

Safety & Measurement



Safety in the Science Classroom

Top 10

1. No eating or drinking
2. No playing around in the room
3. Follow all written & verbal directions
4. Do not touch anything until told
5. Wear safety goggles/gloves as needed
6. Report any accident immediately
7. Don't not touch or smell anything unless told
8. Do not remove anything from the classroom
9. Do not enter storage areas or open cabinets
10. Wash hands before leaving the science room



Safety matters

Thinking Like a Scientist



- Observe
- Question
- Hypothesize
- Record, Organize & Analyze Data
- Draw Conclusions
- Measure
- Infer
- Compare & Contrast
- Explain
- Model
- Communicate
- Practice Safety

Measurement

- BrainPOP!
 - Measuring Matter
 - Metrics

Measurement

Practicing *careful* measurement is an important part of science.

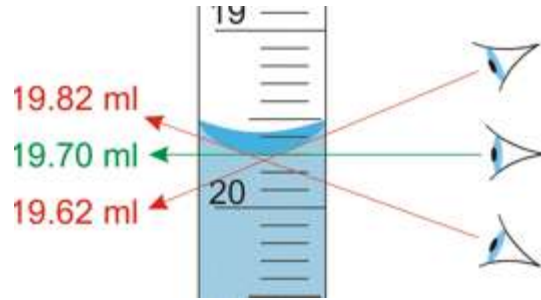


How do we measure?
What units are used?

Term →	Volume	Mass	Density	Distance/Length
Definition	Amount of space an object takes up	Amount of matter in an object	A ratio that compares the mass of an object to its volume OR how tightly packed the matter is within an object.	How far apart objects are or the physical length of an object
How can we find it?	<p>L x W x H OR displacement in water:</p> <p>Measure the water in a graduated cylinder then drop in the object & measure again. Subtract the two amounts & you have the volume of the object.</p>	<p>Use a scale / balance</p> <p>(*Don't confuse mass with weight...that is affected by the gravitational pull on an object)</p>	<p>Calculate Density:</p> <p>$D = M / V$</p> <p>Density = Mass ÷ Volume</p>	<p>Car odometers Meter sticks Rulers Measuring tapes</p>

Metric Units (commonly)	Liter (ml OR kl)	Grams (kg OR mg)	Cubic centimeter cm ³	Meter (km OR cm OR mm)
Measured by	Graduated Cylinder or Beaker	Balance	Calculation	See above
Practice Measuring (Always include units!)	Reading a graduated cylinder: _____ _____ _____ Reading a beaker: _____ _____ _____ Volume using Displacement: Rock: _____	Using an electronic balance: Rock: _____ Paper clip: _____ Legos: _____	Using graduated cylinder & balance (follow displacement directions under volume & formula under density): Vol: _____ Mass: _____ Mineral Density: _____	Paper Clip: _____ Pen: _____ Table height: _____ Your shoe: _____ Door handle to floor: _____

