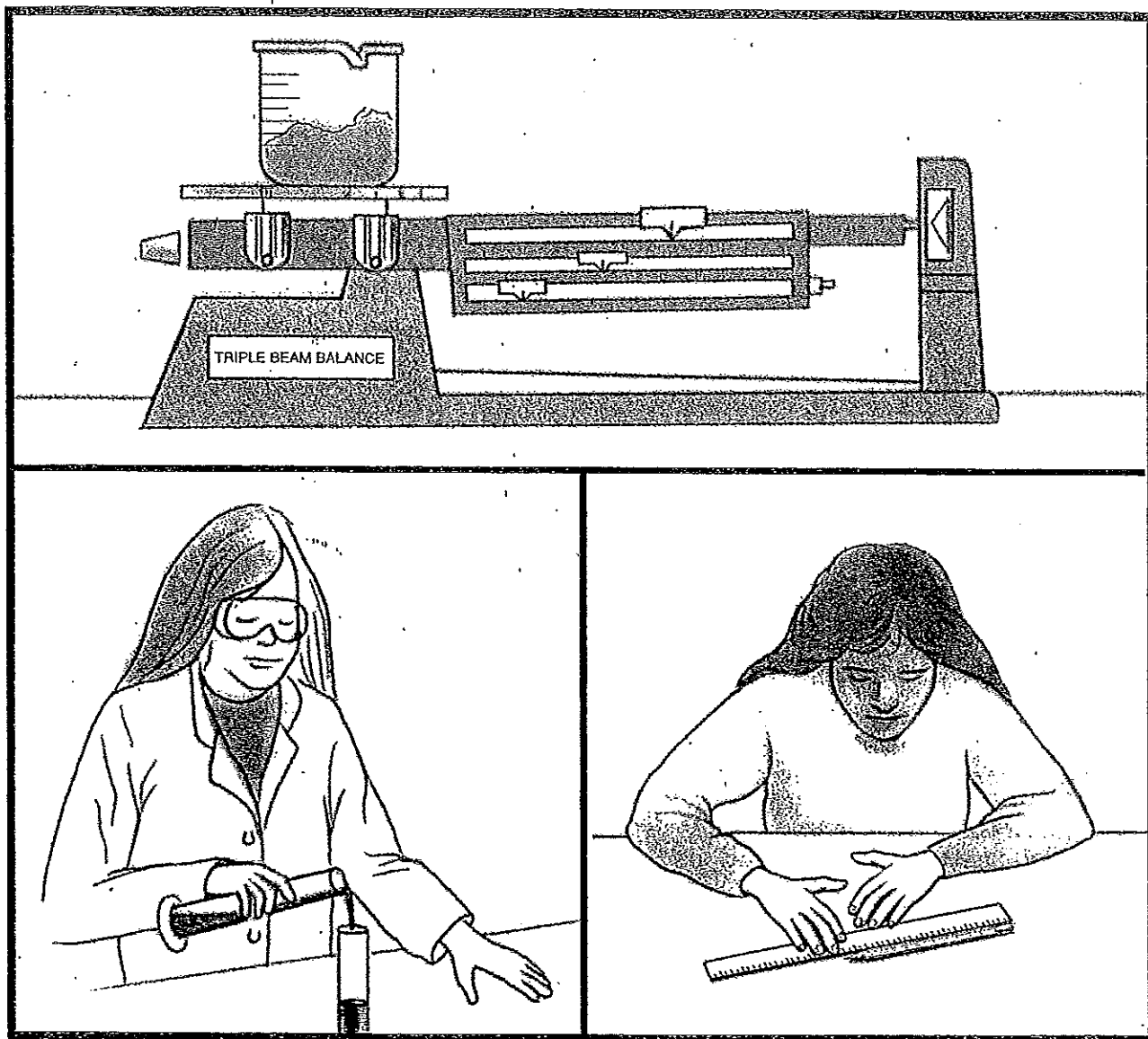


How do scientists measure things?



KEY TERMS

mass: amount of matter in an object

weight: measure of the pull of gravity on an object

length: distance between two points

area: measure of the size of a surface

volume: measure of the amount of space an object takes up

temperature: measure of how hot or cold something is

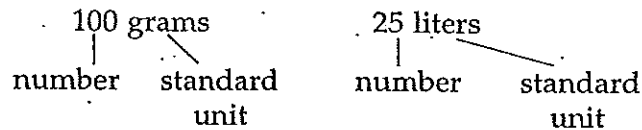
LESSON 1 | How do scientists measure things?

