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1-4. Explanations may vary. Samples are given.

- 1. Ounces; it is closest to the weight of a paper clip.
- 2. Fluid ounces; baby bottles are usually marked in fluid ounces.
- 3. Miles; distances to continents would be measured in miles.
- 4. Yards or feet; miles are too large and inches are too small.
- 5. $\frac{3}{4}$

6. 12

7. $\frac{1}{2}$

8. $62\frac{1}{2}$

9. $1\frac{1}{2}$

10. 216

11. G

12. A

13. C

14. F

15. D

16. B

17. E

18. $1\frac{1}{2}$

19. 2,640

20. 168

21. 78

22. 60

23. 25

24. 12

25. 7

26. 48

27. 400

28. 14

- 29. 29,040
- 30. Julia
- 31. C

32. B

33. F

34. D

35. E

36. A

37. 9,560 ft

- 38. length
- 39. weight
- 40. volume

- 41. weight
- 42. length
- 43. volume

Answers for Lesson 5-5, pp. 259-261 Exercises (cont.)

- 44-47. Explanations may vary. Samples are given.
- 44. Quarts; ounces are too small and gallons are too large.
- 45. Pounds or ounces; tons are too large.
- 46. Ounces; a piece of paper is very light.
- 47. Gallons; quarts or ounces are too small.
- 48. a. 3 handbreadths; 66 handbreadths; 22 spans
 - b. Answers may vary. Sample: Suppose the length of a room is 16 ft. This is 64 handbreadths, $21\frac{1}{3}$ spans, and $0.\overline{96}$ rod.
 - c. Answers may vary. Sample: Spans; handbreadths are too small and rods are too large.
- 49. a. mile; about 3,740 mi
 - b. Answers may vary. Sample: rod; about 1,196,800 rods
- 50. no; 2 lb
- 51. yes

52. no; 10 c

- 53. no; 2 in.
- 54. no; 12 ft
- 55. no; 1 lb
- 56. 8 c $\frac{1 \text{ pt}}{2 \text{ c}}$ = 4 pt; the student's answer is not reasonable.
- 57. **2**¹/₃

58. $2\frac{1}{2}$

59. 10,000

60. $\frac{1}{2}$

61. $1\frac{1}{2}$

62. $6\frac{1}{2}$

63. $8\frac{3}{4}$

64. 21

65. $4\frac{1}{2}$

66. 12

67. $3\frac{1}{8}$

- 68. 5
- 69. A quarter pound is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 oz, or 4 oz, and 4 oz < 6 oz.
- 70. ft

71. gal

72. t

73. fl oz

74. $\frac{3}{4}$

75.51