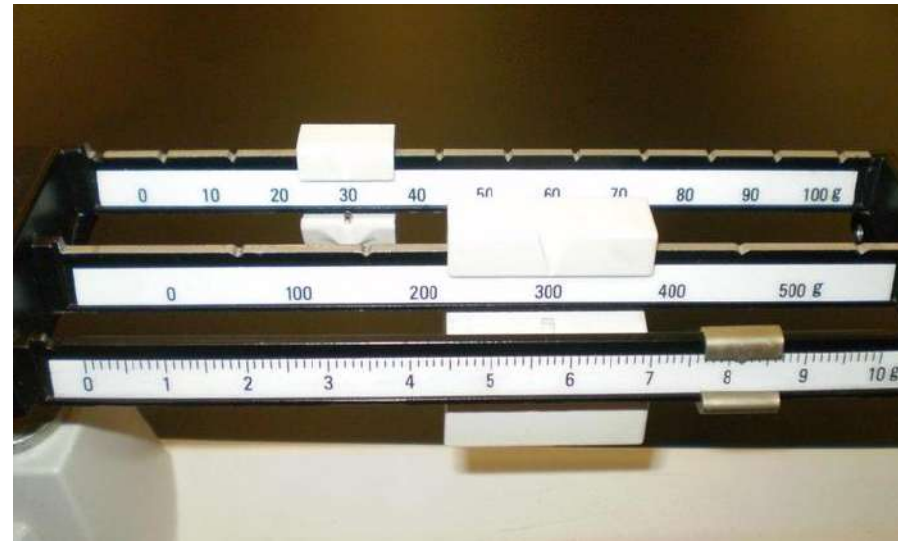
Tools of Measurement



Graduated Cylinder



Beaker



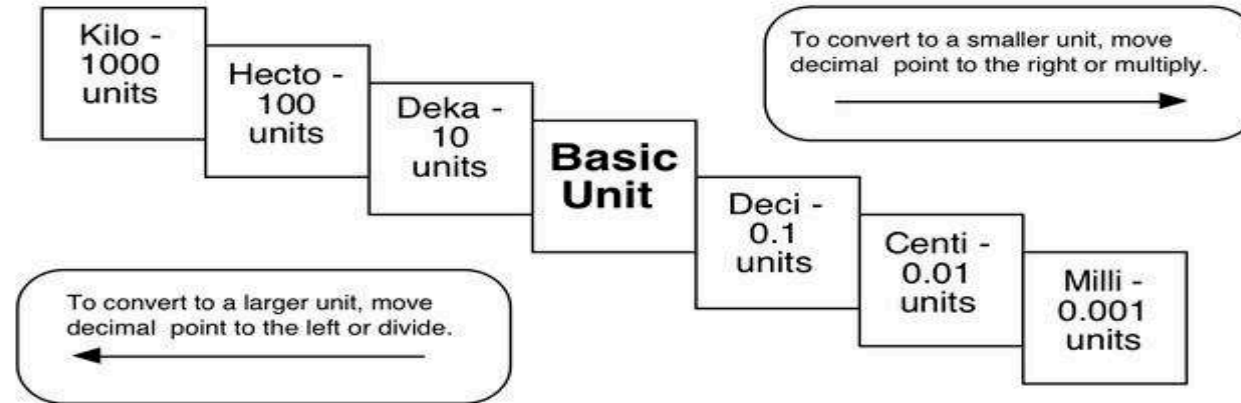
Triple Beam Balance



Electronic Balance

Metric Conversions

(King Henry Doesn't Usually Drink Chocolate Milk)



Practicing Measurement

- We will do Displacement & Density together
- Group Rules:
 - “Little Voices”
 - Follow safety rules
 - Respect each other
 - Take turns
 - Work together to accomplish your tasks
 - Check your work – especially the units you used!
 - Clean up / straighten up materials

Temperature

Read the passage, 'Measuring Temperature'

- Use the passage to help fill in the temps for the Measuring Temperature table
- Use the passage to answer the 3 questions
- Watch BrainPop: Temperature

Measuring Temperature	Celsius	Fahrenheit
Freezing Point	0° C	32° F
Boiling Point	100° C	212° F

Which one is used mostly in science? **CELSIUS**

Which tool is used to measure temp? **THERMOMETER**

Why does the tool work?

Thermometers work to determine temperature because liquid changes volume (the amount of space it takes up) based on the temperature. When a liquid is cold it takes up less space than it does when it is warmer.

Thermometers use a large bulb filled with liquid & a small tube to show the changes because the changes are very small.

Customary vs. Metric Measurement

- Watch BrainPop: Customary Units
- Talk about converting from one to the other

Review for the Quiz: Safety & Measurement

- Matching:

