Fit the Numbers

Goals

- Use customary measurements in real-world situations.
- Make inferences about appropriate measures.
- Use measurement sense to estimate customary measures.

Notes

The order in which the blanks are filled in may vary. Encourage students to read the story through completely before beginning to fill in the blanks, and to fill in those that they know first.

Solutions to all problems in this set appear on page 23.

Questions to Ask

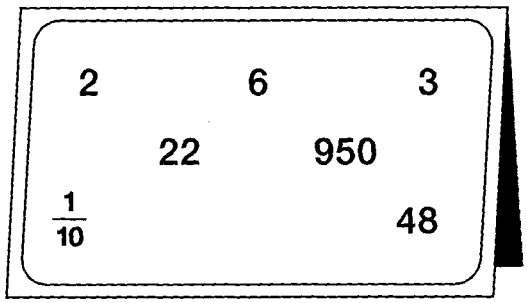
Fit the Numbers 1

- What number could you use for 4? ($\frac{1}{10}$) How do you know? (The word *ounce* suggests a number that is 1 or less.)
- How are 2 and 3 related? (2 and 3 are the same weight but in different units.)
- What numbers could fill 2 and 3? (48 and 3) Why? (16 ounces is 1 pound, so 48 ounces is 3 pounds.)

Solutions

1. 950
2. 48
3. 3
4. $\frac{1}{10}$
5. 2
6. 22
7. 6

Fit the Numbers 1



Complete the story with numbers from the sign.
The story must make measurement sense.

There are about _____ (1) different types of bats in the world. Bats are unique because they are the only mammals that fly! The bodies of bats are very small, weighing no more than _____ (2) ounces, or _____ (3) pounds. The smallest bat weighs _____ (4) ounce! Most bats found in the United States weigh about the same as a pencil, or _____ (5) ounces. Bats look big because they have very large wings. The largest bat in the United States has a wingspan of _____ (6) inches. The largest bat in the world, found in Africa, has a wingspan of _____ (7) feet! That's more than three times the wingspan of the largest U.S. bat.