

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Grade 5

# Measurement

## Lesson 6-1: Measuring Time

- Write each date in SI notation.  
a) July 16, 1994      b) October 11, 1948      c) December 17, 1987
- Write each date in words.  
a) 1996 12 25    b) 2001 10 29      c) 1986 06 23      d) 2004 05 21
- For each clock, write the exact time in SI notation to the nearest minute.

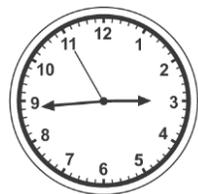
a)



b)



c)



d)



## Lesson 6-2: 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?

1/

Time	Distance
2	15
4	
6	
8	

2/ Show your work!

Time	Laps
12	
24	
36	
48	
1 min	
1:12	
1:24	
1:36	
1:48	
2 min	

<p>How many times will it go around in:</p> <p>2 min?</p>          <p>20 min?</p>
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### Lesson 6-4: 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?

### Lesson 6-5: Making Change

1. 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?
2. Tell whether each customer was given the correct change.

a) Fifi Cost: \$29.90 Customer Paid: two \$10 bills, two \$ 5 bills Change: 2 nickels	b) Grover Cost: \$52.16 Customer Paid: one \$50 bill, 1 toonie, 1 quarter Change: 1 nickel, 3 pennies
c) Magic Cost: \$68.88 Customer Paid: two \$20 bills, two \$10 bills, 4 toonies, 1 quarter, 6 dimes, 1 nickel Change: 1 penny	d) Scarlet Cost: \$83.59 Customer Paid: one \$50 bill, three \$10 bills, 1 toonie, 2 loonies, 9 pennies Change: 2 quarters

### **Lesson 6-6: Capacity**

1. Write each capacity in millilitres.  
a) 6.75 L      b) 2.05 L      c) 3.09 L      d) 0.91 L
2. Order these capacities from greatest to least.  
a) 1840 mL      b) 1.8 L      c) 18.41 L      d) 18 400 mL
3. 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?

### **Lesson 6-7: 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 6-8: 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 cm<sup>3</sup>.  
Maria says that the volume is 32 mL.  
Who is correct? Explain.

## Lesson 6-9: 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) 4 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.

## Lesson 6-10: Exploring Large Masses

1. Copy and complete.

a)  $1000\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ t}$     b)  $13\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ g}$     c)  $15\text{ t} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ kg}$

d)  $3000\text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ kg}$     e)  $6000\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ t}$     f)  $25\text{ t} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ kg}$

g)  $1\text{ t} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ kg}$     h)  $3000\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ t}$

2. Choose the best estimate.

a) 2 alligators	100 kg	1 t	10 t	10 kg
b) 4 bananas	1 t	500 g	12 kg	50 g
c) 3 cowboys	15 000 g	150 kg	1.5 t	500 kg
d) 5 doorknobs	2 g	20 g	200 g	2000 g

3. A student in Ms. Matziuk's class asked her the following question:

"Why don't we just record the mass of all objects in grams?"

If you were Ms. Matziuk, what mathematical response would you give?