A. Mass

B. Volume

C. Density

D. Weight

1. Amount of matter *in* an object

2. A ratio that compares the **mass** of an object to its **volume**

3. Affected by the amount of *gravity* pulling on an object

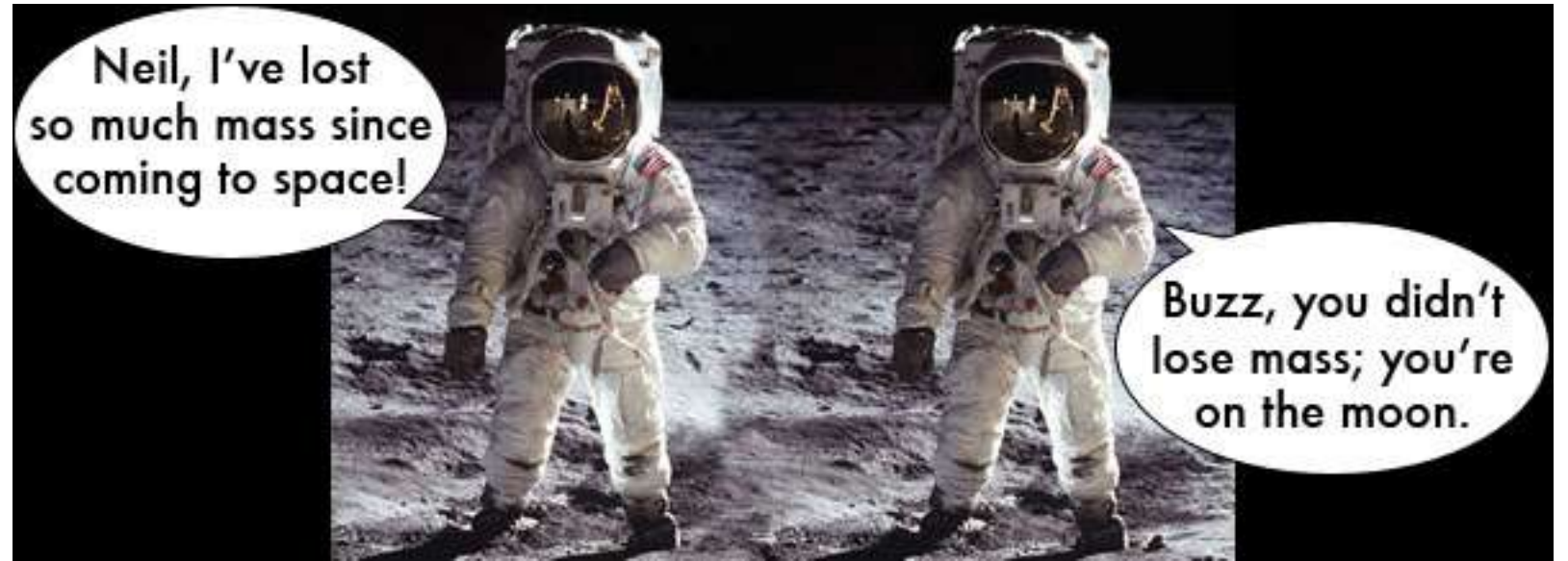
4. Amount of *space an object takes up*

1. A. Mass

2. C. Density

3. D. Weight

4. B. Volume



1. The basic unit for mass
2. The basic unit for length
3. The basic unit for volume

Matching:

- A. Meter
- B. Gram
- C. Liter

1. The basic unit for mass = B. gram

2. The basic unit for length = A. meter

3. The basic unit for volume = C. liter

The thickness of a coin would be approximately 1 ____.

