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| **Using Measurement of Time** |
| Tells time using fractions.“It is quarter to three or two forty-five.” | Tells time using one- and five-minute intervals on analogue and digital clocks. “Both the analogue and digital clocks read: Seven fifty-eight, or 2 minutes before 8. In 2 minutes, the clocks will read 8:00.” | Tells time using 24-hour clocks.“I created a timeline to record the times of my daily activities using a 24-hour clock. I converted 12-hour p.m. times to 24-hour times.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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| **Using Measurement of Time (cont’d)** |
| Solves problems using elapsed time and the relationships among units of time.Buses leave at 14:15, 14:26, 14:47, and 14:58.Each trip back takes 1 hour and 11 minutes.Dara needs to be back by 3:45 p.m.Which buses can Dara take?“I converted 3:45 p.m. to 24-hour time by adding 12 hours: 15:45. I added 1 hour and 11 minutes to each departure time to get the arrival time: 15:26, 15:37, 15:58, 16:09. Two of the buses arrive before 15:45. So, Dara can take the 14:15 or 14:26 bus.” | Reads and records calendar dates in different formats.“The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is on September 30, 2024. That date could also be recorded as: 09/30/2024, 2024/09/30, or 30/09/2024.” | Flexibly solves problems involving time using various strategies and the relationships among units.Over a week, Axel got 56 h of sleep, Sadie got 3000 min of sleep, and Piper got 2 days of sleep. Who got the most sleep?“I converted all the times to hours. Sadie: 60 min = 1 h, and 3000 min ÷ 60 min = 50. So, 3000 min = 50 h. Piper: 1 day = 24 h, 2 days = 48 h, and one-half of a day is 24 h ÷ 2 = 12 h. So, 2 days = 48 h + 12 h = 60 h. 60 h > 56 h > 50 h. Piper got the most sleep.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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