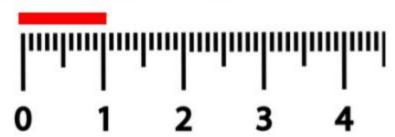
# METRIC MANIA! LESSON 1: LENGTH

#### MEASURING LENGTH



How many millimeters are in 1 centimeter?



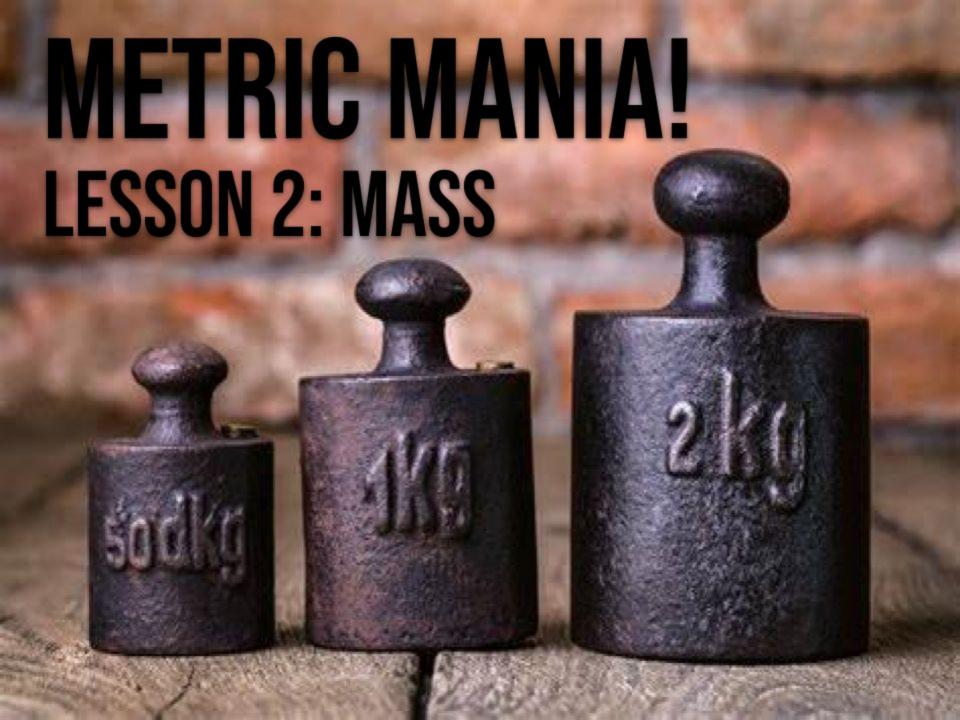
What is the length of the line in centimeters? 3.8 cm

What is the length of the line in millimeters? 38 mm



What is the length of the line to the nearest centimeter?  $\_$  cm

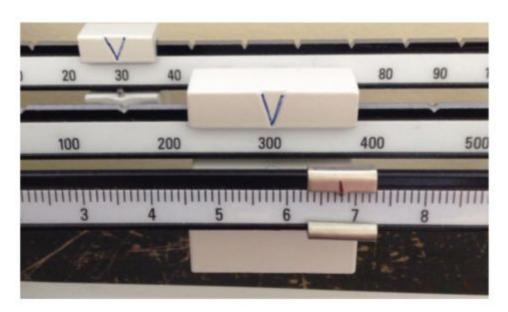
HINT: Round to the nearest centimeter - no decimals.



### **MEASURING MASS**







We will be using **triple-beam balances** to find the mass of various objects.

The objects are placed on the scale and then you move the weights on the beams until you get the lines on the right-side of the scale to match up.

Once you have balanced the scale, you add the amounts on each beam to find the total mass.

