

Lesson Plan

Meal Measurements

Book: *Cooking a Meal*

Series: Life Skills

Level: Pioneer

Objective

To help students practice answering simple word problems involving teaspoons, tablespoons, and cups.

Supplies

- Several copies of the *Cooking a Meal* book
- Meal Measurements worksheet (attached)
- Pens or pencils

Before the Activity

Read through the *Cooking a Meal* book, or assign it to students to read on their own. Print a copy of the Meal Measurements worksheet for each student.

Activity

Invite students to choose partners. Then pass out one worksheet to each student. Students should work together to answer the questions on the worksheet. This worksheet has math problems involving teaspoons, tablespoons, and cups. Have students turn in the book to pages 14 and 15. These pages show some common measuring cups and spoons that people use when cooking. These measuring tools use fractions. Fractions are numbers that are less than one whole. The bottom number, called the denominator, tells how many parts are in a whole. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ has the number 2 in the denominator. That means there are two halves in one whole.

The top number of a fraction is called the numerator. If two fractions have the same denominator, you can add those fractions together. To add fractions, you add just the top numbers. The denominator stays the same. For example to find $\frac{1}{3}$ plus $\frac{1}{3}$, you add $1 + 1$ and get $\frac{2}{3}$.

If a fraction's numerator and denominator are the same, that fraction is equal to one whole. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{1}{2}$ equals $\frac{2}{2}$, which is the same as 1. If a fraction's numerator is bigger than the denominator, the fraction is bigger than one whole. Students can use this idea to answer the last three questions on the worksheet.

Evaluation

Collect the worksheets. Use the attached answer key to give students 1 point for each correct answer, for up to 6 points.

Standards

This lesson may be used to address the Common Core State Standards' mathematics standards, grade 3 (CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.1, CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3).

Meal Measurements

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which measurement is the largest?

a. 1 teaspoon b. 1 cup c. 1 tablespoon

2. Which measurement is the smallest?

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon b. $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon c. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup

3. Which measurement is two times as big as $\frac{1}{2}$ cup?

a. 1 cup b. $\frac{1}{3}$ cup c. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup

Write the correct answer in the space below.

4. If you fill the $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon three times, do you have more or less than 1 teaspoon?

5. If you fill the $\frac{1}{3}$ cup four times, do you have more or less than 1 cup?

6. If you add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup + $\frac{1}{2}$ cup + 1 cup, how many total cups do you have?

Meal Measurements **ANSWER KEY**

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which measurement is the largest?

a. 1 teaspoon **b. 1 cup** c. 1 tablespoon

2. Which measurement is the smallest?

a. 1/2 teaspoon **b. 1/4 teaspoon** c. 1/4 cup

3. Which measurement is two times as big as 1/2 cup?

a. 1 cup b. 1/3 cup c. 1/4 cup

Write the correct answer in the space below.

4. If you fill the 1/4 teaspoon three times, do you have more or less than 1 teaspoon?

$1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 = 3/4$, which is less than 1 teaspoon.

5. If you fill the 1/3 cup four times, do you have more or less than 1 cup?

$1/3 + 1/3 + 1/3 + 1/3 = 4/3$, which is more than 1 cup.

6. If you add 1/2 cup + 1/2 cup + 1 cup, how many total cups do you have?

$1/2 \text{ cup} + 1/2 \text{ cup} = 1 \text{ cup}$, and $1 \text{ cup} + 1 \text{ cup} = 2 \text{ cups}$