- A. Meter
- B. Centimeter
- C. Millimeter
- D. Kilometer

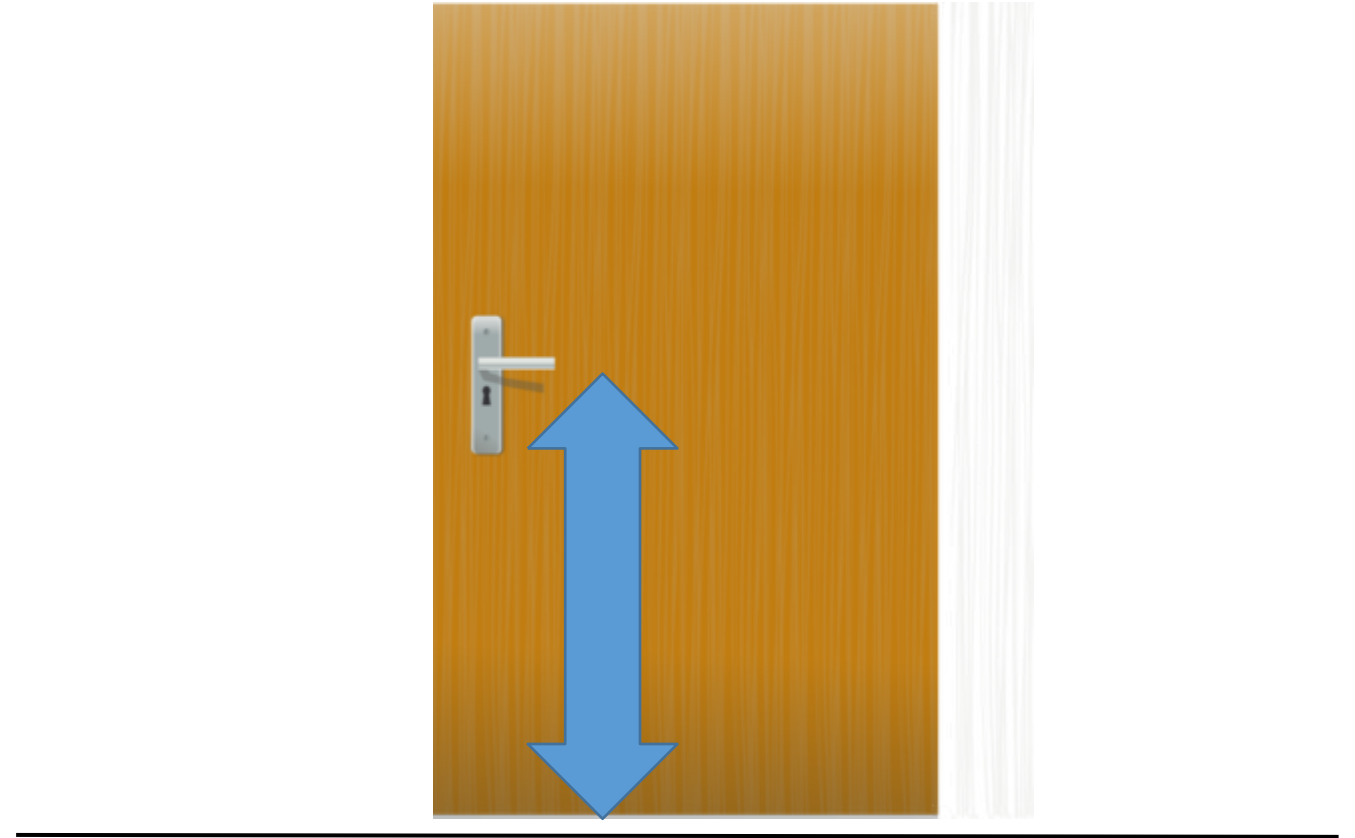


C. Millimeter



The distance from the door knob to the floor is approximately 1 ____.

