

Metric System

**International System of
Measurement, Metric
Conversions, Length, Mass,
Volume, Tools of Science**



The Basics

- Scientists all over the world use the International System of Measurement.
- Since scientists everywhere use the same measurements, it helps eliminate confusion when scientists from different places share their data.



Metric Unit Conversion

- The metric system is based on multiples of 10. Prefixes are used to indicate the unit.
- king henry Died by drinking chocolate milk is a mnemonic to help remember the order of metric system.



Metric Unit Conversions

- To convert to a smaller unit, move the decimal point to the right. To convert to a larger unit, move the decimal to the left.
- Do the Practice Problems



Using a Metric Ruler

- Always use the centimeter side of the ruler.
- There are 30 centimeters on a standard metric ruler.
- Each centimeter is divided into 10 smaller parts called millimeters.



Using a Triple Beam Balance

- Always start with the value at zero.
- To find the correct mass, move the weights until the pointer is flat.



Using a Triple Beam Balance

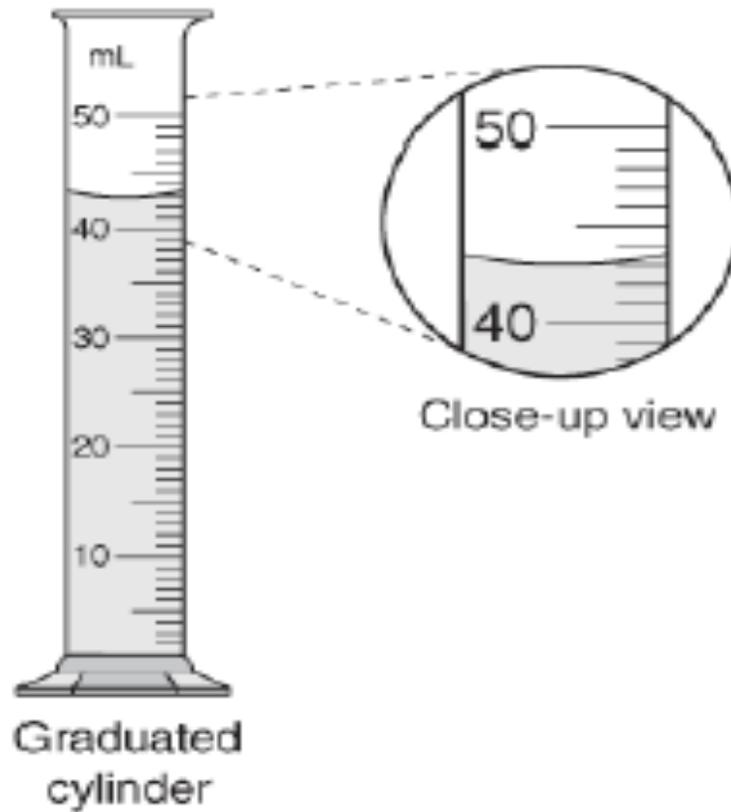
- To calculate the mass, add all three beams together. Be sure to line up the decimals!
- Triple Beam Balances typically measure using the unit of grams.



Using a Graduated Cylinder

- Graduated cylinders typically measure using the unit of milliliters.
- Liquid molecules “stick” to the side of a graduated cylinder causing the liquid to make a “dip” called the meniscus.
- To correctly read the volume, look at the bottom part of the meniscus.

Reading the Meniscus



Volume is 43 ml



SCIENCE TOOLS

- **To become a successful scientists, we must be able to identify and use scientific instruments or tools.**
- **These tools are for collecting data, taking measurements, and recording observations.**
- **Scientists use a variety of tools to do investigations.**

Computer

- **An electronic tool that is used to help scientists**
 - **Complete research**
 - **Analyze results of an experiment**
 - **Graph data**
 - **Communicate results to other scientists**

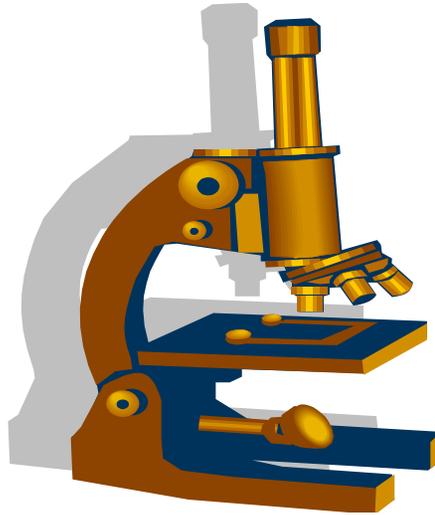


Calculators



- **An electronic device for solving mathematics problems**

Microscope



- **‘micro’ means small while ‘scope’ means to see**
- **Magnifies smaller objects**
- **Utilizes slides that are used by scientists to view thin sections of objects or cells**

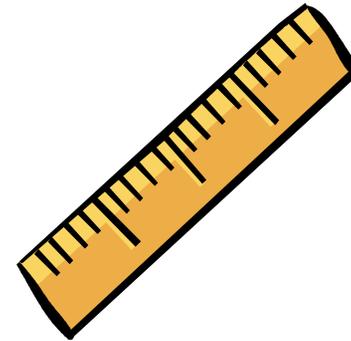
Telescope



- A tool used to see objects in the sky.
- It magnifies or makes objects in the sky larger.

Meter Stick

- A meter tool that is used to measure distance and the length of objects.
- Can measure an object using decimeters, centimeters, or millimeters



Thermometer



- A tool used to measure temperature.
- It measures the temperature of air and most liquids.
- The Greek prefix “**therm**” means “**heat**”.

Stopwatch

- A tool used to measure time.
- Measures time in seconds (s).



Balance



- **A tool used to measure the mass of an object.**
- **A balance tells the amount of matter an object contains.**

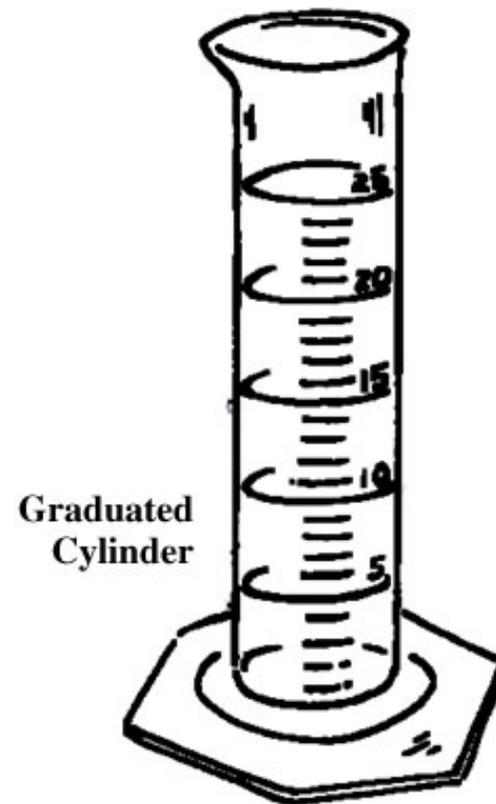
Test Tube

- **Is open at one end and closed at the other.**
- **It is cylindrical in shape.**
- **Hold fluids needed in a lab experiment**



Graduated Cylinder

- Is used to measure the volume of a liquid.
- The volume is read by reading the bottom of the meniscus.



Spring Scale



- **Can be used to measure the mass of an object**
 - **Has a spring at one end and a hook on the other.**
 - **The object is hung from the hook.**