Name _____ Date _____

Grade 5 Measurement

Lesson 6-1: Measuring Time

1. Write each date in SI notation.
   a) July 16, 1994 b) October 11, 1948 c) December 17, 1987

2. Write each date in words.
   a) 1996 12 25 b) 2001 10 29 c) 1986 06 23 d) 2004 05 21

3. 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	

How many times will it go around in:

2 min?

20 min?

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^3.
   Maria says that the volume is 32 mL.
   Who is correct? Explain.

Lesson 6-9: Measuring Mass

1. Copy and complete.
   a) 1000 g = _____ kg
   b) 3 kg = _____ g
   c) 15 kg = _____ g
   d) 5000 g = _____ kg
   e) 6 kg = _____ g
   f) 25 000 g = _____ 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 kg = _____ t
   b) 13 kg = _____ g
   c) 15 t = _____ kg
   d) 3000 g = _____ kg
   e) 6000 kg = _____ t
   f) 25 t = _____ kg
   g) 1 t = _____ kg
   h) 3000 kg = _____ 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?