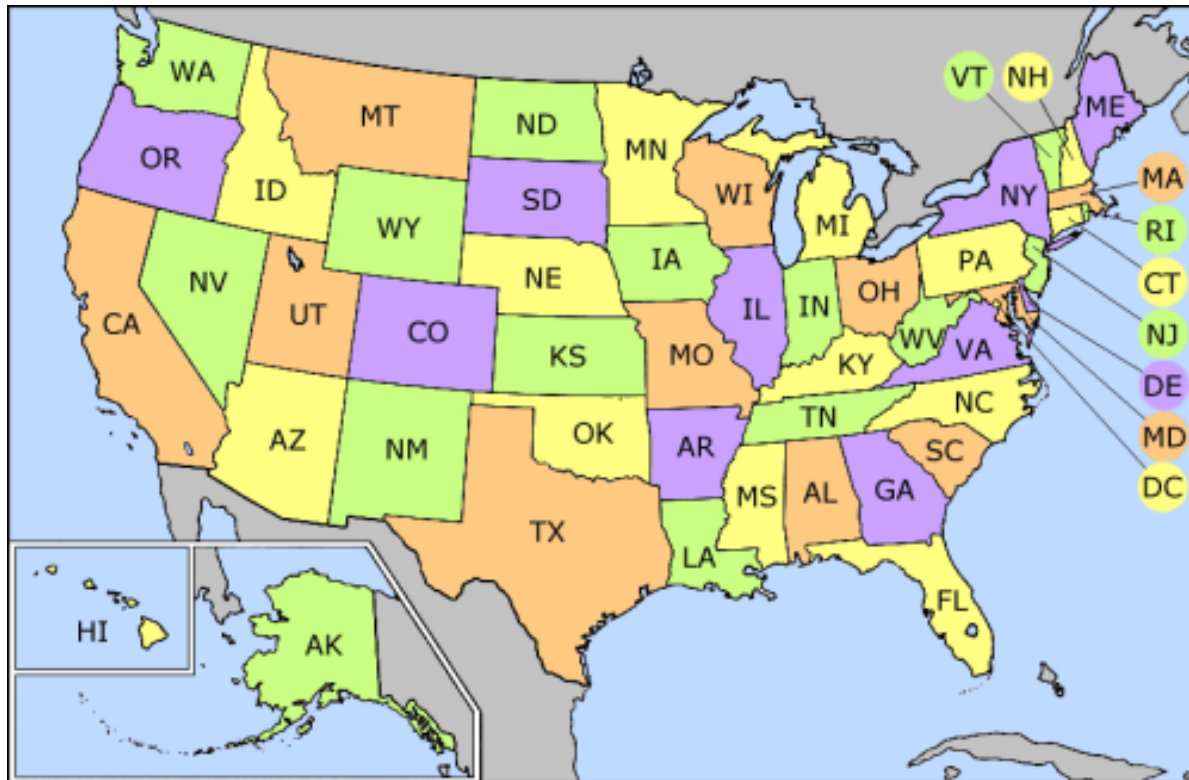
- A. Meter
- B. Centimeter
- C. Millimeter
- D. Kilometer



A. Meter

A “meter stick” = the distance
from the floor to the door
handle

If your family was planning a trip from home to California, which unit of measurement would you use to figure out the distance you will travel?