How much do you weigh? What is your height? How many tiles will cover your kitchen floor? How much milk should be added to a cake mix? What is the temperature outside? All of these questions are answered by measurements.

Measuring is an important part of daily life. People use measurements all the time—for shopping, cooking, construction, and deciding how warmly to dress. Measuring also is an important part of science.

A measurement has two parts: a number and a unit. A unit is a standard amount used to measure something.

EXAMPLES



There are many kinds of measurements. The most common are:

MASS and weight are related, but they are not the same. Mass is a measure of the amount of matter in an object. Weight is a measure of the pull of gravity on an object. The basic unit of mass in the metric system is the kilogram (kg). Mass is measured with a balance.

LENGTH is the distance from one point to another as measured by a ruler. The basic metric unit of length is the meter (m). You can use a meter stick or metric ruler to measure length.

AREA is a measure of surface room—how big something is in two directions. You can find the area of a rectangle by multiplying its length by its width. Area is measured in square units, such as square meters (m²).

VOLUME is the measure of the amount of space an object takes up—how big an object is in all three directions. The liter (L) is the basic unit of volume in the metric system. A measuring cup or a graduated cylinder is used to measure the volume of liquids.

The volume of a solid can be measured in cubic centimeters (cm³). You can find the volume of a cube or rectangle by multiplying its length by its width by its height. 1000 cubic centimeters equals 1 liter.

TEMPERATURE is the measure of how hot or cold an object is. Temperature is measured with a thermometer in degrees Celsius (°C), or degrees Fahrenheit °F. The Celsius scale usually is used in science.

UNDERSTANDING METRICS

In the United States, people usually use English units of measurement such as ounces, pounds, inches, and feet. Most other countries use metric units. Metric units include the gram, kilogram, meter, and centimeter. Scientists also use the metric system. In science, you will use mostly metric units.

The metric system is based upon units of ten. Each unit is ten times smaller or larger than the next unit. This means that a unit is made larger by multiplying it by 10 and made smaller by dividing by 10. Prefixes describe a unit's value. The prefixes and their meanings are listed below.

	PREFIX	MEANING	
↑ numbers to describe the same amount get smaller	kilo- [KILL-uh]	one thousand (1,000)	} each unit larger by a multiple of <u>ten</u>
	hecto- [HEC-tuh]	one hundred (100)	
	deca- [DEC-uh]	ten (10)	
↓ numbers to describe the same amount get larger	deci- [DESS-ih]	one tenth (1/10)	} each unit smaller by a multiple of 1/10
	centi- [SEN-tih]	one hundredth (1/100)	
	milli- [MILL-ih]	one thousandth (1/1,000)	

Use the chart above to answer the following questions.

- To change from tens to hundreds, you multiply by _____.
1, 10, 100
- To change from hundreds to thousands, you multiply by _____.
1, 10, 100
- In the metric system, to change from one unit to the next higher unit, what must you do?

- To change from one unit to the next lower unit, you must divide by _____.
1, 10, 100
- Which prefix stands for a greater value?

a) deca- or kilo? _____	d) hecto- or kilo-? _____
b) kilo- or milli? _____	e) centi- or deci-? _____
c) centi- or milli? _____	f) deca- or deci-? _____

MEASURING MASS

1. In the metric system, the unit of mass is the _____
meter, kilogram, pound
2. Mass and weight _____ the same.
are, are not
3. _____ is a measure of the amount of matter in an object.
mass, weight

