

## 40 Units greater than a metre

The **metre** is the base unit of length.

$$1 \text{ m} = 0,001 \text{ km} \quad 1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

**Deka** means **ten**.

**Hecto** means **hundred**.

**Kilo** means **thousand**.

$$1 \text{ dam} = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ hm} = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

kilometre	hectometre	dekametre	metre
km	hm	dam	m
1000 m	100 m	10 m	1 m

### 1. Write in metres.

$$2 \text{ dam} = \underline{20 \text{ m}}$$

$$2 \text{ km} = \underline{2000 \text{ m}}$$

$$1,5 \text{ dam} = \underline{15 \text{ m}}$$

$$12 \text{ dam} = \underline{120 \text{ m}}$$

$$2,5 \text{ km} = \underline{2500 \text{ m}}$$

$$0,2 \text{ dam} = \underline{2 \text{ m}}$$

$$3 \text{ hm} = \underline{300 \text{ m}}$$

$$0,15 \text{ km} = \underline{150 \text{ m}}$$

$$12,2 \text{ dam} = \underline{122 \text{ m}}$$

$$30 \text{ hm} = \underline{3000 \text{ m}}$$

$$0,02 \text{ km} = \underline{20 \text{ m}}$$

$$1,5 \text{ hm} = \underline{150 \text{ m}}$$

$$300 \text{ hm} = \underline{30000 \text{ m}}$$

$$0,005 \text{ km} = \underline{5 \text{ m}}$$

$$0,2 \text{ hm} = \underline{20 \text{ m}}$$

### 2. Write in kilometres.

$$10500 \text{ m} = \underline{10,5 \text{ km}}$$

$$250 \text{ m} = \underline{0,250 \text{ km}}$$

$$590 \text{ m} = \underline{0,590 \text{ km}}$$

$$3000 \text{ m} = \underline{3 \text{ km}}$$

$$90 \text{ m} = \underline{0,090 \text{ km}}$$

$$60 \text{ m} = \underline{0,060 \text{ km}}$$

$$3500 \text{ m} = \underline{3,5 \text{ km}}$$

$$85 \text{ m} = \underline{0,085 \text{ km}}$$

$$5 \text{ m} = \underline{0,005 \text{ km}}$$

### 3. Calculate. Write the answer in kilometres.

$$1 \text{ km} - 750 \text{ m} = \underline{0,250 \text{ km}}$$

$$2 \text{ km} - 1200 \text{ m} = \underline{0,800 \text{ km}}$$

$$1 \text{ km} - 340 \text{ m} = \underline{0,660 \text{ km}}$$

$$2 \text{ km} - 650 \text{ m} = \underline{1,350 \text{ km}}$$

$$1 \text{ km} - 90 \text{ m} = \underline{0,910 \text{ km}}$$

$$2 \text{ km} - 95 \text{ m} = \underline{1,905 \text{ km}}$$

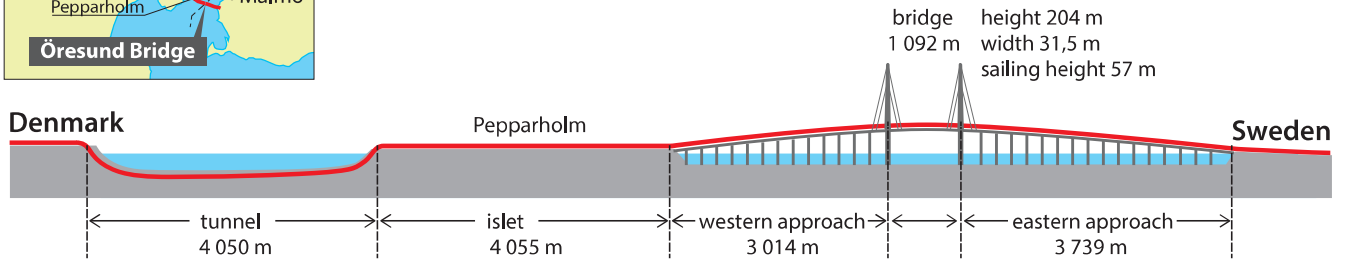
$$1 \text{ km} - 10 \text{ m} = \underline{0,990 \text{ km}}$$

$$2 \text{ km} - 5 \text{ m} = \underline{1,995 \text{ km}}$$

1.	2.
3.	4.



