

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Master 6.22

## Extra Practice 1

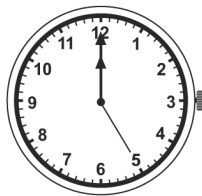
### Lesson 1: Measuring Time

- Write each date in SI notation.  
a) July 16, 1994      b) October 11, 1948      c) December 17, 1987
- Write each date in words.  
a) 1996 12 25    b) 2001 10 29      c) 1986 06 23      d) 2004 05 21
- For each clock, write the exact time in SI notation to the nearest minute.

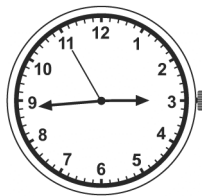
a)



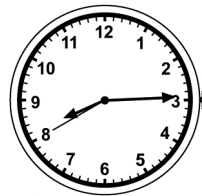
b)



c)



d)



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## Extra Practice 1

### Lesson 2: Exploring Time and Distance

- A jogger runs 15 km in 2 h.  
How many kilometres would the jogger travel in 4 h?
- A go-cart goes around a track once every 12 s.  
How many times would it go around the track in 2 min?  
In 20 min?

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## Extra Practice 2

### Lesson 4: Estimating and Counting Money

- Four people have \$90 to share.  
They share the money equally.  
What is the greatest number of bills 1 person may have?
- Show \$786.23 using the least number of bills and coins.
  - Show \$786.23 using the greatest number of bills and coins.
  - Which method would be used the most? Why?

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## Extra Practice 2

### Lesson 5: Making Change

- Mr. Singh pays for his cat to have a one-year membership at the grooming salon.  
He gives the groomer four \$20 bills, two \$5 bills, and 2 toonies.  
He is given 1 quarter, 6 dimes, and 3 pennies as change.  
What was the price of his cat's membership?
- Tell whether each customer was given the correct change.
  - |  |  |
|--|--|
| Fifi   | Grover   |
| Cost: \$29.90                                    | Cost: \$52.16  |
| Customer Paid: two \$10 bills,<br>two \$ 5 bills | Customer Paid: one \$50 bill,<br>1 toonie, 1 quarter |
| Change: 2 nickels                                | Change: 1 nickel, 3 pennies                          |
  - |  |  |
|--|--|
| Magic  | Scarlet  |
| Cost: \$68.88  | Cost: \$83.59  |
| Customer Paid: two \$20 bills,<br>two \$10 bills, 4 toonies, 1 quarter,<br>6 dimes, 1 nickel | Customer Paid: one \$50 bill,<br>three \$10 bills, 1 toonie, 2 loonies,<br>9 pennies |
| Change: 1 penny  | Change: 2 quarters   |

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### Extra Practice 3

#### Lesson 6: Capacity

- Write each capacity in millilitres.  
a) 6.75 L                      b) 2.05 L                      c) 3.09 L                      d) 0.91 L
- Order these capacities from greatest to least.  
a) 1840 mL                      b) 1.8 L                      c) 18.41 L                      d) 18 400 mL
- All the water in a large container is used to fill 4 smaller containers.  
The capacities of the smaller containers are: 250 mL, 500 mL, 2 L, 250 mL  
What is the capacity of the large container in litres?

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### Extra Practice 3

#### Lesson 7: Volume

- How many different prisms can you make using 16 centimetre cubes?  
How do you know you have found all of them?
- Describe how you could find the volume of a brick in cubic centimetres.

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### Extra Practice 4

#### Lesson 8: Relating Capacity and Volume

- Describe how you could find the volume of a basketball in cubic centimetres.
- Shawn says that the volume of a rectangular prism is  $32 \text{ cm}^3$ .  
Maria says that the volume is 32 mL.  
Who is correct? Explain.

## Extra Practice 4

**Lesson 9: Measuring Mass**

1. Copy and complete.

a)  $1000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$     b)  $3 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

c)  $15 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$                       d)  $5000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$

e)  $6 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$                       f)  $25\,000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$

2. Choose the best estimate.

a) 4 pears	100 g	500 g	1 kg	5 kg
b) 2 dictionaries	100 g	200 g	2 kg	10 kg
c) 3 nickels	5 g	50 g	100 g	200 g
d) 5 boxes of cereal	10 g	50 g	2 kg	10 kg

3. A small box of chocolate bars has a mass of 3 kg.

How many chocolate bars are in the box if each chocolate bar has a mass of 250 g? Show your work.

**Lesson 10: Exploring Large Masses**

1. Copy and complete.

- a) 1000 kg = \_\_\_\_\_ t      b) 13 kg = \_\_\_\_\_ g      c) 15 t = \_\_\_\_\_ kg  
d) 3000 g = \_\_\_\_\_ kg      e) 6000 kg = \_\_\_\_\_ t      f) 25 t = \_\_\_\_\_ kg  
g) 1 t = \_\_\_\_\_ kg      h) 3000 kg = \_\_\_\_\_ t

2. Choose the best estimate.

- |                 |          |        |       |        |
|-----------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| a) 2 alligators | 100 kg   | 1 t    | 10 t  | 10 kg  |
| b) 4 bananas    | 1 t      | 500 g  | 12 kg | 50 g   |
| c) 3 cowboys    | 15 000 g | 150 kg | 1.5 t | 500 kg |
| d) 5 doorknobs  | 2 g      | 20 g   | 200 g | 2000 g |

3. A student in Ms. Matziuk's class asked her the following question:

"Why don't we just record the mass of all objects in grams?"

If you were Ms. Matziuk, what mathematical response would you give?