UNIT OF STUDY

Title: Unit 9 Subject/Course: Math Length: 3 weeks

Topic: Measurement **Grade:** 5 **Designer:** O'Cain, Smith

UNIT GOALS AND EXPECTATIONS

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS:

- The precision of a measurement is related to the unit of measure. Smaller units yield more precise measurements.
- Division is used to change smaller units to larger units, and multiplication is used to change larger units to smaller units.
- The same rules for changing linear units are used to change units of capacity and weight.
- Elapsed time may be calculated from a clock or a calendar using subtraction.
- Temperature is measured on a scale that is calibrated in degrees.
- Perimeter is a linear measure that uses units of length to measure the distance around a figure.
- The circumference of a circle is a little more than three times the length of the diameter.
- Use the same measurements for finding the area of a rectangle or a square as for finding its perimeter.
- The surface area of any polyhedron is found by adding the sum of the area of all its faces.
- Volume is measured in cubic units.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- How do you use weight and measurement in your life?
- How are the units of measure within a standard system related?
- How do you decide which tool and unit of measurement to use?
- When is an estimate more appropriate than an actual measurement?
- What types of problems are solved with measurement?
- What are the tools of measurement and how are they used?

STUDENT LEARNING EXPECTATIONS:

M.12.5.2

Make conversions within the customary measurement system in real world problems Ex.

hours to minutes, feet to inches, quarts to gallons, etc M.12.5.3

Establish through experience benchmark prefixes of milli-, centi-, and kilo-

M.12.5.4

Understand when to use linear units to describe *perimeter*, square units to describe *area* or *surface area*, and cubic units to describe *volume*, in real world situations

M.12.5.5

Model the differences between covering the faces (surface area/nets) and filling the interior (volume of cubes)

M.13.5.1

Solve real world problems involving one *elapsed time*, counting forward (calendar and clock)

M.13.5.2

Determine which unit of measure or measurement tool matches the context for a problem situation M.13.5.3

Draw and measure distance to the nearest cm and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch accurately

SPECIFIC DECLARATIVE KNOWLEDGE - What I know

Explain Vocabulary terms:

conversion

convert

customary

benchmark prefixes:

milli-,

centi-,

kilo-

metric system

SPECIFIC PROCEDURAL KNOWLEDGE - What I need to do

*identify the necessary unit of measurement to solve problems

*select correct operation for computation

*utilize labels for conversions

*convert between customary units of measurement

*utilize models (balance scale, measuring cups, fillable solids etc...) to investigate milli-, centi-, and kilo- *recognize the

etc...) to investigate milli-, centi-, and kilo-value of milli-, centi-, and kilo

recognize the

*use manipulatives to clarify linear units, square units, and cubic units

*identify the measurement/unit that is needed for a given situation

*use manipulatives to model surface area by covering an object linear unit *use manipulatives to model volume by declfilling an object perimeter *read consecutive months on a calendar square unit *demonstrate that passing 12 o'clock changes time from am to pm area or pm to am surface area *solve real-world problems involving one elapsed time, counting cubic unit forward (calendar and clock) volume *identify the necessary unit and then measurement tool to solve faces problems interior *distinguish between metric and customary measurements on a net ruler elapsed time *identify the benchmark fractions on a ruler *identify where measurement begins on a ruler

UNIT ASSESSMENTS

(Include tasks related to Dimensions 3 and 4 and Bloom's Taxonomy)

Use "Puppy Problems" involving computing perimeter.

HOTS question

"Wrist Circumference" involving finding circumference.

Traditional Assessments:

Teacher made quiz on measurement. Teacher made test on measurement.

Other Evidence of Learning:

Classwork activity Weekly homework.

ACTIVITIES AND LEARNING EXPERIENCES	Resources
Use <u>Spaghetti and Meatballs for All!</u> as an introduction to Measurement.	Marilyn Burns
2. Introduce the units of measure in the Customary system using the student text book.	Harcourt Ch. 24 Lesson 1
3. Introduce the units of measure in the Metric system using the student text book.	Harcourt Ch. 24 Lesson 2
4. Practice measurement of classroom items using the "How Do You Measure Up?" activity.	Classroom items Measurement tools
Reinforce the Customary and Metric units using a video from brainpop. - www.brainpop.com	http://www.brainpop.com/ math/numbersandoperations/metricvsimperial/
6. Use scaffolded instruction to introduce changing Linear Units from the student text book.	Harcourt Ch. 24 Lesson 3
7. Introduce Customary Capacity and Weight using student text book.	Harcourt Ch. 24 Lesson 4
8. Introduce Metric Capacity and Mass using student text book.	Harcourt Ch. 24 Lesson 5
9. Use united streaming to reinforce customary and metric units of capacity and weight.	http://player.discoveryedu cation.com/index.cfm?gui dAssetId=7910D702- 285D-4D01-8FE2- 901E13688FFC&bInFrom Search=1&productcode= US
10. Introduce Time and Temperature using student text book.	Harcourt Ch. 24 Lesson 6

11. Reinforce converting Capacity units, Time, and Temperature using modeling and smart **Smart Board Activity** board. 12. Introduce Perimeter using teacher modeling and student text. Harcourt Ch. 25 Lesson 2 13. Use Harcourt Math Center to introduce the concept of Circumference. Harcourt Math Center 14. Use teacher modeling and Harcourt text to reinforce the concept of Circumference. Harcourt Ch. 25 Lesson 4 http://player.discoveryedu 15. Use united streaming to introduce area of polygons. cation.com/index.cfm?qui dAssetId=4A63E82C-0C02-4524-B99D-6B57E88A34AD&blnFro mSearch=1&productcode =US 16. Use grid paper and Harcourt text to demonstrate finding area of polygons. grid paper Harcourt Ch. 26 Lesson 2 17. Reinforce Perimeter and Area using "Around The Room" activity. Classroom items Measurement tools 18. Use grid paper and Harcourt text to relate perimeter and area. Grid paper Harcourt Ch. 26 Lesson 3 19. Use folding geometric shapes and Harcourt text to demonstrate nets. Folding geometric shapes.

20. Use a folded net, teacher modeling, and Harcourt text to demonstrate finding surface area

of rectangular prisms.

Harcourt Ch. 27 Lesson 1

Nets

Harcourt Ch. 27 Lesson 2

Career Connections

Discuss various occupations involving measurement: carpet installers, contractors, concrete installers, siding installers, etc.