How Many Pencils Tall?

NAME: __________________________
DATE: __________________________

In this activity, you will measure a large item using non-customary units of measure.

1. Follow these instructions to fill in the measurement table below.
   - Find a large object to measure. It could be a door, a person, or a window.
     What is the object you will measure? _______________________
   - Choose four measuring units. The smallest could be a paper clip or an eraser. The largest could be a book or a shoe.
   - Write the shortest of your four measuring units in the first row. Then fill in the rest of the first column with the descriptions of your other measuring units.
   - In the second column, notice that the length of the first measuring unit is 1. This is because the length of this measuring unit will be your unit of measure.
   - Measure your other measurement units in terms of your smallest unit of measure. For example, if you have an eraser as your shortest unit of measure, and your pencil is 4½ times as long as the eraser, then put 4½ in the second column for the length of the pencil.
   - In the third column, determine the length of the big object in terms of each of your four measuring units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF MEASURING UNIT</th>
<th>LENGTH OF MEASURING UNIT</th>
<th>LENGTH OF LARGE OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Graph the data points from the table above, using the values in the second column ("Length of Measuring Unit") for your $x$-values and the values in the third column ("Length of Large Object") for your $y$-values.