4

Science 4
Microlearning Module

QUARTER 3 – Module 2

Measuring Distance and Time

Microlearning Module

REGION XII - DIVISION OF SULTAN KUDARAT

Science 4
Microlearning Module (MLM)
Quarter 3 – Module 2: Measuring Distance and Time
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MICROLEARNING MODULE

Name: _____Grade & Sec: _____ Score: _____
Subject: Science 4 Quarter: 3 MLM No. 2
Teacher: _____
Learning Competency: **The learners measure accurately the distance and time when things move using simple equipment.**

Measuring Distance and Time

A. Look Back!

Directions: Put a heart shape (♡) before the number if the condition can move/change the shape of an object. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

_____1. twisting
_____2. pushing
_____3. pounding
_____4. observing
_____5. stretching

B. What's New?

Children love to play. Name some traditional Filipino games that you want to play with. Do you move from one place to another when you play, run, jump, walk, or roll?

Activity 1: Arrange Me!

Directions: Arrange the jumbled letters to reveal the words related to motion and distance. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. TNOMIO – it is defined as change of an object's position with respect to a reference point
2. SADNCEIT – it is the measure of how far or near two points are from one another
3. EMIT – it is the amount it takes an object to travel to a certain distance.
4. RETME – it is the standard unit for distance

C. What Is It?

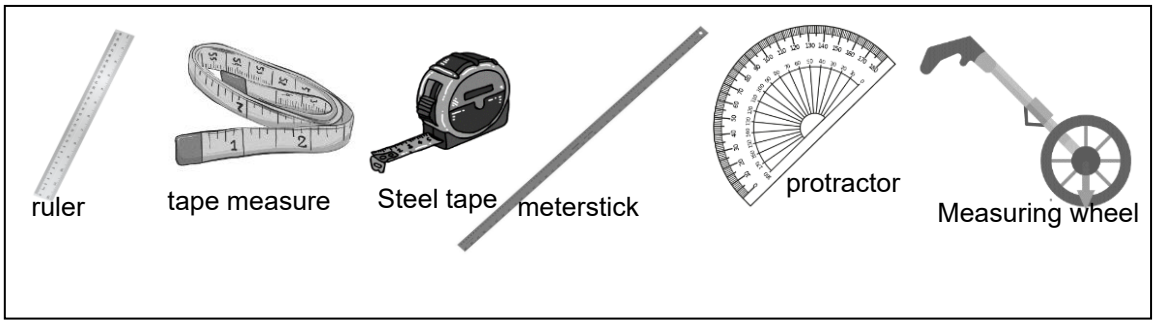
When we play, run, hop, jog and climb, there is motion. **Motion** is defined as change of an object's position with respect to a reference point. A **reference point** is a fixed place or an object used to determine the

position of an object. When there is movement, there is motion. There can be no motion without a force.

Distance is the measure of how far or near two points are from one another. It can be measured in various ways such as time, landmarks, or body parts. But there are appropriate tools or equipment to measure distance so that you can accurately tell whether an object is far or near.

Distance should always be exact, measured accurately, and based on a standard unit of measurement. Scientifically, distance should be measured by using measuring tools such as ruler, meterstick, tape measure, measuring wheel, and ultrasonic distance measurer.

Tools Used in Measuring Distance



The metric system is the world standard for measurement. It is used by scientist throughout the world. **Meter** is the standard unit for distance. Some units of measurement used in distance are centimeters(cm), kilometers(km), feet(ft), and so on

Metric System Conversion:

1 kilometer (km) = 1000 meters(m)
1 meter(m) = 100 centimeters (cm)
1 meter(m) = 1000 millimeters(mm)

Example: A bus travels from terminal A to terminal B with a distance of 20 kilometers. How many meters does the bus travel?

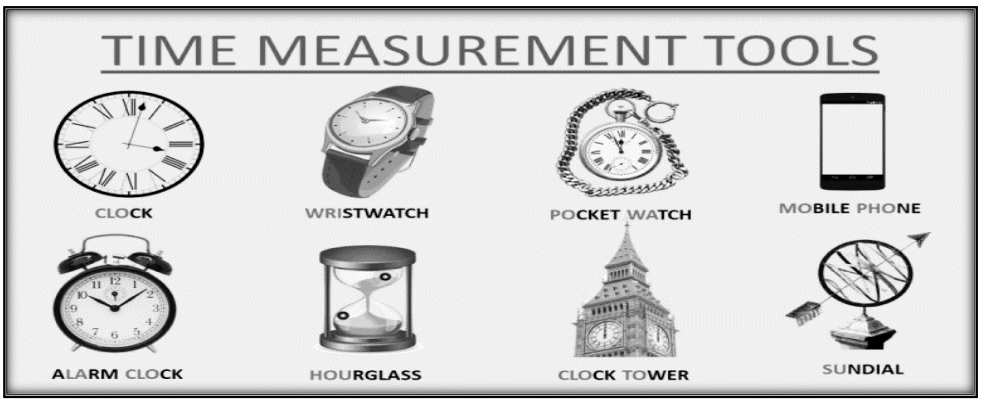
1 kilometer = 1000 meters
20 kilometers = 20,000 meters

Time is the amount it takes an object to travel to a certain distance. Second (s) is the basic unit of time. Minutes (min) or hour (h) may be used for longer distances.

