



Grades 2-7

Measurement

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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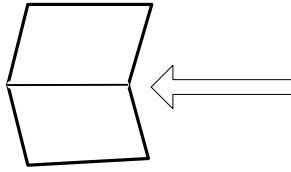
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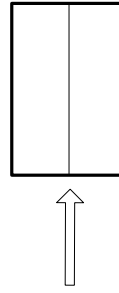
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as "cover label."

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes about 3 weeks to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Lapbook Assembly Choices

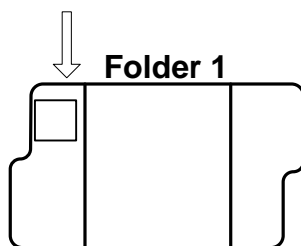
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

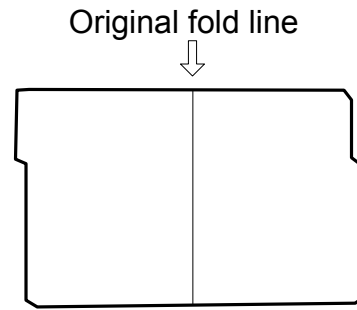
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



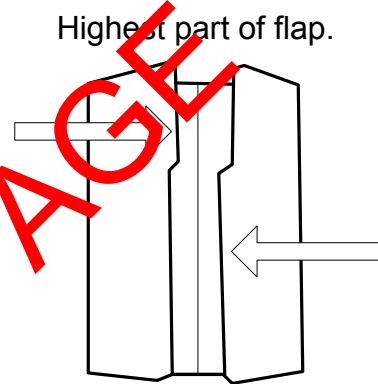
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

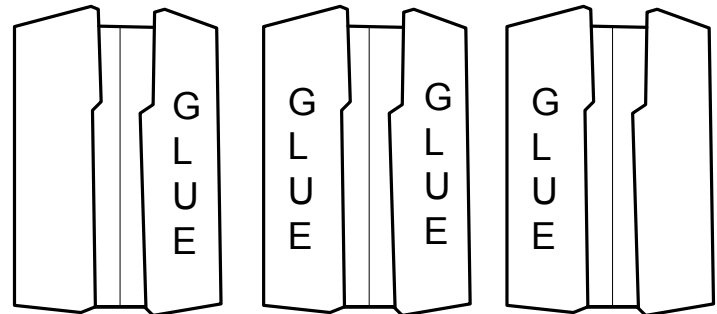
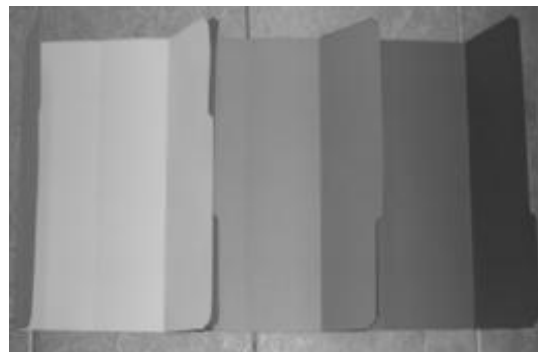
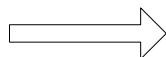


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

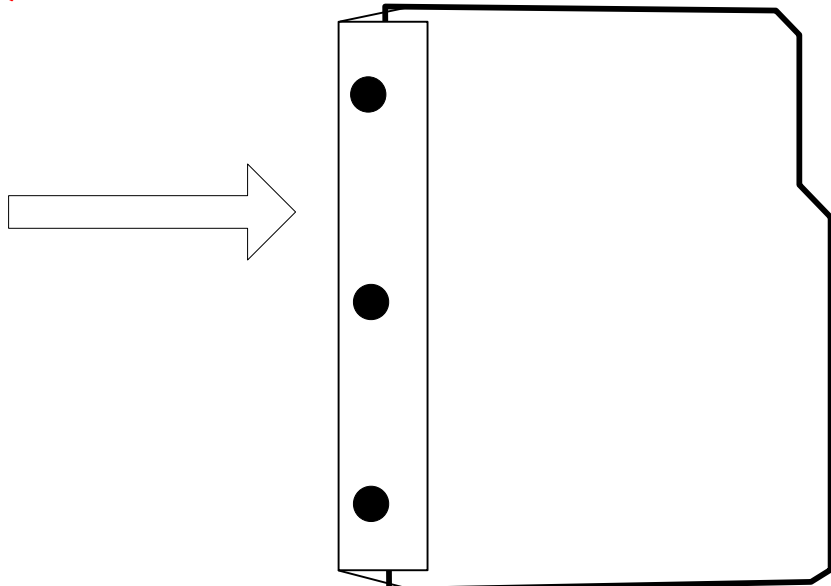
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

