and Perimeter we learn to:

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-Measure Lengths ( $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{m}$ ) -Equivalent Lengths ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm}$ )

-Equivalent Lengths ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{cm}$ ) -Compare Lengths

| -Add Lengths | -Subtract Lengths |
| :---: | :--- |
| -Measure Perimeter | -Calculate Perimeter |

This learning is important because it helps us to understand and measure the size of things in the world around us.

It helps us to grasp ideas such as where things will fit, what size items are in comparison to one another and distances that we need to travel.

## Measuring Lengths

-Centimetres (cm) are often used to measure shorter items. There are 100 centimetres in 1 metre.
-Millimetres ( mm ) are used to measure shorter items more precisely. There are 10 millimetres in a centimetre.


Equivalent Lengths and Comparing Lengths
-There are 100 centimetres in 1 metre.
-There are 10 millimetres in 1 centimetre.

-The crocodile is 3 metres and 10 cm long.
-This is the same as 310 cm long, or 3100 mm long!
-We can compare lengths using these symbols:
<less than > greater than = equal to
We can also use comparison terms such as shorter and longer.

$$
\begin{gathered}
3 \mathrm{~m}>30 \mathrm{~cm} \\
3 \mathrm{~m}=300 \mathrm{~cm}
\end{gathered}
$$

3 metres is longer than 30 cm
$65 \mathrm{~mm}<8 \mathrm{~cm}$
$8 \mathrm{~cm}=80 \mathrm{~mm}$

8 centimetres is longer than 65 millimetres.


## Key Vocabulary

| Length | Height | Width | Perimeter | Further | Longer | Higher | Shorter |  | Centimetre ( cm ) |
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