

Summary of the Metric System

MEASUREMENT	UNITS	TOOLS / EQUIPMENT
<u>DISTANCE</u> 1. Length 2. Width 3. Height	Kilometer (km) METER (m) Centimeter (cm) Millimeter (mm)	1. Meter stick 2. Metric ruler 3. Metric wheel or tape
<u>VOLUME</u> The amount of <u>space</u> an object takes up.	LITER (l) Milliliter (ml)	1. <u>Regular-shaped object</u> $V = L \times W \times H$ (ruler) 2. <u>Irregular-shaped object</u> Water displacement method Graduated cylinder
<u>MASS</u> The amount of <u>matter</u> in an object.	Kilogram (kg) GRAM (g) Milligram (mg)	BALANCE NOT A SCALE A scale measures weight

<u>Milli</u>	<u>Centi</u>	<u>Deci</u>	METER	<u>Deka</u>	<u>Hecto</u>	<u>Kilo</u>
1/1000	1/100	1/10	LITER	10X	100X	1000X
(less than basic unit)			GRAM	(more than basic unit)		

- Be familiar with the 3 basic types of measurement and their units:
Distance (meters), volume (liters), and mass (grams).
- Know the definitions and equipment used to calculate distance, volume and mass.
- Know which method is used to calculate the volume of a regular shaped object ($L \times W \times H$) and an irregular object (water displacement).
- Understand which prefixes are larger or smaller than the basic unit and if given a prefix like "kilo" know what it means. - Remember the "metric ladder"
- Memorize the metric chart and prefixes on this page or in your notes (page # _____)
- Be able to explain how the weight of an object can change but not the mass. Also understand how the mass of an object can change. (Essay questions)
- Be able to use a metric ruler, graduated cylinder and balance to measure items for the exam.