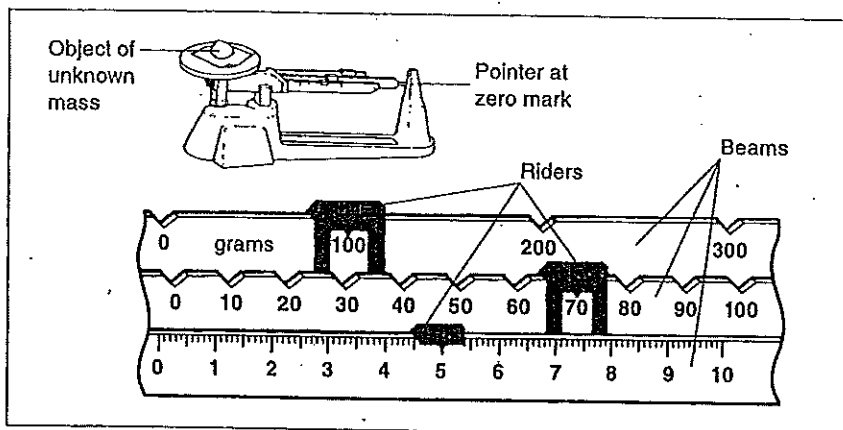


Figure A

4. What instrument is used to measure mass? _____
5. What is the mass of the object shown? _____

TRUE OR FALSE

In the space provided, write "true" if the sentence is true. Write "false" if the sentence is false.

- _____ 1. Weight is a measure of the pull of gravity on an object.
- _____ 2. Scientists use English units of measurement.
- _____ 3. The prefix centi- stands for one hundredth (1/100).
- _____ 4. A graduated cylinder is used to measure mass.
- _____ 5. The basic unit of length in the metric system is the meter.
- _____ 6. Volume is a measure of the amount of matter in an object.
- _____ 7. One kilogram is less than one gram.
- _____ 8. A measurement has two parts.
- _____ 9. A unit is an amount used to measure something.
- _____ 10. Most countries use the metric system.

MEASURING LENGTH

Length is measured with a metric ruler. Part of a combined metric and inch ruler is shown in Figure B. On the metric side of the ruler the distance between numbered lines is equal to one centimeter. Each centimeter is divided into 10 equal parts. Each one of these parts is equal to one millimeter.

The figure below shows a combined metric and inch ruler.

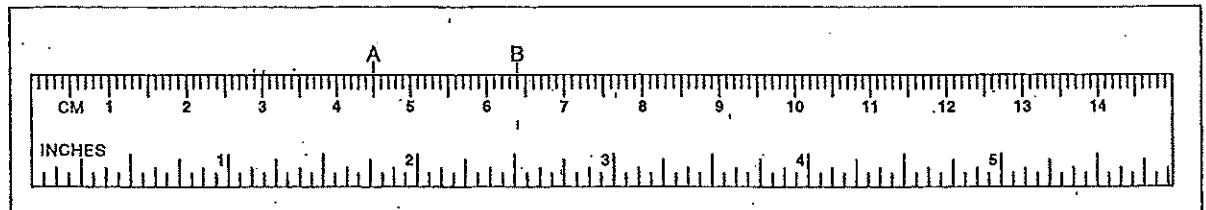


Figure B

1. What value does the prefix milli- stand for? _____
2. What value does the prefix centi- stand for? _____
3. Which is larger, a meter or a millimeter? _____
4. How many millimeters make 1 centimeter? _____
5. The length at A may be written as 45 mm. It may also be written as _____.
45 cm, 4.5 cm, 4.5 mm
6. The length at B may be written as _____ mm or _____ cm.

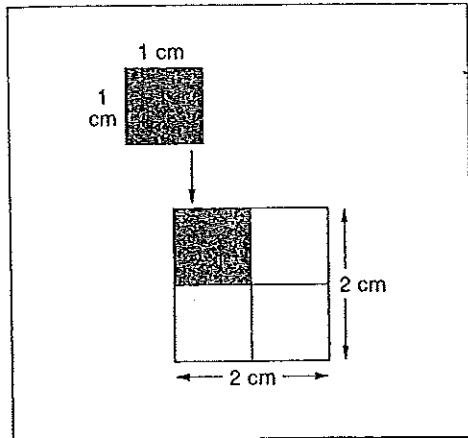
Measure each of the following lengths. Write the lengths on the right in centimeters and millimeters.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 7. _____ | 7. _____ cm _____ mm |
| 8. _____ | 8. _____ cm _____ mm |
| 9. _____ | 9. _____ cm _____ mm |
| 10. _____ | 10. _____ cm _____ mm |

To the right of each length listed, draw a line of that length.