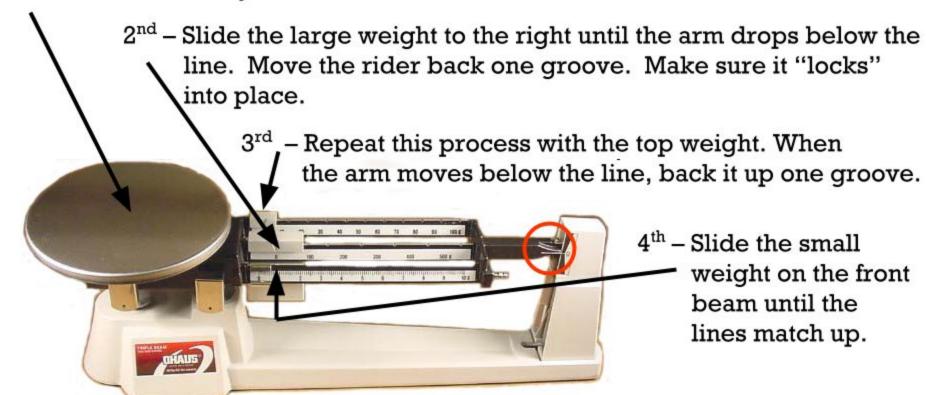
What would be the mass measured in this photo?

$$30 + 300 + 6.8 = 336.8$$
 g

#### **MEASURING MASS**



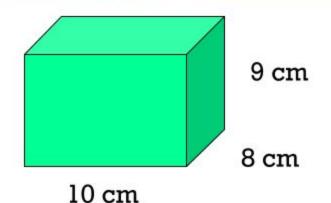
1<sup>st</sup> – Place a solid object on the scale.



5<sup>th</sup> – Add the amounts on each beam to find the total mass to the nearest tenth of a gram.



## MEASURING VOLUME



We can measure the volume of a regular object using the formula -

$$V = L \times W \times H$$

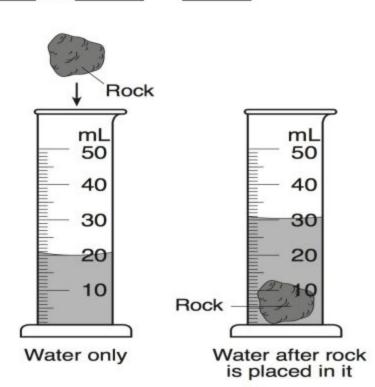
$$10_{X}$$
  $8_{X}$   $9_{=}$   $720 \text{ cm}^{3}$ 

We can measure the volume of irregular object using water displacement.

Amount of 
$$H_2O$$
 with object =  $30$ 

About of 
$$H_2O$$
 without object =  $\underline{20}$ 

Difference = 
$$Volume = 10 cm^3$$

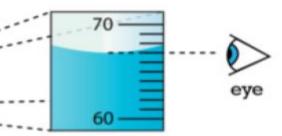




Reading the Meniscus at Eye Level

100

We will be using **graduated cylinders** to find the volume of liquids and other objects.

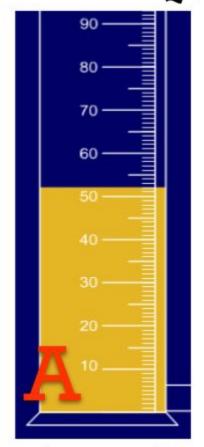


Read the measurement based on the bottom of the **meniscus** or curve. When using a real cylinder, make sure you are eye-level with the level of the water.

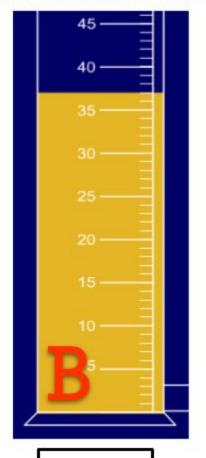
What is the volume of water in the cylinder?\_67\_ mL

## MEASURING VOLUME

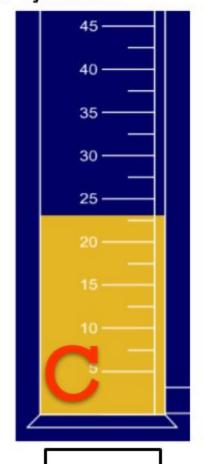
**Q:** What is the volume of water in each cylinder?







37 mL



23 mL