

Aspect 7: I Can Use Measurement Units

NSW Numeracy Continuum, Aspect 7: Unit Structure of Length, Area and Volume
(Source: NSW Department of Education & Communities (2010), Numeracy Continuum K – 10.
Available at URL: <http://www.numeracycontinuum.com/index.php/continuum-chart>)

DIRECT ALIGNMENT

- I can compare the size (e.g. length or height) of two objects.

TRANSITIVE COMPARISON

- I can directly compare the size of three or more objects.
- I can indirectly compare objects by copying the size of one of the objects.

MULTIPLE UNITS

- I can choose units of the same size to measure an object (without gaps or overlaps).
- I can use multiple units of the same size to measure an object (without gaps or overlaps).

INDIRECT COMPARISON

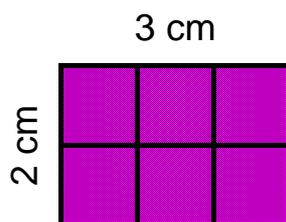
- I can choose and use a selection of units of the same size to measure and then indirectly compare the size of objects (e.g. the length of the book is 4 blocks and the tube is 6 blocks).
- I can explain that the size of a unit affects the number of those units needed to measure a given object (i.e. with bigger units you will need fewer of them).

ITERATES THE UNIT

- I can use a single unit of measure over and over to measure or construct length.
- I can make a ruler by repeating a single unit over and over and labelling the quantities.
- I can explain the relationship between the length and the number of units (i.e. if you halve the size of the units you will have twice as many units in the measure).

COMPOSITE AREA

- I can create the row/column structure to measure or represent an area (e.g. Area = $2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$).



- I can use the row/column structure to find the number of units needed to measure an area.

REPEATED LAYERS

- I can create the row/column layered structure to measure or represent volume.
- I can use the row/column layered structure to find the number of units needed to measure volume.