- a) 92 mm
- b) 9.2 cm
- c) 43 mm
- d) 3.5 cm

MEASURING AREA



The larger square in Figure C has an area of 2 square centimeters (2 cm^2).

$$\text{Area} = \text{length} \times \text{width} = L \times W$$

$$= 2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area} = 4 \text{ square centimeters } (4 \text{ cm}^2).$$

Figure C

Figure the area of each of the following rectangles: (Measure Figures G and H yourself.)

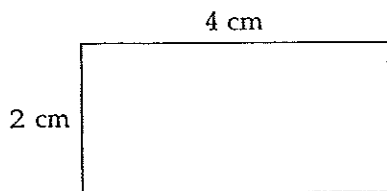


Figure D

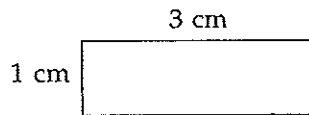


Figure E

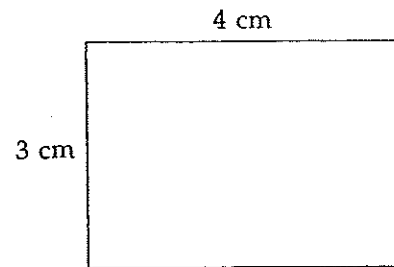


Figure F

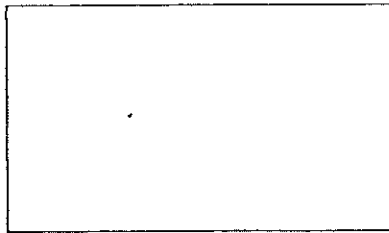


Figure G



Figure H

CALCULATING AREA

Find the areas of the following rectangles:

1. 5 meters \times 5 meters _____
2. 2.5 cm \times 5 cm _____
3. 10 millimeters \times 10 millimeters _____

MEASURING VOLUME

The volume of liquids is measured in a graduated cylinder. A graduated cylinder is a glass tube that is marked with divisions to show the amount of liquid in it. To measure liquid volume, you should place the graduated cylinder on a flat surface and read the level of the liquid at your eye level. The surface of the liquid will have a "belly-down" curve. You should read the mark that lines up with the bottom of the curve.

What is the liquid volume in this graduated cylinder?

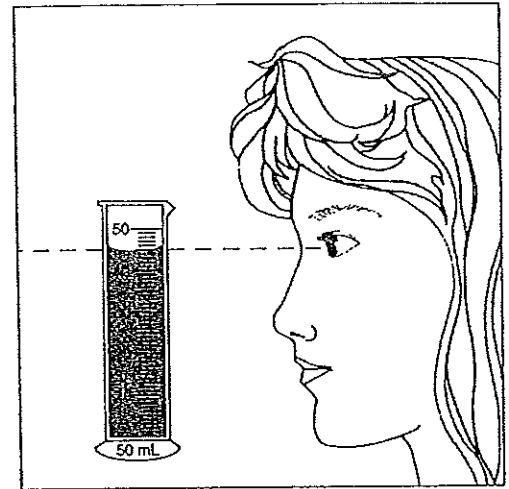


Figure I

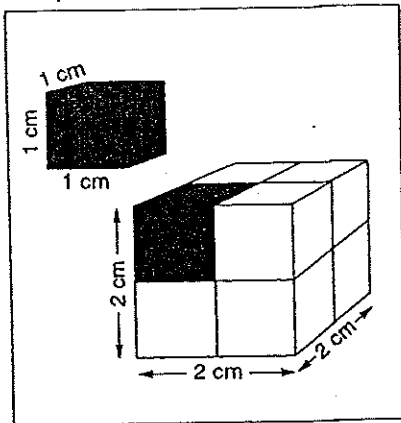


Figure J

What is the volume of a cube that is $2\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm}$?

$$\text{Volume} = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height} = L \times W \times H$$

$$= 2\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 8\text{ cubic centimeters (8 cm}^3\text{)}$$

Find the volume of each of the following rectangles:

Volume

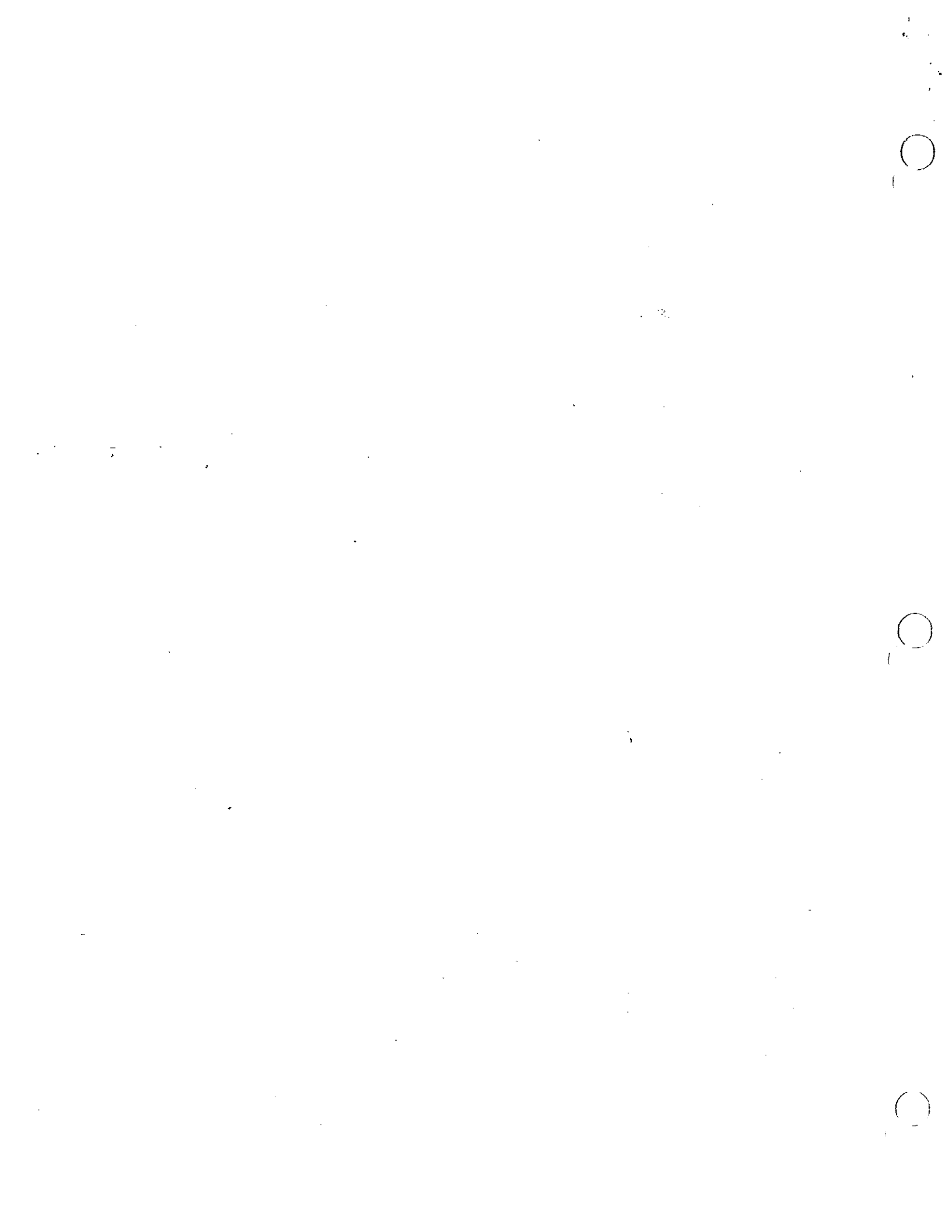
1. $2\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm} \times 1\text{ cm}$

2. $8\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$

3. $1\text{ mm} \times 1\text{ mm} \times 10\text{ mm}$

4. $4\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm}$

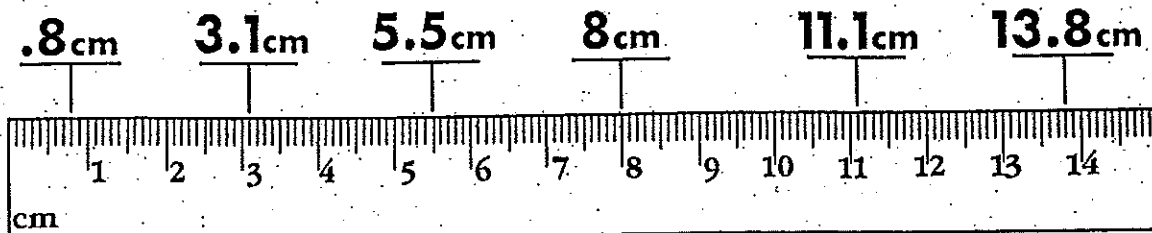
5. $5\text{ m} \times 3\text{ m} \times 6\text{ m}$