The construction of the **Öresund Bridge** started in 1995. The bridge was opened to traffic in 2000. The route connecting Denmark and Sweden comprises a tunnel, the Pepparholm Islet and a long bridge.



4. Study the picture and write the lengths in tenths of kilometres.

Pepparholm Islet	<u>4,1 km</u>	western approach	<u>3,0 km</u>
tunnel	<u>4,1 km</u>	bridge	<u>1,1 km</u>
		eastern approach	<u>3,7 km</u>

### Notebook exercises

$$4,1 \text{ km} + 4,1 \text{ km} + 3,0 \text{ km} + 1,1 \text{ km} + 3,7 \text{ km}$$

In exercises 5 and 6, use lengths that have been rounded to tenths of kilometres. **A: 16 km**

- What is the length of the Öresund Bridge in kilometres, when you add up the western and eastern approaches as well as the bridge?  
 $3,0 \text{ km} + 1,1 \text{ km} + 3,7 \text{ km}$  **A: 7,8 km**
- A single crossing costs 60 € for a car and 26 € for a motorbike. How much cheaper is a two-way trip on a motorbike than in a car?  
 $2 \cdot 60 \text{ €} - 2 \cdot 26 \text{ €}$  **A: 68 €**
- By purchasing a bridge pass for 39 € you will only pay 22 euros per crossing when travelling in a car. If you cross the bridge 10 times, how much cheaper will it be to purchase a bridge pass and pay a discounted price per crossing than to purchase single tickets that cost 60 euros?
- How many kilometres is the route from the tunnel entry in Denmark across the Pepparholm Islet and over the bridge to Sweden?
- A single crossing costs 60 € per car. There are 4 people in the car. They travel across the Öresund Bridge from Sweden to Denmark and back. What is the cost of the two-way-trip per person?  
 $2 \cdot 60 \text{ €} : 4$  **A: 30 €**

$$10 \cdot 60 \text{ €} - (39 \text{ €} + 10 \cdot 22 \text{ €}) \quad \text{A: 341 €}$$

10. Solve. Write the letter below the answer.

$18 + 16 = \underline{34} \quad \boxed{\text{P}}$

$42 - 19 = \underline{23} \quad \boxed{\text{K}}$

$3 \cdot 12 = \underline{36} \quad \boxed{\text{I}}$

$19 + 13 = \underline{32} \quad \boxed{\text{R}}$

$51 - 16 = \underline{35} \quad \boxed{\text{A}}$

$2 \cdot 23 = \underline{46} \quad \boxed{\text{T}}$

$17 + 16 = \underline{33} \quad \boxed{\text{U}}$

$126 : 3 = \underline{42} \quad \boxed{\text{R}}$

$3 \cdot 13 = \underline{39} \quad \boxed{\text{R}}$

$25 + 16 = \underline{41} \quad \boxed{\text{O}}$

$159 : 3 = \underline{53} \quad \boxed{\text{B}}$

$4 \cdot 12 = \underline{48} \quad \boxed{\text{I}}$

$28 + 24 = \underline{52} \quad \boxed{\text{S}}$

$160 : 4 = \underline{40} \quad \boxed{\text{P}}$

$5 \cdot 12 = \underline{60} \quad \boxed{\text{U}}$

$43 - 18 = \underline{25} \quad \boxed{\text{A}}$

$184 : 2 = \underline{92} \quad \boxed{\text{S}}$

$41 - 13 = \underline{28} \quad \boxed{\text{T}}$

$188 : 2 = \underline{94} \quad \boxed{\text{Y}}$

$44 - 18 = \underline{26} \quad \boxed{\text{S}}$

23 25 26 28 32 33 34      35 36 39  
 $\boxed{\text{K}} \boxed{\text{A}} \boxed{\text{S}} \boxed{\text{T}} \boxed{\text{R}} \boxed{\text{U}} \boxed{\text{P}} \quad \boxed{\text{A}} \boxed{\text{I}} \boxed{\text{R}} -$

