



Content Correlation Chart
Episode 19 – Meeting the Standard

Major Concepts	Grades	Measurement
1. Exploring the standard metric measurement referents : the centimetre and the metre 2. Identifying when and how to use these standard tools in the real-world 3. Recognizing the size of the centimetre and metre and estimating lengths of familiar objects	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare two or three objects using measurable attributes (e.g., length) • Compare and order objects by their linear measurements, using the same non-standard unit • Use the mere as a benchmark for measuring length, and compare the metre with non-standard units • Describe, through investigation using concrete materials, the relationship between the size of a unit and the number of units needed to measure length
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose benchmarks – in this case, personal referents – for a centimetre and a metre (e.g., "My little finger is about as wide as one centimetre. A really big step is about one metre.") to help them perform measurement tasks • Estimate and measure length, height, and distance, using standard units (i.e., centimetre, metre) and non-standard units • Record and represent measurements of length, height, and distance in a variety of ways (e.g., written, pictorial, concrete) • Select and justify the choice of a standard unit (i.e., centimetre or metre) or a nonstandard unit to measure length (e.g., "I needed a fast way to check that the two teams would race the same distance, so I used paces.")
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate, measure, and record length, height, and distance, using standard units (i.e., centimetre, metre, kilometre) • Draw items using a ruler, given specific lengths in centimetres • Compare standard units of length (i.e., centimetre, metre, kilometre) (e.g., centimetres are smaller than metres), and select and justify the most appropriate standard unit to measure length • Compare and order objects on the basis of linear measurements in centimetres and/or metres (e.g., compare a 3 cm object with a 5 cm object; compare a 50 cm object with a 1 m object) in problem-solving contexts