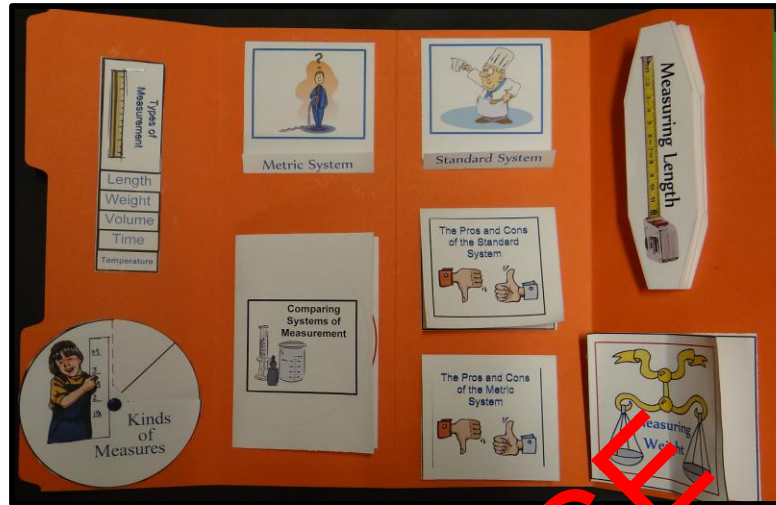
Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf. Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



