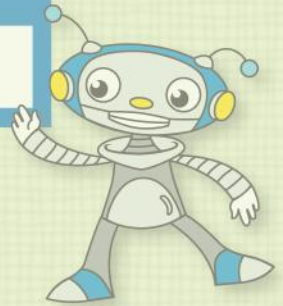


# QUICKCHECK™

## MATH



### MEASUREMENT

Compare, Describe, and Order Objects,  
Temperature, and Time Using Standard Units



Book title




Strand



Grade level  
Grade 3



Student Activities

The title of the resource relates to an Overall Expectation of the Math Curriculum. 

**Measure, describe, and compare objects by length, including perimeter, using standardized units**

Relate each length to its closest estimate in standard metric units (cm, m) ..... 1

Relate each length to its closest estimate in standard units (mm, cm, and m) ..... 2

Relate each length to its measurement in standard units ..... 3

Relate each pattern of ordered lengths to its missing part..... 4

Connect the dimensions of each shape to the amount of border needed to go around its perimeter ..... 5

Compare each perimeter to its expression in a different standard unit..... 6

**Compare and order objects by mass**

Compare each measurement to a benchmark ..... 14

Compare each representation to the statement that approximates its capacity or mass..... 14

Connect each question to its estimated measurement .... 15

Relate each pattern of ordered measurements to its missing part..... 16

**Measure and record temperature in degrees Celsius**

Compare each benchmark event to its approximate temperature in degrees Celsius..... 17

Compare each benchmark event to its temperature shown on a thermometer ..... 18

Compare each thermometer reading to its approximate temperature in degrees Celsius ..... 19

**Measure, describe, and compare objects by area**

Connect each shape to its area measured in triangle pattern blocks ..... 7


Relate each area statement to the area of its corresponding shape ..... 8


Compare the area of each shape to a different shape with the same area ..... 9

Connect each shape to its area in square units..... 10

Connect each shape to its area in square units..... 11

Relate each computational strategy to its corresponding area..... 12

Groups of activities are organized around key Math concepts as they relate to the expectation noted in the title. 

The learning outcome for each activity is listed. This makes it easier for teachers to target specific concepts for **teaching, diagnostic** or **formative** assessment purposes. 

**Relationships between minutes**

Relationships between minutes, hours, and days to weeks ..... 20

Relate each time on an analogue clock to its representation on a digital clock..... 20

Relate each time on a digital clock to its representation in words ..... 21

Relate each time shown on a clock to its representation in minutes..... 22

Relate each time in minutes to its expression in hours ..... 23

Relate each time in days to its closest estimate in weeks ..... 24

Teacher Section

**How to Use QUICKCHECK Math and Tips for Success** ..... 25

**Learning Connection Activity Suggestions**


Math Processes Expectations: Problem Solving, Selecting Tools, and Computational Strategies..... 26

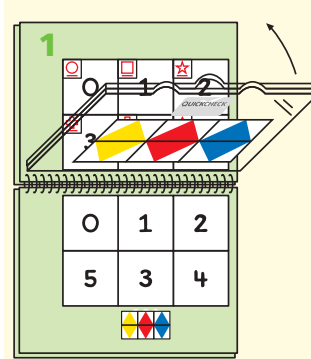
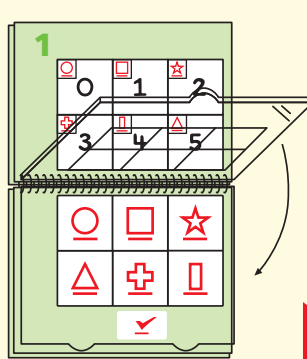
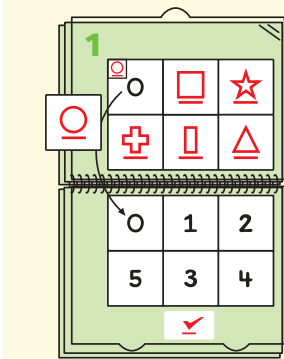
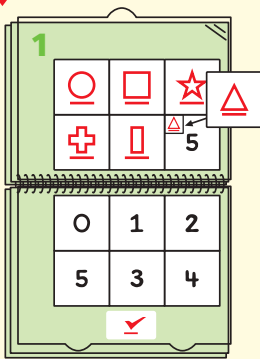
How to use



**GETTING READY TO USE QUICKCHECK**

You need a Student Resource and a case with six tiles

Teachers will find helpful tips and Learning Connections Activity Suggestions at the back of each resource. 



- Open the Student Resource to Activity 1.
- **Put the empty tile case over the Student Resource.**
- The CHECKMARK will cover the answer key.
- There are six squares in the top section.
- Place each tile on the square that has the same icon.

- Lift each tile to reveal the image underneath.
- Transfer each tile to its corresponding image below.

- Close the cover of the tile case.

- Flip the tile case up.
- The answer key will appear.
- The tile pattern should match the answer key.

• **Watch students using QUICKCHECK Math on our website at [www.ebbp.ca](http://www.ebbp.ca). Click on QUICKCHECK Math in Motion.** 

1

**Relate each length to its closest estimate in standard metric units (cm, m).**

■ This activity is the first of six that deal with describing, measuring, comparing, and ordering length or perimeter using standard metric units. You may want students to measure the lengths of the actual items shown below.

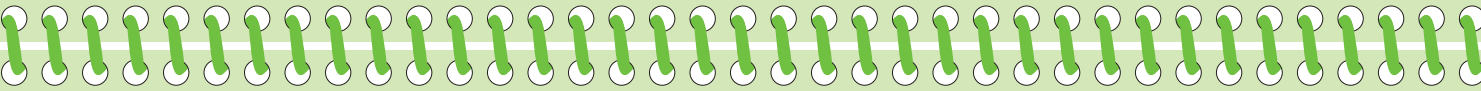
The activity extension provides new information for teachers or ideas for further development of the activity.



