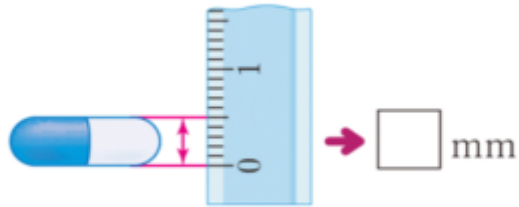


01 Measure the marked length using a ruler.



02 Calculate the total length in millimeters.

$$16 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ mm} = \underline{\quad}$$

03 Compare tape usage.

Yeonju: 518 mm

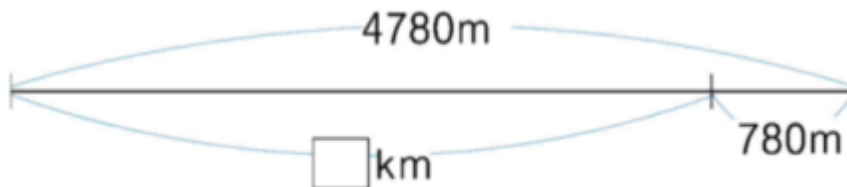
Hao: 50 cm 9 mm

Who used more tape?

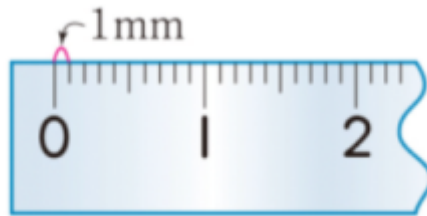
① Yeonju

② Hao

04 Fill in the blank with the correct number.



05 Complete the equivalence.



$$1 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ mm}$$

06 Convert to meters.

$$4 \text{ km } 80 \text{ m} = \underline{\quad} \text{ m}$$

07 Convert to meters.

$$3 \text{ km } 50 \text{ m} = \underline{\quad} \text{ m}$$

08 Select the appropriate unit for measuring a math textbook's thickness.

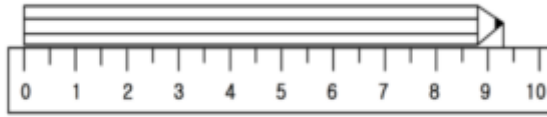
① m

② cm

③ mm

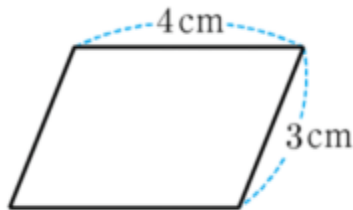
④ km

09 Choose the unit for accurately measuring a pencil's length.



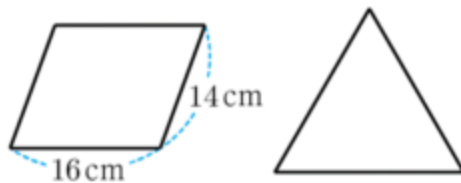
- ① km ② m ③ cm ④ mm ⑤ kg

10 Calculate the perimeter of the parallelogram (in cm).



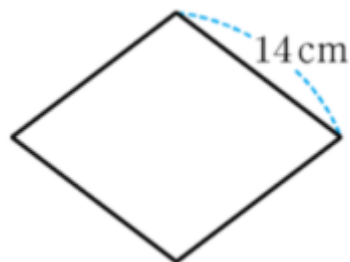
- ① 8cm ② 10cm ③ 12cm ④ 14cm ⑤ 16cm

11 A parallelogram and a regular triangle have equal perimeters. Find the triangle's side length.



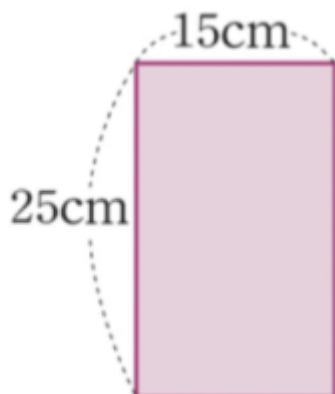
- ① 16cm ② 17cm ③ 18cm ④ 19cm ⑤ 20cm

12 Find the perimeter of the rhombus.

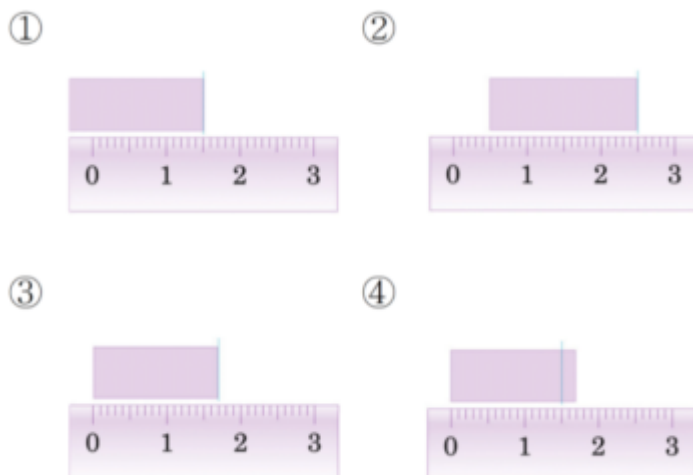


- ① 56cm ② 52cm ③ 46cm ④ 42cm ⑤ 38cm

13 Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle.



14 Identify the correct measurement of an eraser's length.



15 Determine the pencil's length in mm.



01 Answer: 5 mm

Explanation: The ruler shows 5 small divisions, each representing 1 mm.

02 Answer: 162 mm

Explanation: Convert 16 cm to mm (160 mm) and add 2 mm:

$$160 \text{ mm} + 2 \text{ mm} = 162 \text{ mm}.$$

03 Answer: ①

Explanation: Convert Hao's usage to mm: 50 cm = 500 mm;

total = 500 mm + 9 mm = 509 mm. Since 518 mm > 509 mm, Yeonju used more.

04 Answer: 4

Explanation: 4780 m = 4000 m (4 km) + 780 m.

05 Answer: 10

Explanation: 1 cm is divided into 10 equal parts, each 1 mm.

06 Answer: 4080

Explanation: 4 km = 4000 m; total = 4000 m + 80 m = 4080 m.

07 Answer: 3050

Explanation: 3 km = 3000 m; total = 3000 m + 50 m = 3050 m.

08 Answer: ③

Explanation: Millimeters (mm) provide precise measurements for small thickness

09 Answer: ④

Explanation: Millimeters (mm) are suitable for measuring lengths smaller than 1 cm.

10 Answer: ④

Explanation: Perimeter = $2 \times (\text{Base} + \text{Side}) = 2 \times (4 + 3) = 14$ cm.

11 Answer: ⑤

Explanation: Parallelogram perimeter = $2 \times (14 + 16) = 60$ cm.

Regular triangle perimeter = $3 \times \text{side}$. Thus, $3 \times \text{side} = 60 \rightarrow \text{side} = 20$ cm.

12 Answer: ①

Explanation: Perimeter of a rhombus = $4 \times \text{side} = 4 \times 14 = 56$ cm.

13 Answer: 80 cm

Explanation: Perimeter = $2 \times (\text{Length} + \text{Width}) = 2 \times (25 + 15) = 80$ cm.

14 Answer: ③

Explanation: Correct measurement starts at zero and aligns with the endpoint.

15 Answer: 62 mm

Explanation: 6 cm = 60 mm; total = 60 mm + 2 mm = 62 mm