Photos of Assembled Lapbook

Folder 1



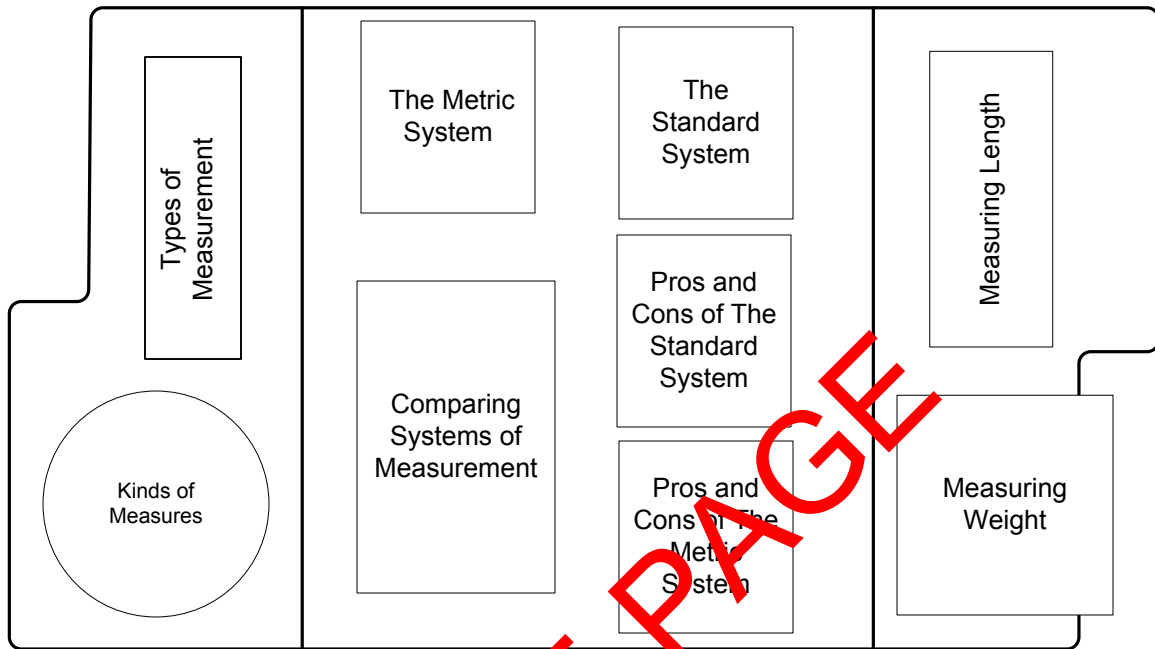
Folder 2



Both Folders



Folder 1



Folder 2

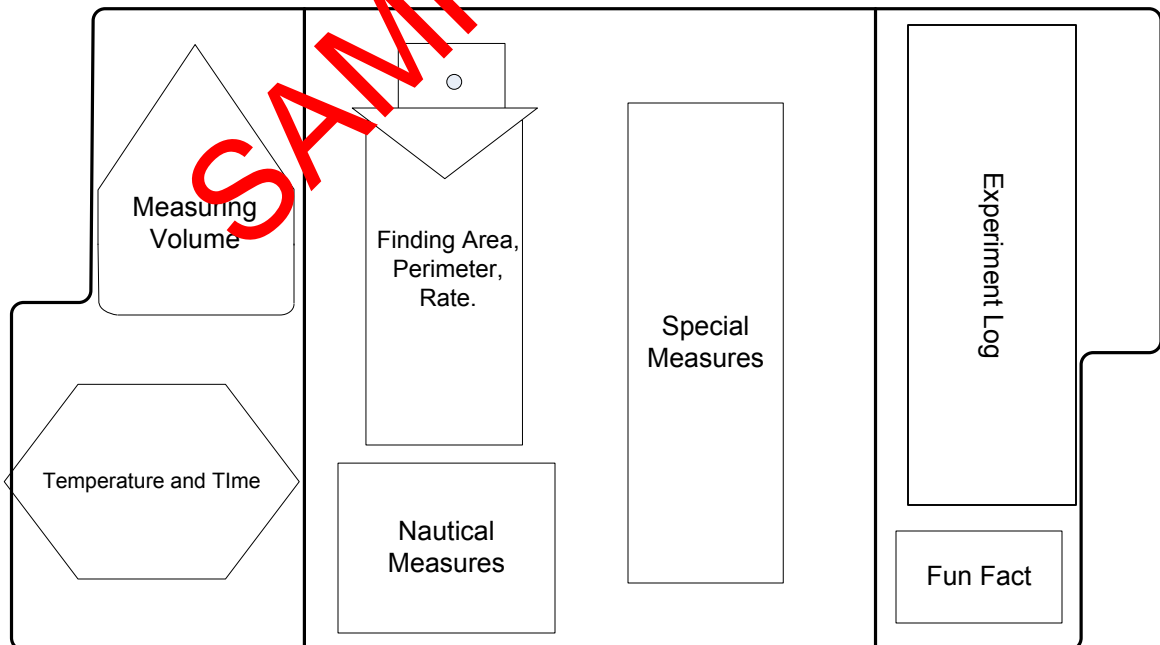


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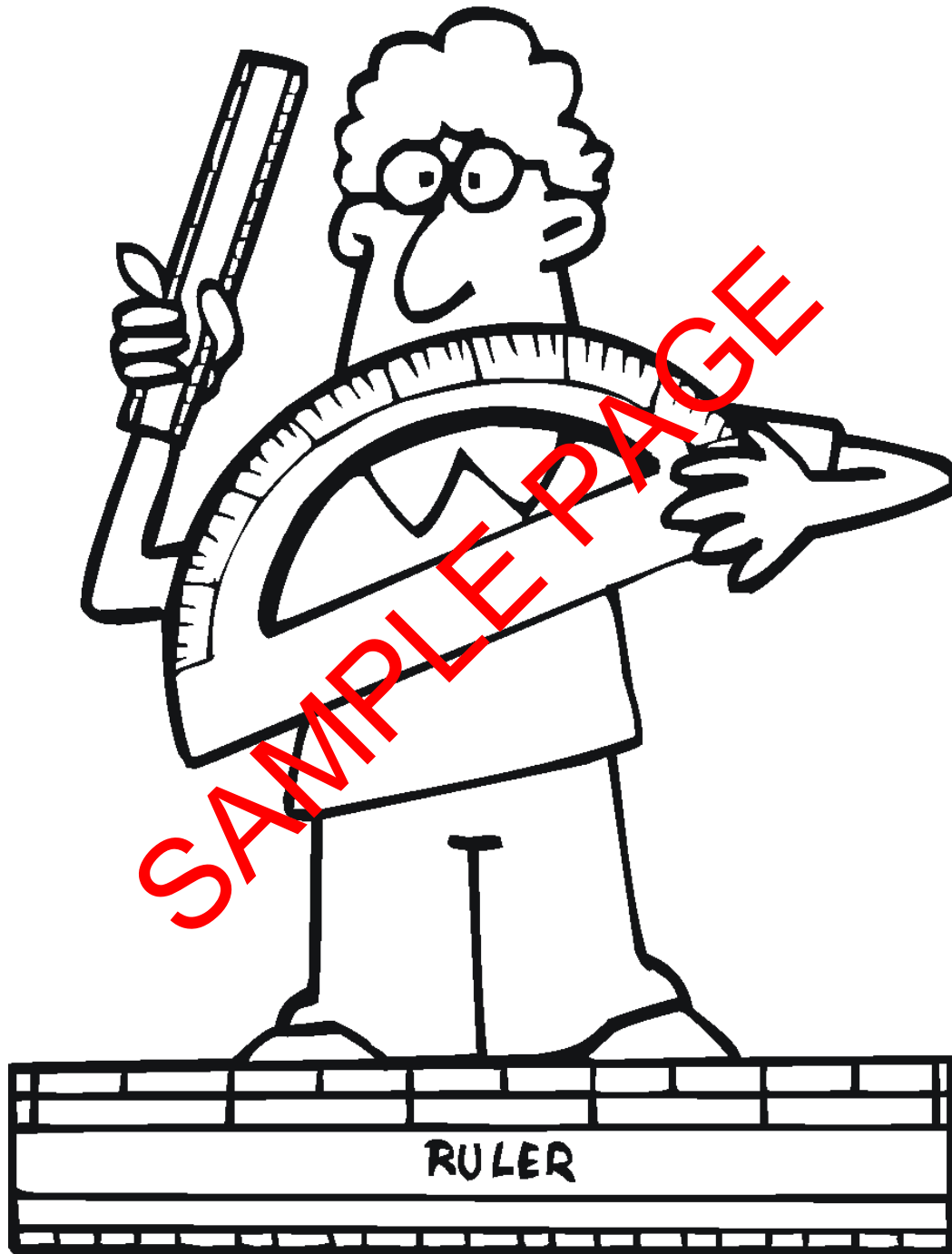
Time and Temperature

