## First Grade Mathematics Newsletter

Marking Period 3, Part 1

| MT | Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) <br> Students will be able to . |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | - order objects by length. <br> - compare the lengths of objects. <br> - measure objects using non-standard units. $\square$ shortest $\square$ longest |


| Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | It is ... | In mathematics, students will . . . |
|  | putting parts together to build understanding of a whole concept or to form a new or unique whole. | - choose an appropriate non-standard unit to measure an object based on the object's size. <br> - compare the lengths of two objects by using the same non-standard unit to measure them. <br> Doll A is 18 cubes tall. <br> Doll B is 8 cubes tall. <br> Doll $A$ is 10 cubes taller than Doll $B$. |
| ffort/Motivation/Persistence | working diligently and applying effective strategies to achieve a goal or solve a problem; continuing in the face of obstacles and competing pressures. | - describe whether or not a chosen non-standard unit is the most efficient choice for measuring an object. <br> - solve challenging real-life measurement problems by using a variety of strategies. <br> Sample Measurement Problem <br> You want to buy a new lunch box and you need to make sure your lunch box will fit in your cubby before you buy it. How will you use non-standard measurement to make sure your lunch box will fit into your cubby? |

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Marking Period 3, Part 1

## Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)

| MT | In school, your child will . . . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | describe, compare, and order the lengths of three objects <br> using words such as "shorter/longer," "shortest/longest," <br> and "shortest/tallest." |
| The pencil is shorter than the |  |
| pencil box, so it will fit in the |  |
| box. The book is longer than |  |
| the pencil box, so the book |  |
| will not fit in the pencil box. |  |

- take linear measurements (length, width, height) of objects using the following steps:

- choose an appropriate non-standard unit (cubes, counting bears, paperclips, etc.) based on the object's size. For example, a paperclip would be an appropriate unit to use to measure the length of a pencil, but a shoe would not be appropriate in this situation.
- lay multiple copies of the same unit end-toend without gaps or overlaps.

- choose an appropriate non-standard unit (pennies, cereal, footsteps, etc.) and measure the lengths of objects around the house.

Non-standard units should be selected based upon an object's size. Paperclips are an appropriate unit to use to measure a pencil because they are shorter than a pencil. A shoe is not an appropriate unit to measure a pencil because it is longer than a pencil.


- discuss the importance of measurement in everyday life. For example, discuss how at the doctor's office, the doctor measures the height, weight, and temperature of a patient.
- measure a jump! Mark a starting point on the ground and jump forward and mark the landing point. Select an appropriate non-standard unit and measure the length of the jump. Jump two more times and measure the length of each jump using the same non-standard unit. Compare the three jumps using vocabulary such as "shortest" and "longest."
This activity requires children to use synthesis and persistence.

- use an online resource to practice measurement vocabulary: http://www.ixl.com/math/grade-1/compare-objects-length-and-height

