

**Extra Practice 1****Lesson 1: Exploring Time and Distance**

1. A jogger runs 15 km in 2 h.  
How many kilometres would the jogger travel in 4 h?
2. A go-cart goes around a track once every 12 s.  
How many times would it go around the track in 2 min?  
In 20 min?

**Lesson 2: Estimating and Counting Money**

1. Four people have \$90 to share.  
They share the money equally.  
What is the greatest number of bills 1 person may have?
2.
  - a) Show \$786.23 using the least number of bills and coins.
  - b) Show \$786.23 using the greatest number of bills and coins.
  - c) Which method would be used the most? Why?

**Extra Practice 2****Lesson 3: Making Change**

- Mr. Singh pays for his cat to have a one-year membership at the grooming salon.  
He gives the groomer four \$20 bills, two \$5 bills, and 2 toonies.  
He is given 1 quarter, 6 dimes, and 3 pennies as change.  
What was the price of his cat's membership?
- Tell whether each customer was given the correct change.
  - Fifi**  
Cost: \$29.90  
Customer Paid: two \$10 bills,  
two \$ 5 bills  
Change: 2 nickels
  - Grover**  
Cost: \$52.16  
Customer Paid: one \$50 bill,  
1 toonie, 1 quarter  
Change: 1 nickel, 3 pennies
  - Magic**  
Cost: \$68.88  
Customer Paid: two \$20 bills,  
two \$10 bills, 4 toonies, 1 quarter,  
6 dimes, 1 nickel  
Change: 1 penny
  - Scarlet**  
Cost: \$83.59  
Customer Paid: one \$50 bill,  
three \$10 bills, 1 toonie, 2 loonies,  
9 pennies  
Change: 2 quarters

**Lesson 4: Capacity**

- Write each capacity in millilitres.
  - 6.75 L
  - 2.05 L
  - 3.09 L
  - 0.91 L
- Order these capacities from greatest to least.
  - 1840 mL
  - 1.8 L
  - 18.41 L
  - 18 400 mL
- All the water in a large container is used to fill 4 smaller containers.  
The capacities of the smaller containers are: 250 mL, 500 mL, 2 L, 250 mL  
What is the capacity of the large container in litres?

**Extra Practice 3****Lesson 5: Volume**

1. How many different prisms can you make using 16 centimetre cubes?  
How do you know you have found all of them?
2. Describe how you could find the volume of a brick in cubic centimetres.

**Lesson 6: Relating Capacity and Volume**

1. Describe how you could find the volume of a basketball in cubic centimetres.
2. Shawn says that the volume of a rectangular prism is  $32 \text{ cm}^3$ .  
Maria says that the volume is 32 mL.  
Who is correct? Explain.

**Lesson 7: Measuring Mass**

1. Copy and complete.
  - a)  $1000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$
  - b)  $3 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$
  - c)  $15 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$
  - d)  $5000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$
  - e)  $6 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$
  - f)  $25\,000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$
2. Choose the best estimate.

a) 2 pears	100 g	500 g	1 kg	5 kg
b) 2 dictionaries	100 g	200 g	2 kg	10 kg
c) 3 nickels	5 g	50 g	100 g	200 g
d) 5 boxes of cereal	10 g	50 g	2 kg	10 kg
3. A small box of chocolate bars has a mass of 3 kg.  
How many chocolate bars are in the box if each chocolate bar has a mass of 250 g? Show your work.

**Master 6.22****Extra Practice Answers****Extra Practice 1 – Master 6.19****Lesson 1**

- 30 km
- 10 times in 2 min; 100 times in 20 min  
The go-cart travels 5 times around the track every minute.

**Lesson 2**

- 4 bills (all \$5 bills)  
Each person would have \$22.50.
- a) 7 \$100 bills, 1 \$50 bill, 1 \$20 bill, 1 \$10 bill, 1 \$5 bill, 1 loonie, 2 dimes, 3 pennies  
b) 78 623 pennies  
c) The first method would be used the most because the second method would be very inconvenient!

**Extra Practice 2 – Master 6.20****Lesson 3**

- The membership is \$93.12.
- a) Yes      b) No (1 more penny needed)  
c) No (1 more penny needed)      d) Yes

**Lesson 4**

- a) 6750 mL      b) 2050 mL  
c) 3090 mL      d) 910 mL
- 18.41 L, 18 400 mL, 1840 mL, 1.8 L (c, d, a, b)
- The capacity of the large container is 3 L.

**Extra Practice 3 – Master 6.21****Lesson 5**

- 4:  $1 \times 1 \times 16$ ,  $1 \times 2 \times 8$ ,  $1 \times 4 \times 4$ ,  $2 \times 2 \times 4$
- I could use centimetre cubes to make a solid that was close in size to the brick. Then I would count the number of centimetre cubes.

**Lesson 6**

- Fill water to the capacity of a large pail and then measure the amount of water. Completely submerge the basketball in the pail. Water will overflow the pail. Remove the basketball and measure the amount of water remaining in the pail. The difference between the first and last measurements is the volume of the basketball.
- Both students are correct since  $32 \text{ cm}^3 = 32 \text{ mL}$ . Volume can be recorded in millilitres or cubic centimetres.

**Lesson 7**

- a) 1 kg      b) 3000 g      c) 15 000 g  
d) 5 kg      e) 6000 g      f) 25 kg
- a) 500 g      b) 2 kg      c) 50 g      d) 2 kg
- There would be 12 chocolate bars in the box.  
( $3000 \text{ g} \div 250 \text{ g} = 12$ )