Specialized Measures

SAMPLE PAGE

Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder.

Measurement Lapbook



This lapbook belongs to

Measurement

When you measure something, you are asking the question, “how much?” How tall, how heavy, how much, how fast, how hot- these are all questions that can be answered with measurement.

If you are asking how tall, short or long something is, you will need to measure it using length. Length is measured with a straight line. A line measurement can tell you how far away something is, how tall or long or wide it is. Even if you are measuring distance or height, we still call them length when you are measuring in a straight line. Length cannot tell you how heavy something is, or how much of it there is, or how fast it is. Common units of measurements for length are miles, meters, inches, and centimeters.

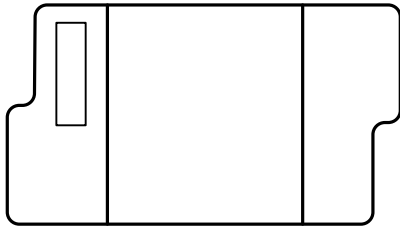
When you need to answer the question, “how heavy” you will need a different kind of measure. This measure is called weight. Measuring weight will tell you if something is lighter or heavier than something else. Weight has been important since ancient times, because it is used to buy and sell things. Balance scales were used thousands of years ago to weigh food and other goods. Common units of measurement used to weigh things include pounds and grams.

Maybe instead of how long or how heavy, you want to know “how *much*?” Measuring how much of something you have is called volume. This is sometimes easy to confuse with weight, but when you are using volume you want to know how much space something takes up instead of how heavy it is. Two things can be the same weight but be very different sizes. For example, a five-pound rock is much smaller than a five-pound sack of potatoes. If you are wanting to know the volume of something, you are asking how much room it takes up. A quart jar is the same volume, whether it has cotton balls or honey in it. Common measures of volume include gallons, liters, and cubic yards.

If you want to know how fast something is, you are measuring time. All time measurements are based on movements in the sky. Years, months, days, and hours, are all based on the movements of the moon, earth, and sun. This is the only unit of measure we have that is taken directly from nature, and so is not arbitrary, or man-made. This is why all systems of measurement for time are so similar.

When you ask the question, “How hot?” you are asking about measuring temperature. Temperature is measured using a thermometer, and there are two different units of temperature, Celsius and Fahrenheit. Both units are based off the temperature at which water turns to a solid, in other words, when it freezes. However, even though they *start* at a point that is given in nature, the rest of the unit of measurement is man-made.

