

# For Creative Minds

This For Creative Minds educational section contains activities to engage children in learning while making it fun at the same time. The activities build on the underlying subjects introduced in the story. While older children may be able to do these activities on their own, we encourage adults to work with the young children in their lives. Even if the adults have long forgotten or never learned this information, they can still work through the activities and be experts in their children's eyes! Exposure to these concepts at a young age helps to build a strong foundation for easier comprehension later in life. This section may be photocopied or printed from our website by the owner of this book for educational, non-commercial uses. Cross-curricular teaching activities for use at home or in the classroom, interactive quizzes, and more are available online. Go to [www.ArbordalePublishing.com](http://www.ArbordalePublishing.com) and click on the book's cover to explore all the links.

## Units of Measurement

A mile is a unit of measurement. Miles measure length or distance. Other, smaller units of measurement also measure length or distance.

An **inch** is a small unit of measurement. On most adults, an inch is about the length of the last joint of the thumb.



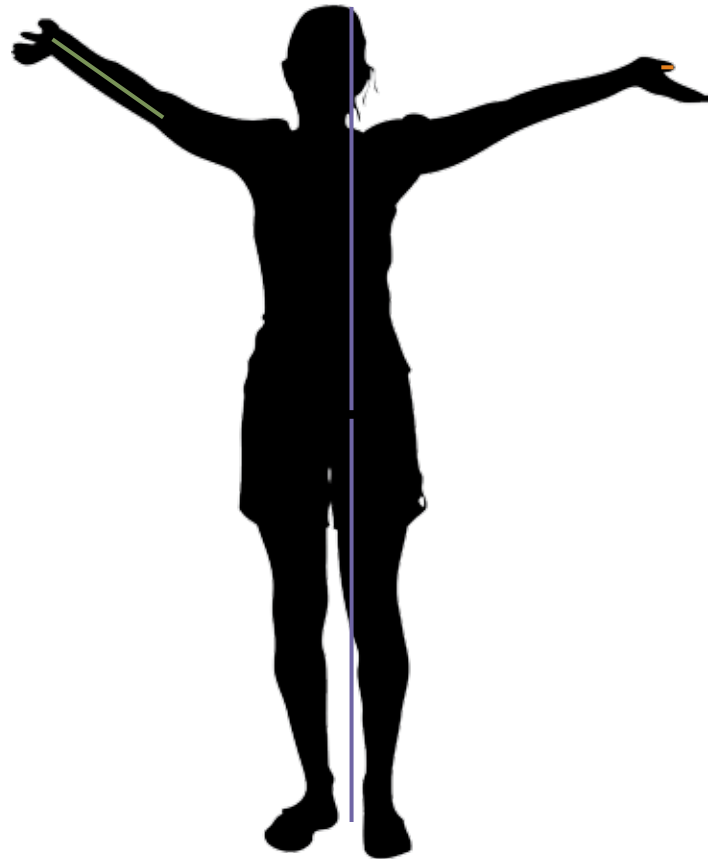
A **foot** is twelve inches long. This is about the length of an adult's forearm (from elbow to wrist).



A **yard** is three feet long. A tall adult can be two yards tall.



A mile is 5,280 feet long, or 1,760 yards long. That is as long as about 960 people lying down in a line, feet to head.



foot = 12 inches

yard = 3 feet = 36 inches

eighth mile = 220 yards = 660 feet

quarter mile = 440 yards = 1,320 feet

half mile = 880 yards = 2,640 feet

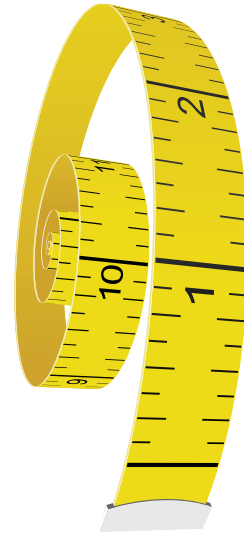
mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet

## Measure It!

Small units of measurement, like inches or feet, are best for measuring small objects or distances. Large units of measurement, like miles, are best for measuring large distances.

Choose whether you would measure the following in inches, feet, or miles. Answers are below.