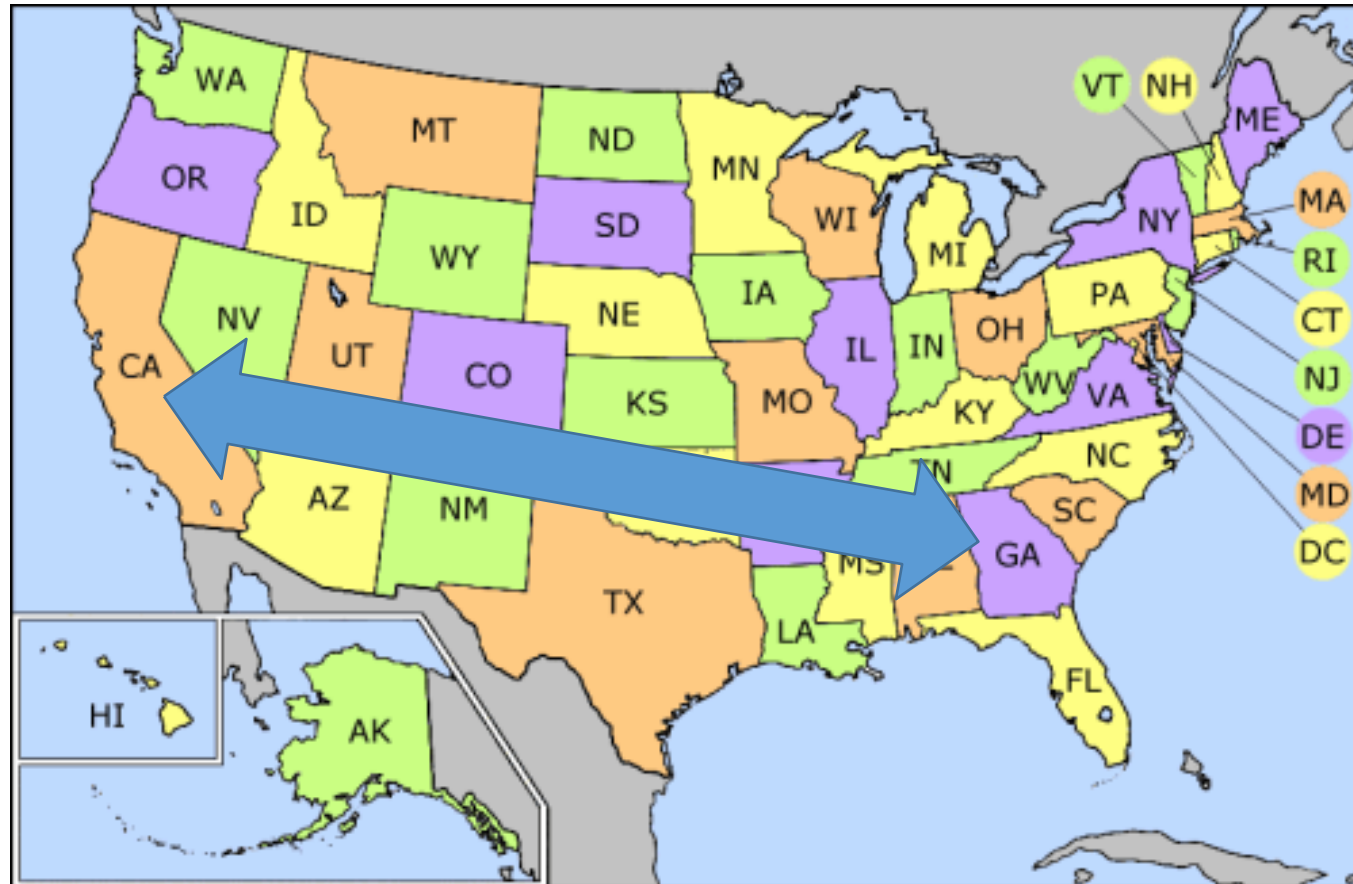
A. Meter

B. Centimeter

C. Millimeter

D. Kilometer

D. Kilometer



What is each of these used to measure? (Answer choices: volume, distance, mass)

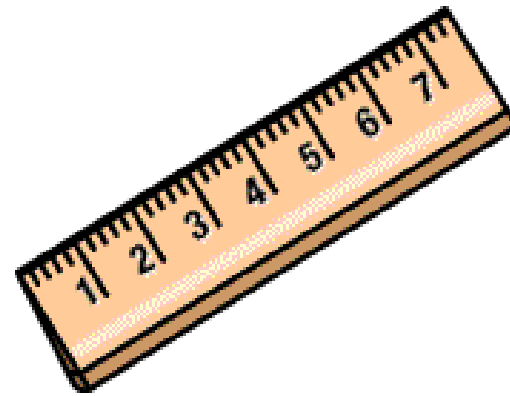
Graduated Cylinder



Balance



Meter Stick



Beaker



Graduated Cylinder

Balance

Meter Stick

Beaker

Volume

Mass

Distance

Volume

What is the freezing point of water using each scale:

Celsius scale = _____

Fahrenheit scale = _____



Celsius scale = 0° C

Fahrenheit scale = 32° F

Complete the metric conversions, using the 'ladder'

(King Henry Doesn't Usually Drink Chocolate Milk)

1) $3000 \text{ mg} = \underline{\quad} \text{ g}$

2) $18 \text{ km} = \underline{\quad} \text{ m}$

3) $7 \text{ L} = \underline{\quad} \text{ mL}$



4) $550 \text{ m} = \underline{\quad} \text{ km}$

5) $150 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ mm}$

6) $4000 \text{ mm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ Km}$

(King Henry Doesn't Usually Drink Chocolate Milk)

1) 3000 mg = 3 g

4) 550 m = .55 km

2) 18 km = 18,000 m

5) 150 cm = 1500 mm

3) 7 L = 7,000 mL

6) 4000 mm = .004 Km

List as many science
lab safety rules
as you can think of...

GO!

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