Time Conversion:

1 minute (min) = 60 seconds (s)
1 hour (h) = 60 minutes (min)

Example: The carabao travels from point A to point B in 2 hours. How many minutes does the carabao travel?
1 hour = 60 minutes
2 hours = 120 minutes



D. Let's try!

Activity 1: List Me!

Directions: List down 5 tools used in measuring distance and 5 tools in measuring time. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Tools in Measuring Distance	Tools in Measuring Time
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Activity 2: Push Me Gently!

Materials: toy car, ball, marble, (or any available round objects) stopwatch, meter stick or ruler

Procedure:

1. Find a flat surface on the floor.
2. Mark a starting point on the floor.
3. Put the toy car on the starting line.
4. Gently push the toy car with your hand.
5. Record the time it travels using your stopwatch and the distance using the meterstick or ruler.
6. Repeat steps 1-3 using the same force.
7. Record your observation in the table.

Objects	Distance (cm)	Time (s)
1.		
2.		
3.		

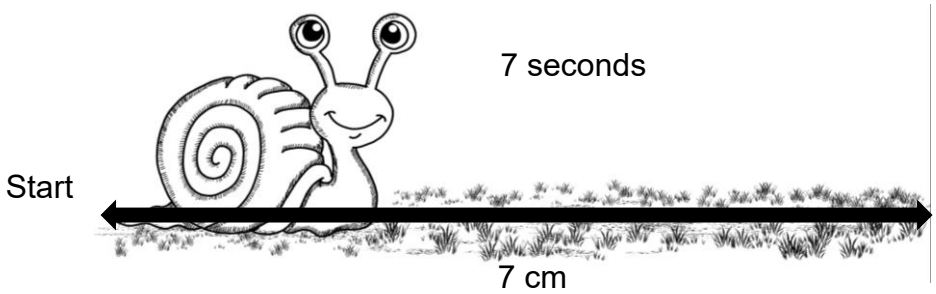
Guide questions:

1.What makes the objects move?
2.Which object travels the shortest distance?
3.Which object travels the longest distance?

E. Let's Evaluate!

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose the letter of the correct answers. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is a change in an object's position with respect to a reference point?
   A. distance B. motion C. reference point D. time
2. It is the measure of how far or near two points are from one another.
   A. distance B. motion C. reference point D. time
3. The following are the tools used in measuring distance **EXCEPT.**
   A. meterstick C. tape measure
   B. ruler D. stopwatch
4. Which of the following demonstrates motion?
   A. an athlete running
   B. a dog sleeping on a mat
   C. a child lying on the floor
   D. a learner sitting in front of the television
5. What is the distance travelled by a snail?



A. 3 cm B. 5 cm C. 7 cm D. 9 cm

6. Using the same illustration, how long does it take the snail to arrive at 7-cm distance?
   A. 5 seconds C. 7 seconds
   B. 6 seconds D. 8 seconds

7. Which of the following demonstrates motion, with the other object as the point of reference?
   A. a boy jogging in place
   B. a dog barking at the garage
   C. a boy running on a treadmill device
   D. a girl running from the gate towards his father
8. Some of the devices used in measuring distance and time are ruler, meterstick, tape measure, clock and wristwatch. Why do we need measuring devices to measure length, distance, and time?
   A. to have an accurate data
   B. to be familiar with the use of each tools
   C. to acquire more tools and devices at home
   D. to have experience using tools like ruler, meter stick, tape measure
9. How can a biker travel a great distance in a specified time?
   A. Pedal faster to increase the speed of the bike.
   B. Pedal slowly to decrease the speed of the bike.
   C. Decrease the distance it will cover in the same time allotment.
   D. Pedal faster to increase the time it will take in a specified time.
10. Why do we need to use the metric system of measurement?
   A. because it is important to describe motion
   B. because it is necessary to describe movement
   C. because it is easier to understand each other's data
   D. because it is used by scientists throughout the world

E. References

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ANSWER KEY

Grade 4 Science
Quarter 3 Module 2

A. Look Back!

1. ♡
2. ♡
3. ♡
4.
5. ♡

B. **What's New?**

- Answers may vary (ex. patintero, luksong-tinik,etc)
- Yes

Activity 1: Arrange Me

1. motion
2. distance
3. time
4. meter

D**. Let's Try**

Activity 1. List Me! Answer may vary

Tools in measuring distance	Tools in measuring time
ruler	clock
meterstick	cellphone
Tape measure	wristwatch
Protractor	hourglass

Activity 2. Push Me Gently

Answers in the objects used, distance and time may vary

Guide Questions: 1. Force
2. Answer may vary
3. Answer may vary

E. **Let's Evaluate**

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. D

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