Name: _____ Date: _____

Math Menu
Project #3

Main Dish #1: (Choose 1 project)

Frankenstein's Haunted House

Background Information: Frankenstein is looking for a new haunted house for the season but he has very specific instructions and requirements for his house. Follow the directions below to draw a picture of a house that he will want to buy!

Frankenstein's Requirements:

- I like a pointed building. You can only use rectangles and squares to build my home.
- I do not want a roof on my house.
- The area of my house must be at least 24 square meters.
- Every window must have a perimeter of 4 meters.
- The door must be a rectangle and have a perimeter of 10 meters.
- I must have at least 4 pumpkins and 3 black cats around my house.
- You must decorate my house with cobwebs.

With all of these instructions you are ready to begin designing on the sheet of grid paper. My hint to you is that each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square can equal a one meter by one meter
square. Color and mount your final idea on a piece of construction paper!

OR

Area and Perimeter Art

- Using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch grid paper, create a piece of artwork. You can draw a design or draw a picture of something.
- Color in your design or picture.
- Determine the area of your design/picture. Explain using **math language** how you got the area of your artwork.
- Determine the perimeter of your design/picture. Explain using **math language** how you got the perimeter of your artwork.

Main Dish Due: Friday, October 28th!

Math Menu Project #3

Side Dish- Choose 1

Side Dish Choice #1:

- Look around your house or out in the "real" world for examples of metric system measurements. Look for kilograms/grams, kilometers/meters, and/or liters/milliliters.
- Draw, find, or take a picture of 5 different objects that are all of the **same** measurement.
- Tell the measurement of each item.
- Order the 5 objects from the least to greatest.
- Create a presentation such as a powerpoint, mini-book, or poster.

Side Dish Choice #2

- Take the **Math Error** page from our classroom.
- Determine the error in the problem that is given.
- Using **math language** describe the strategy for solving the problem.
- Be ready to "teach" what you learned from the error to the class.

Side Dish Due: Friday, November 4th!

Math Menu #3

Dessert- (Choose 1)

Dessert Choice #1:

- Using 6 of the math vocabulary words listed below, create a game, poem, rap, or pop-up book
- You can take the math vocabulary definitions from class to help you remember the definitions.

Dessert Choice #2:

- Write a 5 question quick using area and perimeter. Be sure to include clear directions and an answer key.

Dessert Due: Thursday, November 10th!

Math Modules 1-3 Vocabulary

Place: the column that the number is in

Value: what a number is worth

Standard form: writing a number in numbers

Word form: writing a number in words

Expanded form: writing the value of each number using addition

Length- the measurement of something from end to end

Kilometer (km) - a unit of measure for length

Kilogram (kg)- unit of measure for mass

Mass- the measure of the amount of weight of an object

Mixed Units- measurements with more than one unit of measure (For example: 3km 43m)

Milliliter (mL) - a unit of measure for liquid volume

Quotient- answer to a division problem

Example: 12 divided by 3= 4

4 is the quotient

Product- answer to a multiplication problem

Example: 2 x 4=8

8 is the product

Compute- solve a math problem

Example: 5 x 4=20

Factors-numbers that can be multiplied together to get other numbers

Example: Factors of 12

1x12; 3x4; 2x6- all can be multiplied together to get 12

Perimeter- the space AROUND a shape

Area- the space INSIDE a shape

Remainder: the amount leftover when things are divided into equal groups.

Example: 16 divided by 3 Q= 5 R=1….the remainder is 1

Vertical: up and down

Example:

Horizontal: left to right; across

Example:

Maximum: the greatest quantity or amount

Example: 2, 3, 4, 5, 10—the maximum is 10 because it is the greatest value

Minimum: the smallest quantity or amount

Example: 2, 3, 4, 5, 10—the minimum is 2 because it is the smallest value

Multiple: skip counting by a number

Example: Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12