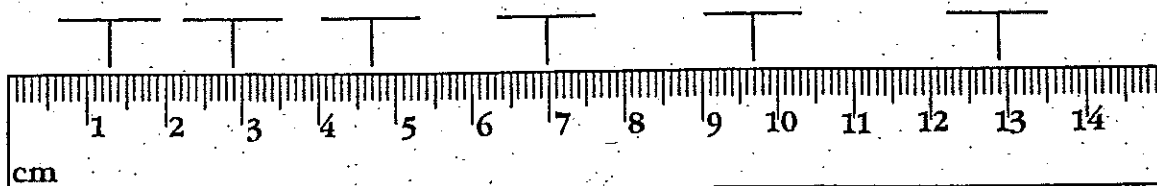
PHYSICS WORKSHEET MEASUREMENT

For the following exercises write the measurement that corresponds with the indicator (┐). Express each measurement in centimeters. Remember to use cm to express centimeters.

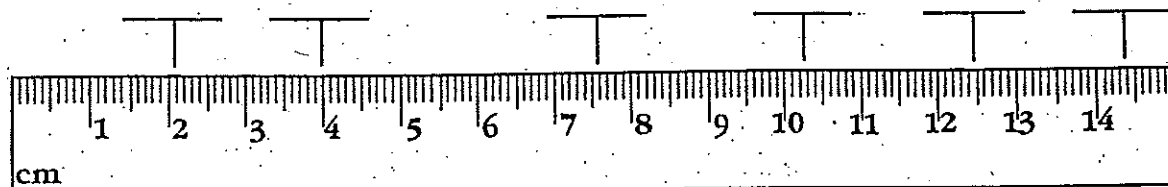
EXAMPLE



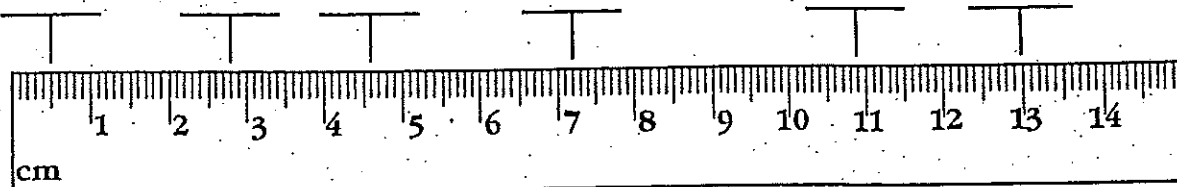
1.



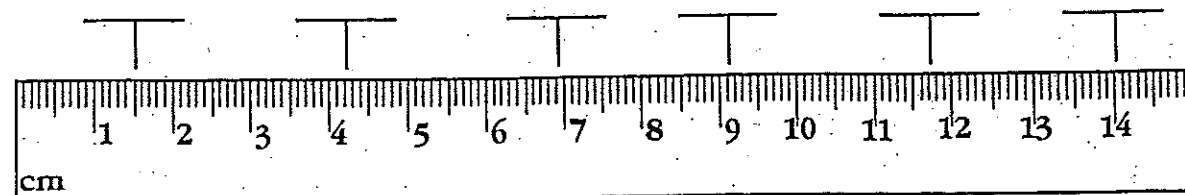
2.



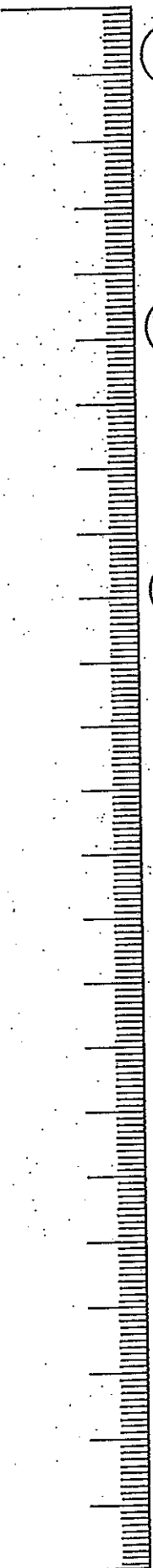
3.



