MATH SKILL 2: MEASUREMENTS AND DATA

39.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. *Match the words with their definitions.*

1. more	a. to arrange things in a particular order or grouping.
2. category	b. a group of things that are similar in some way.
3. classify	c. information, especially facts and statistics collected for analysis.
4. measurement	d. to arrange things into groups based on similarities.
5. shorter	e. the process of finding out the size, length, or amount of something.
6. less	f. how heavy something is, usually measured in pounds or kilograms.
7. temperature	g. a greater amount or number of something.
8. length	h. a quality or characteristic of someone or something.
9. data	i. having more height than average.
10. sort	j. how hot or cold something is.
11. taller	k. the measurement from one end to the other end of something.
12. weight	l. not as much or not as many.
13. attribute	m. having less distance from one end to the other.

Ex. 2. *Rephrase the sentences using the given words.*

category, classify, data, length, less, measurement, more, shorter, sort, taller, temperature, weight, attribute

1. The items were divided into different groups based on their similarities.

2. The librarian arranged the books into fiction and non-fiction.

3. The scientist collected information from various experiments.

4. The rope was measured from end to end.

5. She added fewer items to her shopping cart this time.

6. The exact size of the table was recorded.

7. He wanted an additional scoop of ice cream.

8. The new phone model is not as long as the old one.

9. The teacher organized the students into smaller groups.

10. The basketball player was higher than his teammates.

11. The reading on the thermometer showed it was very hot outside.

12. The package was heavy and needed to be carried with both hands.

13. Kindness is an important quality in a good friend.

39.2. Reading

Ex. 1. *Read the text.*

Learning how to measure things and understand data is important for kids. When you measure something, you can know how long, tall, or heavy it is. For example, when you measure a book, you can use a ruler to see how many inches it is. You can also use scales to understand the weight of different objects. Knowing how to measure things helps us in everyday life.

But measurements are not just about lengths and weights. Kids can also learn to measure time. They can use a clock to know what time it is or a stopwatch to see how long something takes. It is helpful for activities like cooking or doing homework. Understanding measurements helps kids be more organized and aware of the world around them.

Learning about data is also important. Data is information that we collect about things. For example, if kids want to know how many apples each student in class has, they can collect this information and make a chart. Charts help us see information in a clear way. There are different types of charts, like bar charts and pie charts. Bar charts use bars to show data, while pie charts use slices of a pie.

One way to make learning fun is by using games. For example, kids can play a game where they guess how tall someone is or how much something weighs. They can then use a ruler or scale to check if they are correct. Interactive games can help kids understand measurements and data better.

In school, teachers can also use stories to teach. A story about a character who needs to measure ingredients for a recipe can make lessons more interesting.

Stories can show why it is important to know about measurements and data in real life.

Overall, teaching measurements and data to kids can be fun and educational. It helps them understand the world better and prepares them for future learning.

Ex. 2. *Answer the questions.*

1. Why is it important for kids to learn how to measure things?

2. How can kids use a clock and stopwatch to understand measurements?

3. What is data, and how can kids collect information to create charts?

4. What are some types of charts that kids can use to display data?

5. How can games make learning about measurements and data more engaging for kids?

6. How can teachers use stories to teach kids about measurements and data?

7. Why is teaching measurements and data to kids considered fun and educational?