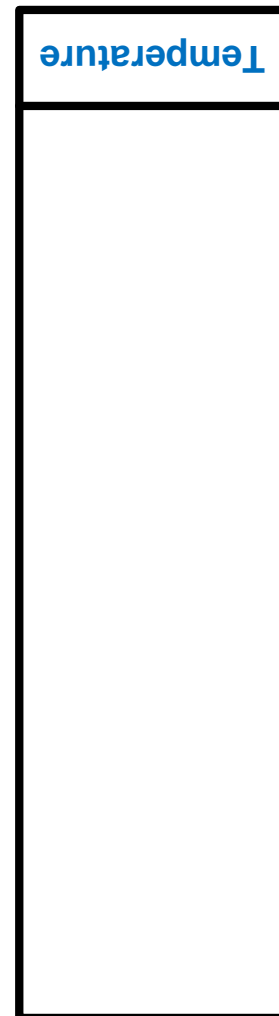
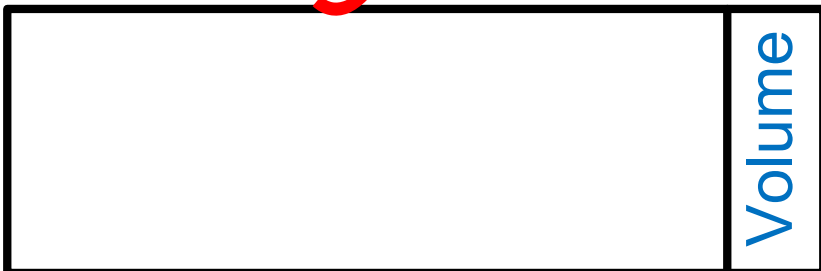
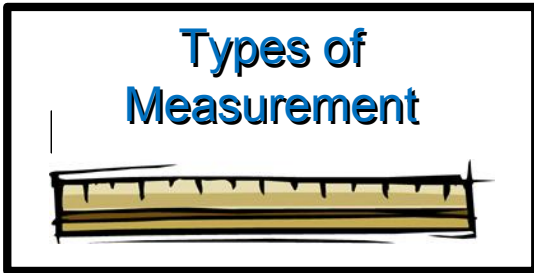
Folder 1



Read Measurement.

Cut out each piece. Stack pieces together with title on top. Staple on the left. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Describe the five basic types of measures.



SAMPLE PAGE

The History of Measures

Measuring has always been a part of human life. Ancient people used things easily available around them, especially their own body parts, to measure with. These soon became a standard- everyone knew what a 'foot' or a 'cubit' was, even if everyone's foot and cubit weren't exactly the same length. Some body parts and everyday items just naturally lent themselves to measuring things.

A common ancient measure, the cubit, was the length of a man's arm from elbow to fingertips. Although one man's cubit was slightly different than another man's, they were all similar. And for someone like a carpenter making furniture, his own cubit was always the same, and thus a consistent measure, at least for his own work.

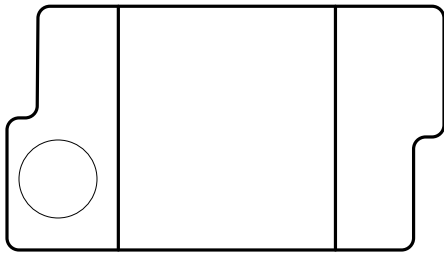
Other common lengths were the inch, which was about the width of a man's thumb (and also the distance between the knuckles on his first finger), the foot, which is pretty obvious, and the hand. A hand was the width of the hand with closed fingers, and is still used today to measure horses. The ancient Romans used a measurement, called a pace, which was the length of two steps. 1000 of these paces was a Roman mile.

In ancient times, volume was very difficult to measure using something in nature. Containers of specific sizes could be made for a localized area, but there wasn't really anything standardized, and people were more likely to rely on weight to measure goods. Weight was difficult to measure using standards from nature, but it was easier than volume. Stones of a certain size were used in balance scales, and grains of wheat were the most accurate measure of weight, although impractical for anything very large.

As civilizations developed, they needed more accurate ways to calculate length, weight, and volume. Instead of just saying, "My arm is about a cubit, so let's measure the cloth that way", people wanted to be sure they weren't being cheated by paying too much. A very accurate measure was also needed to write out legal descriptions of land. A standard was created for a unit of measure that was already in use, such as a cubit or a grain. They made a rod or a lump of metal that gave a precise measure of length or weight. These were generally kept in some prominent public place, such as a temple.

Then, if needed, people could make their own measures from the standard measure. That way the everyday measures based on nature and the human body were given exact dimensions that made things fair and easy to understand for everyone. People could still use the old measures for everyday use, and for matters of more importance, they could use the standard measure. People today still make approximate measurements using their feet for the foot, their finger for the inch, and their step for the yard and meter!

Folder 1



Read The History of Measures.

Cut out both circles. Cut out red wedge on title circle. Stack title circle on top of circle with wedges. Connect with a brass fastener in the middle so that "wheel" will turn. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Pick out four kinds of measures and write them in the wedges of the wheel.