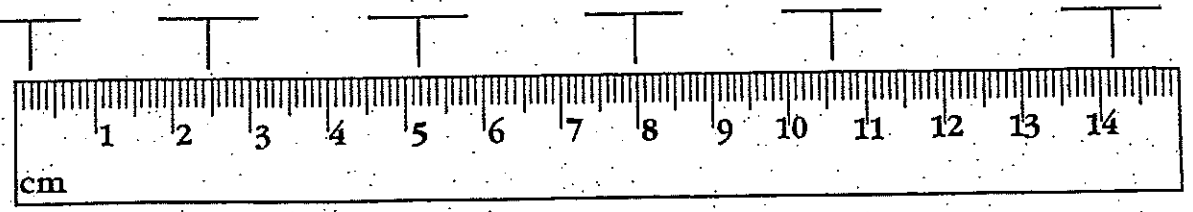
4.



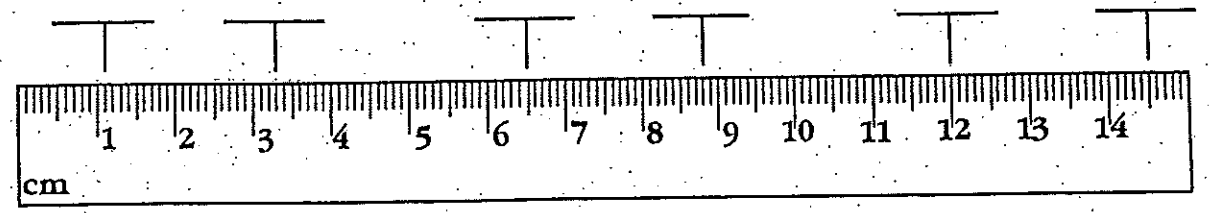
The Long and Short of It
Identifying Metric Measurements



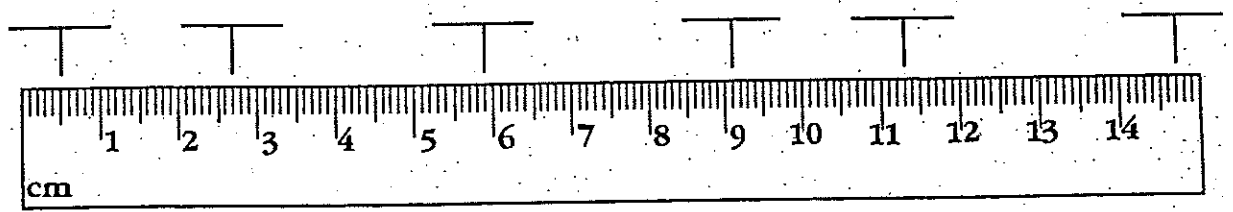
5.



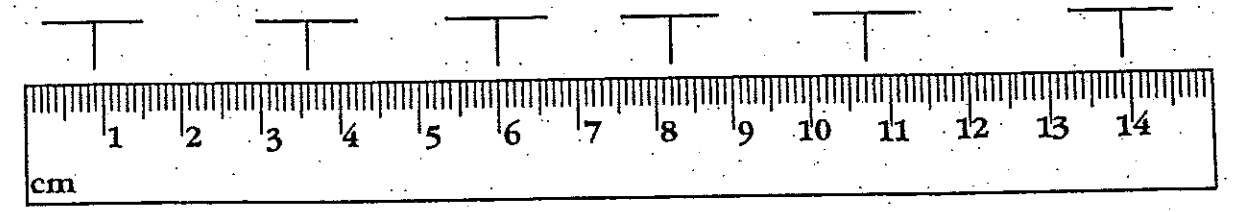
6.