40 41 42 46      48 52      53 60 92 94  
 $\boxed{\text{P}} \boxed{\text{O}} \boxed{\text{R}} \boxed{\text{T}} \quad \boxed{\text{I}} \boxed{\text{S}} \quad \boxed{\text{B}} \boxed{\text{U}} \boxed{\text{S}} \boxed{\text{Y}}$



11. Circle the longest distance in red and the shortest in blue.

2 hm  
 20 dam  
 $\boxed{20 \text{ m}}$   
 $\boxed{2 \text{ km}}$   
 200 m  
 10 dam

$\boxed{3 \text{ dam}}$   
 $\boxed{30 \text{ hm}}$   
 300 m  
 0,3 km  
 1,5 km  
 0,5 km

$\boxed{0,001 \text{ km}}$   
 1 hm  
 1 dam  
 20 m  
 200 m  
 $\boxed{12 \text{ hm}}$

52 m  
 5 dam  
 15 hm  
 $\boxed{5 \text{ km}}$   
 $\boxed{0,015 \text{ km}}$   
 0,5 km

12. Both lines should hold a same number. Complete.

$$\underline{2,5} \cdot 3 = 5 + \underline{2,5}$$

$$\underline{0,5} \cdot 4 = 1,5 + \underline{0,5}$$

$$\underline{0,6} \cdot 3 = 1,2 + \underline{0,6}$$

$$\underline{0,5} \cdot 10 = 4,5 + \underline{0,5}$$



$$\underline{1,2} \cdot 3 = 2,4 + \underline{1,2}$$

$$\underline{1,2} \cdot 5 = 4,8 + \underline{1,2}$$

$$\underline{2} \cdot 1,5 = 1 + \underline{2}$$

$$\underline{4} \cdot 2,5 = 6 + \underline{4}$$

## Homework

40

km	hm	dam	m
----	----	-----	---

1. Write in metres.

$$3 \text{ dam} = \underline{30 \text{ m}}$$

$$3 \text{ hm} = \underline{300 \text{ m}}$$

$$3 \text{ km} = \underline{3000 \text{ m}}$$

$$0,05 \text{ km} = \underline{50 \text{ m}}$$

Write in kilometres.

$$1300 \text{ m} = \underline{1,300 \text{ km}}$$

$$800 \text{ m} = \underline{0,800 \text{ km}}$$

$$80 \text{ m} = \underline{0,080 \text{ km}}$$

$$8 \text{ m} = \underline{0,008 \text{ km}}$$

2. Nils buys a bridge pass for 39 € and crosses the Öresund Bridge in a car 20 times. Each crossing costs 22 €. How much does he pay for the bridge pass and the crossings altogether?

$$\underline{39 \text{ €} + 20 \cdot 22 \text{ €}}$$

$$= \underline{39 \text{ €} + 440 \text{ €}}$$

$$= \underline{479 \text{ €}}$$

A:  $\underline{479 \text{ €}}$

3. It costs 104 € to cross the bridge in a camper one-way. A family of four crosses the bridge twice in a camper. What is the cost for the crossings per person?

$$\underline{2 \cdot 104 \text{ €} : 4}$$

$$= \underline{208 \text{ €} : 4}$$

$$= \underline{52 \text{ €}}$$

A:  $\underline{52 \text{ €}}$