1. distance between your elbow and your shoulder
2. distance from your home to your school
3. length of a basketball court
4. height of a house
5. length of your foot
6. distance from the earth to the moon
7. height of a toy doll
8. length of a car
9. distance between two cities
10. height from the floor to the seat of a chair
11. length of your hair
12. distance from the capitol of a state to Washington DC.
13. length of a hallway
14. length of your big toe
15. length of a highway from one side of your state to the other



There are different tools you can use to measure things. Most **rulers** can measure things up to a foot long. Rulers are marked in inches. **Yardsticks** can measure things up to 1 yard long. Yardsticks are marked in inches and feet. **Tape measures** come in different sizes, often between 10 and 25 feet long. Tape measures are marked in inches and feet.

*Think about it:* What measurement tool works best for small lengths? Which are easier for measuring large lengths? To measure the length of a room, would you rather use a ruler or a tape measure? Would you use a ruler or a yardstick to measure the width of a hare's paw? Why?

Answers: 1—inches. 2—miles. 3—feet. 4—feet. 5—inches. 6—miles. 7—inches. 8—feet. 9—miles. 10—inches. 11—inches. 12—miles. 13—feet. 14—inches. 15—miles



# Equal to, Greater than, Less than

When two values are the same, you can use the “equal” sign to show their relationship.

$$1 \text{ foot} = 12 \text{ inches}$$

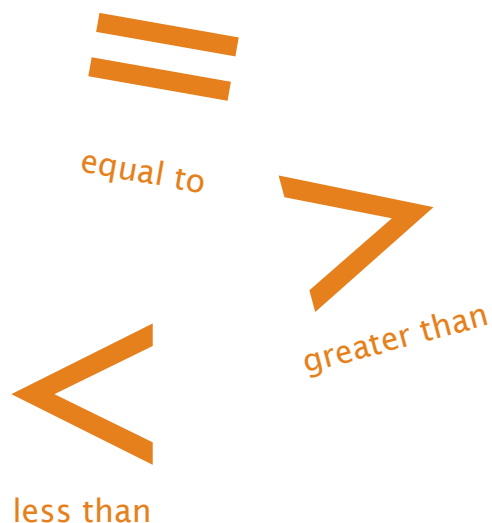
When one value is larger than another, you can use the “greater than” sign to show their relationship.

$$1 \text{ yard} > 1 \text{ foot}$$

When one value is smaller than another, you can use the “less than” sign to show their relationship.

$$1 \text{ inch} < 1 \text{ foot}$$

An easy way to remember the “greater than” and “less than” signs is to think of it as an alligator’s mouth. The alligator wants to eat the biggest meal possible, so the open end always faces the larger value.



Use the “equal to,” “greater than,” or “less than” sign to describe the relationships between the following distances. Answers are below.

**A** 1 mile  3,000 feet

**B** 3 feet  1 yard

**C** 6 inches  1 foot

**D** 5,280 feet  1 mile

**E** 1 foot  18 inches

**F** 2 feet  1 yard

**G** 1 inch  1 mile

**H** 1,760 yards  1 mile

**I** 1 yard  36 inches

Answers: A >, B =, C <, D =, E <, F <. G <, H =, I =

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## Animals of All Sizes

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Animals come in all shapes and sizes. Put the animals below in order from largest to smallest to unscramble the word for a large unit of measurement.

I

Owls are birds. They hunt at night and rest during the day (nocturnal). Owls are meat-eaters (carnivores) that catch and eat smaller animals for food. Great horned owls are some of the most common owls in North America. They grow to 25 inches tall.



M

Tortoises are reptiles. Tortoises live on land and have a thick, hard shell to protect them from predators. Most tortoises eat only plants (herbivores). There are many kinds of tortoises. The largest, the Galapagos tortoise, is 5 feet long.



S

Frogs are amphibians. When frogs hatch, they live in the water. As they grow, they develop legs and lungs to move out of the water onto land. Frogs are carnivores. The largest frog in North America, the American bullfrog, is 6 inches long.



L

Hares are mammals related to rabbits. One of the most common hares in North America is the black-tailed jackrabbit. Like other hares, they have long, powerful back legs that they use to kick and jump. Black-tailed jackrabbits are herbivores. They grow up to 2 feet (24 inches) tall.



E

Squirrels are mammals in the rodent family. Like other rodents, they have front teeth that never stop growing. Squirrels gnaw to keep their teeth from getting too big. The American red squirrel is an herbivore and eats only conifer seeds. Including their tails, American red squirrels grow to 12 inches long.