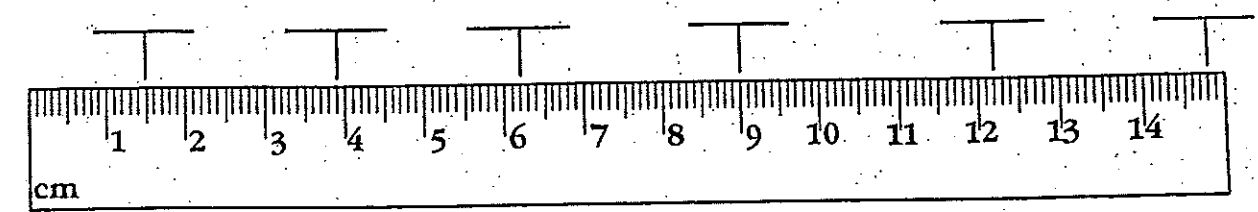
7.



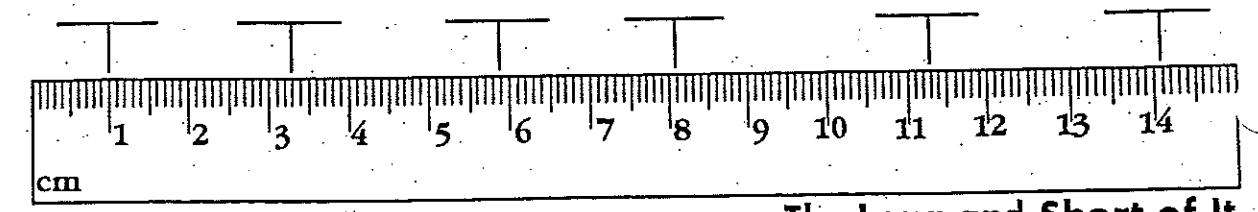
8.



9.



10.

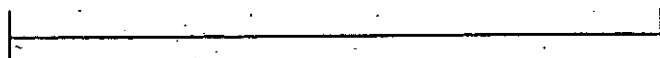


The Long and Short of It
Identifying Metric Measurements

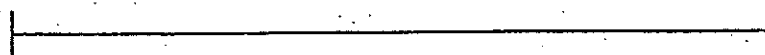
Use the Metric side of your ruler to measure the following lines. Write each measurement in centimeters in the space provided. Use (cm) to indicate centimeters.

EXAMPLE

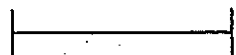
8.5cm



1. _____



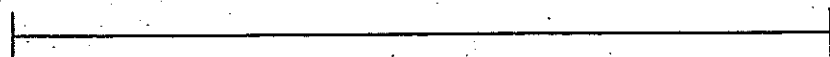
2. _____



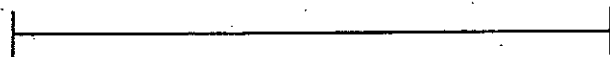
3. _____



4. _____



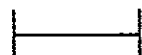
5. _____



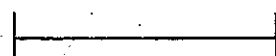
6. _____



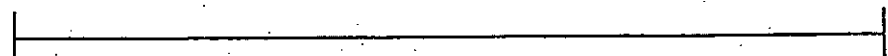
7. _____



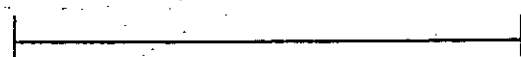
8. _____



9. _____



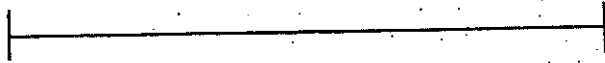
10. _____



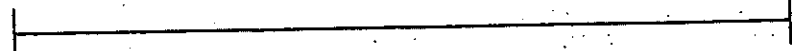
Use the Metric side of your ruler to measure the following lines. Write each measurement in millimeters in the space provided. Use (mm) to indicate millimeters.

EXAMPLE

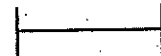
76mm



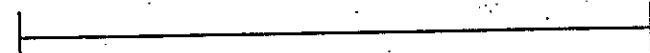
1. _____



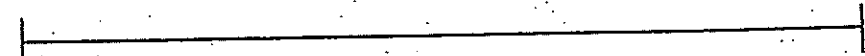
2. _____



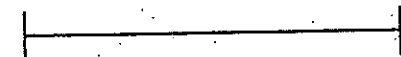
3. _____



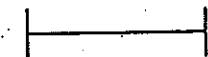
4. _____



5. _____



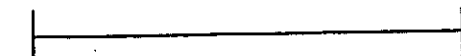
6. _____



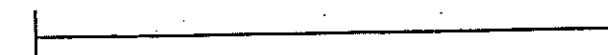
7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