The activity title states the targeted learning outcome: Teachers know the purpose of the activity at a glance.

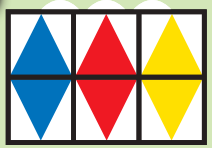


Students begin each activity by matching the shape icons on the tiles, to those in the squares of the top grid of the resource.



Students move each tile from the top grid to the correct square in the bottom grid until all the tiles have been transferred.

**If ■ appears below the activity title:**  
Educators will then find new information or ideas for further development of the activity.



+ 23 activities




## How to Use QUICKCHECK Math

1. Use QUICKCHECK Math with your students whenever you would normally use a worksheet or workbook.
  - Use it at any point in your math lesson:
    - Before/getting started
    - During/working on it
    - After/practice and consolidation.
  - You can use QUICKCHECK Math as a small group or guided activity, in pairs to promote discussion, or as an independent activity in a Math Centre.

### Tips for Success

Review “Getting Ready to Use QUICKCHECK” on the first page of this book.

The CHECKMARK  at the bottom of the plastic tile case shows students how to orient the case as they place it on the book on top of each activity.

To teach your students how to use QUICKCHECK Math, try a three-step approach.

1. **Match:** Place all the tiles in the top grid by matching icons.
2. **Think and Play:** Lift each tile to reveal the image beneath and then transfer the tile to the corresponding image in the lower grid.

2. Use QUICKCHECK Math as an activity.

The Student Activities found on the cover list learning outcomes that will help target specific concepts for **diagnostic** or **formative** assessment purposes.

This Student Resource is used in conjunction with the QUICKCHECK Math Grade 3 Ongoing Assessment Teacher Resource.

#### Activity Extension:

##### If ■ appears below the activity title:

Educators will then find new information or ideas for further development of the activity.

3. **Check:** Close the case cover. Flip the case up and check that the tile pattern matches the answer key.

When information appears below the title of an activity, use it to guide instruction and discussion, or to provide a hands-on extension of the activity.

Fold the Student Resource in half or stand it up and use the visual information as the stimulus for activities you create on your own.

See  
Activity 21



Additional proposals  
for the teacher



## LEARNING CONNECTION ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS:

### Math Processes: Problem Solving, Selecting Tools, and Computational Strategies

#### Measure, describe, and compare objects by length, including perimeter using standardized units

1. Say: “Estimate the width of our classroom in metres. How do you know? How would you measure the width? Measure the width of the classroom. How would you record their measurement using centimetres. For example, if they measure 30 cm, ask: “How could we record this measurement using only centimetres?”
2. Ask: “What else could we measure in metres? Estimate, measure, and record the measurement in metres. Now, record the same measurement in centimetres.”

Examples of some other things that could be measured are the height of a table, the height of the teacher, the width of the interactive white board, or the perimeter of the four square box on the black top in the playground.

- The activity above could be adapted to use centimetres and millimetres.
- What happens when a length ends between two whole units? What do students do?
- In the questions above, help students to discover the inverse relationship between the size of a unit and the number of units required to measure it, e.g., centimetres are smaller than metres, so more centimetres than metres are required to measure a distance. You might ask: “Why does it take more centimetres than metres to measure the \_\_\_\_\_? or Does it take more millimetres than centimetres to measure the \_\_\_\_\_? Justify your answer.”

These learning connection activity suggestions are organized around the same key math concepts addressed in the 24 activities. They relate to some of the Mathematical Process Expectations used in the Math Curriculum.



**Compare objects by mass or capacity**

It is important that students have a number of opportunities to measure the mass and capacity of objects using standard metric units. Help students find benchmarks for mass and capacity in metric units.

Some ideas for benchmarks:

**Mass:** A small paper clip has the mass of about 1 gram. 1 lb of butter is approximately 500 grams. A pineapple and some jars of peanut butter have a mass of about 1 kilogram.

**Capacity:** A personal-size tetra pack of juice has the capacity of 200 millilitres. A personal-size plastic water bottle has the capacity of 500 millilitres. Some cartons of milk have a capacity of about 1 litre.

Once students have experience with the benchmark objects above, try the following.

1. Provide 1 kg jars full of peanut butter and some bricks of butter (1 lb size).

Ask: "Can you estimate the mass if you put this jar of peanut butter and this block of butter on a scale? Now, put the objects on the scale; what is the total mass?" (E.g.: 1 kg and 500 grams or 1500 grams.)

\* Be aware of allergies. The 1 kg jar of peanut butter can be replaced by a 1 kg bag of white sugar or a 1 kg jar of honey or spaghetti sauce.

2. Provide an empty 200 mL tetra pack and an empty 1 L carton for the following.

Say: "Estimate how many tetra packs of liquid we would need to fill this carton. How do you know?"

Students may estimate based on their knowledge of benchmark measurements, e.g., "I know that this carton is one litre. There are 1000 millilitres in a litre. There are 200 millilitres in each tetra pack so counting by 200 s — 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000— we will need about five tetra packs of liquid to fill the carton."

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Credits page



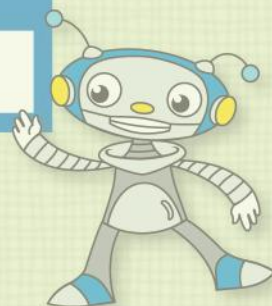
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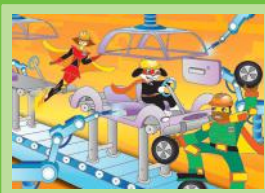


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